

TIR

K-35/2-PHILIPPOPOLIS

TABULA IMPERII ROMANI

K-35/2-PHILIPPOPOLIS




Edited by Rumen Ivanov



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Edited by Prof. Rumen Teofilov Ivanov

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Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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in patris mei memoriam

Tabula Imperii Romani K-35/2 Philippopolis
© 2012 Rumen Teofilov Ivanov, editor
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Introduction

Habent sua fata libelli, indeed. The pre-history of this volume of the *Tabula Imperii Romani* series has spanned more than thirty years, and two generations of my family. In this East-European region these times have been, mostly, times of significant change. No wonder that the pre-history of the *Tabula Imperii Romani K-35* has been fraught with complications verging on the dramatic. It is a story that better be told, briefly, before we pass on to technicalities.

The territory of present day Bulgaria was to be covered by TIR sheets K-34 and K-35. The first of them had been published back in 1976 as *Tabula Imperii Romani K-34*, in French, by the Slovenian Academy of Sciences, at that time in Yugoslavia¹. That volume covered territories from former Yugoslavia, parts of northwestern Greece and of western Bulgaria.

The next step was to prepare and write TIR-K-35 „Philippopolis-Philippi-Constantinopolis”, which was to cover the area east-southeast of K-34, including predominantly Bulgarian territories, but also northeastern Greece and northeastern Turkey. Bulgaria was responsible for the project, which also had Greece and Turkey as partners.

Prof. Teofil Ivanov, my father, was put in charge of the project².

The Greek side acted in time, and Anna Avramea was first to produce a ready manuscript of modest volume.

With the Turkish side there were unresolved methodological problems, as in the K-35 sheet large non-European territories were to be included. Besides, it had yet to be decided whether the city of Constantinopolis should not be published in a separate volume. However, working contacts must have been difficult (I don't have evidence of Prof. Ivanov's correspondence with, e.g., universities in Istanbul.) Finally, Prof. Ivanov used trips to Germany to try personally recruit for the project some young Turkish academics and Ph. D. candidates: he was resolved to get the information at least for the European part of Turkey³. To no avail.

Meanwhile the Greek partners separately published in 1993 their part of the project as *Tabula Imperii Romani – K-35 – Philippi*⁴.

The Bulgarian side was ready with the volume K-35 in 1994 and the manuscript was handed over to DIOS Sofia publishing house. The publishers did part of the preparation, then stopped working on the book. Incredibly, they also refused to return the manuscript.

The next year, 1995, I was appointed Secretary of the *Tabula Imperii Romani* Project for Bulgaria. However, work on the project was resumed only in 2003. I decided that we should expand the study, including the latest field information, and produce practically a new book. We restarted from scratch.

But in the new times this enormous undertaking faced new types of obstacles. It was a project of the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and the institute chronically had no money for it. At a point the National Science Fund at the Ministry of Education and Science agreed to support us in part.

I had created a new working structure, in which the regional articles were to be authored by colleagues from the respective Regional and Municipal museums. Naturally, colleagues from the centre participated too, namely from the National Archaeological Institute, the University of Sofia and from the National Institute of Cultural Monuments.

Let's now pass on to the organization of the volume itself. *Tabula Imperii Romani K-35/2 – Philippopolis* includes all ancient sites east of an imaginary vertical line beginning at the town of Oryahovo on the Danube river and going south to

¹ *Tabula Imperii Romani*, K-34: Naissus – Dyrrhachion – Scupi – Serdica – Thessalonike (D'après la carte internationale du monde au 1:1.000.000, K-34 Sofia). Jaroslav Šašel, réd. Slovenska akademija znanosti i umetnosti. Ljubljana 1976.

² For Teofil Ivanov's work as Secretary of *Tabula Imperii Romani – Bulgarian Project* see Иванов, Т. 19656: 78; 19666: 64; 1967: 76-77; 1969 6: 69-70; 1969b: 62-63; 1970: 73-74.

³ Currently, Prof. M. Sayar from the University of Istanbul is organising a numerous team that should get out in a few years the Turkish sheet of TIR, covering the whole of Turkey. That should be *Tabula Imperii Romani – K-35/3*.

⁴ *Tabula Imperii Romani*, K-35-Philippi, Anna Avramea, réd. Académie d'Athènes. Athens 1993.

the town of Velingrad in the Rhodope mountains. The book also includes small parts of the administrative regions Vratsa, Sofia and Pazardzhik, as well as the Silistra region without its northern part, for it is covered by the Romanian sheet *Tabula Imperii Romani* – L-35⁵.

The contemporary Bulgarian districts included in this volume from west to east and from north to south are: Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo, Ruse, Dobrich, Varna, Shumen, Razgrad, Targovishte, Gabrovo, Lovech, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Sliven, Burgas, Yambol, Haskovo, Kardzhali and Smolyan. The territorial range is: in the northwest – the vicinity of the town of Oryahovo; in the northeast – north of the village of Durankulak on the Bulgarian-Romanian border; in the southwest – south of the town of Velingrad in the direction of the Bulgarian-Greek border; in the southeast – up to the Rezovska river on the Bulgarian-Turkish border. It is situated between 40° to 44° northern latitude and 24° to 30° eastern longitude.

This sheet of *Tabula Imperii Romani* includes the Principate provinces *Moesia* (the eastern half), *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia* (both of them without their western parts). In Late Antiquity these territories became part of the newly formed provinces *Scythia* (the southern part only), *Moesia Secunda* and to the west, *Dacia Ripensis* (without its part west of the Vit river). These three provinces were located north of the Stara Planina mountains. Three more provinces were located south of the Stara Planina mountains, namely *Haemimontus*, *Thracia*, and *Rhodopa* (covered to the west up to its border with *Dacia Mediterranea*).

In the Bulgarian and also European academic community there is no unanimity regarding the chronological range of the relevant historical periods (for different reasons which shall not be discussed here). In the main part of the study these terms are used as follows: Roman Age or period (equals the Principate), Late Roman period (from Diocletian to Theodosius I), Dominate (after 330 CE), Late Antiquity (4th – 6th century), Early Byzantium (from the 7th century on).

The main chronological range of this study is from the reign of emperor Octavianus Augustus to the time of emperor Heraclius, included. However, at many of the sites or in their vicinity there is evidence of the pre-Roman epoch. Settlement continuity unto the Middle Ages has been established for most of the settlements. All this data has been included in the text.

The book includes a DVD with maps of all relevant ancient sites, marked in the contemporary administrative regions. Besides, there are plans, graphics and photos, some of them coming from my personal archive, and others kindly shared by colleagues.

In this volume one would find information about some ancient sites which have not been localized as yet (of the location of some we know nothing; for others there are suppositions as to the general region of location). I believe that it makes sense to include them in this volume, because on its basis epigraphical research could add locations to names⁶.

In the maps of the regions, topographical bases with dimensions M = 1:200 000 are used. Altitudes are differentiated by coloring at levels 100, 200, 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 m. Municipality borders are shown, and also regional borders when more than one regions are on a map. Modern settlements are outlined, and the difference between regional centers, municipal centers and settlements with no administrative function is shown.

Main hydrological sites such as rivers, lakes and dams have been mapped.

The more important toponyms are given in both English and Latin.

Maps vary from scale M = 1:250000 to M = 1:500000, according to the size of the region. The geographical grid, as well as the degrees of latitude and longitude by 10 minutes, are marked. To make the maps more user-friendly, there is not only a

digital but also a linear scale. For lengths and areas decimal metric units are used: millimeter, centimeter, meter, kilometer, decare and hectare.

All the maps have legends similar to those of the previous volumes of TIR (small additions have been made). Sites are localized according to the information given in the text of the articles.

It should also be noted that in cases of great concentration of sites in the same area, it is impossible to map all of them in their exact location; thus, occasionally the map may differ by 500 to 1000 meters from reality on the ground.

This momentous opus could not have been realized without the help of many friends and colleagues. I express here my gratitude to all of them.

In particular, my thanks go to Rayna Konstantinova for suggesting that I contact the National Science Fund at the Ministry of Education and Science, and to Tendril Publishing House for financially ensuring, editing and preparing the publication of the volume.

I am grateful to all my colleagues, more than 50 of them, who agreed to be part of the project “Tabula Imperii Romani K-35/2” and persevered, despite years of financial problems.

The professional production of all the maps was done by Stefan Dalakov from “Mapware”, while Atanas Kamenarov made all the plans of the sites.

The Bulgarian text of some 1,300 pages was translated into English by Vasil Atanasov, Teodora Nedyalkova and Emilia Pishtalova. Brendan Mac Concal then confronted the Gargantuan challenge to edit the whole text. I am especially thankful to all of them.

In conclusion, I wish to the published *Tabula Imperii Romani* K-35 to have a more successful history than its pre-history has been!

Prof. Rumen Ivanov
Sofia, January 2012

⁵ *Tabula Imperii Romani*. Romula – Durostorum - Tomis, L-35, D. Tudor, réd. Bucarest 1969. In our volume K-35/2 we have not included a few square kilometers of Romanian territory on the Black Sea.

⁶ When there are doubts as to the basic form of a toponym, options are offered, as inscriptions in an indirect case allow for different nominatives. For example, we have Latin texts in which usually the ablative form obtains: Zburulo is ablative from either Zburulus or Zburulum. Then, Σκεπτων is genitive from Σκεπτα(ι) or Σκεπτοι. No options are given only when the toponym has a known second element, e.g. -para (neuter, plural), also -bria, -gerum. Occasionally the toponyms are even not put in the requisite case, e.g. we can find in the same inscription vico Cuntiegro and vico Cuntiegro. In the text these toponyms are marked with *.

Quite a few of the toponyms are evidenced only through their derivative ethnikons with suffixes like the Greek -ηνος (-enus), Latin -e(n)sis, or Greek/Latin -inus, so they allow for a different suffix in the nominative (e.g. Ειτριζήνος may have been formed from Ειτριζα, Ειτριζος or Ειτριζον). Sometimes the name of the settlement itself is represented by such an ethnikon, e.g. vicus Tiutiamenus, vicus Stairesis (i.e. Stairesis), vicus Carbrinus, κόμη Κορυοληνων. In the text these toponyms are marked with **.

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Bulgarian Systems of Romanization

Bulgarain alphabet	Official romanization 2009	Other romanization systems
А, а	A, a	A, a
Б, б	B, b	B, b
В, в	V, v	V, v
Г, г	G, g	G, g
Д, д	D, d	D, d
Е, е	E, e	E, e
Ж, ж	Zh, zh	Ž, ž; J, j
З, з	Z, z	Z, Z
И, и	I, i	I, i
Й, й	Y, y	J, j
К, к	K, k	K, k
Л, л	L, l	L, l
М, м	M, m	M, m
Н, н	N, n	N, n
О, о	O, o	O, o
П, п	P, p	P, p
Р, р	R, r	R, r
С, с	S, s	S, s
Т, т	T, t	T, t
У, у	U, u	U, u
Ф, ф	F, f	F, f
Х, х	H, h	H, h
Ц, ц	Ts, ts	C, c
Ч, ч	Ch, ch	Č, č
Ш, ш	Sh, sh	Š, š
Щ, щ	Sht, sht	Št, št
Ъ, ъ	A, a	Ä, ä; U, u; I, i
Ь, ь	Y, y	J, j
Ю, ю	Yu, yu	Ju, ju
Я, я	Ya, ya	Ja, ja

A

Ablanitsa (Abianica, Абланица) (Lovech region)*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Fortress, medieval, located c. 0.5 km. N of the village of Albanitsa, between the road stations *Melita* and *Sostra*. Traces of a Roman road have been found near the present day village of Lomets, Troyan municipality.

Foundations of a bridge, located approx. 1 km NE of the fortress. The bridge was built over the tributary of the Osam river passing through the village.

Резюме ПИК: 74; Велков Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 229-230.

R G

ABRITUS, ABRITTUS (Абритус) (in the E part of Razgrad) (Razgrad region)*Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.**IGBulg. II, 773 bis.**Location and name*

The remains of the city of *Abritus* are located in the Hisarlaka district on the E outskirts of the present day town of Razgrad (NE Bulgaria), approx. 0.5 km to the W of the new regulation of the Beli Lom river. It is situated on a low plateau, sloping from N to S and from E to W. The city has an irregular square shape with an area of approx. 15 ha. From the S and the W it is surrounded by a ditch which is approx. 10 m deep and 15 m wide. Between the wall and the ditch there was a 15 m wide *berme* (Шкорпил, К. 1914: 39).

Until the beginning of regular archeological excavations at the *Abritus* fortress in 1953 by Teofil Ivanov (Иванов, Т. 1980б: 28-31; Иванов, Т., Ст. Стоянов., 1985: 3-74) a number of scholars associated the remains with the city of *Dausdava* (Δαυσδάβα) mentioned in Claudius Ptolemaeus' *Geographia* (III, 10, 6). However, in 1954 a limestone altar with an inscription in Latin with the name of *Abritus* was found in the remains of a building in the Hisarlak Kale (probably *spolium*) (Иванов, Т. 1955: 175), and 26 years later *colona miliaris* was found with the name *Abritus* (Иванов Т. 1981: 48-44). This gave grounds to conclude that these were the remains of the elusive city of *Abritus* mentioned in historical sources. The altar had a dedication as follows: *[Her]culi sacr(um). / [P]ro salute Antonini/ Aug(usti) Pii et Veri Caes(aris). / Veterani et c(ives) R(omani)/ et consistentes/ Abrito ad c(anabas) A[el](ias)/ posueru[nt]* (CIL III, 7474).

The inscription has been dated between 139 and 161 CE (Иванов, Т. 1955: 175; IGBulg. II, 153). On the mile-stone (*spolium* in a wall E of the fortress, on the territory of an early Roman settlement) from the reign of Philip I the Arab (*M.Iul.Philippus*) and his son Philip Caesar (245-247 CE) we find written the name *Abritus: Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)/ Mar(co) Iulio/ Philipo/ pio filici (sic!) invi(cto)/ Aug(usto) et Marc(o)/ Iul(io) Philipo (sic!)/ nob(ilissimo) Caesa(res) (sic!) Per/ ter(ritorium) Abri(tanorum)/ m(ille) p(assuum) I* (Иванов, Т. 1981: 48-54). A tombstone with an inscription in Latin has been preserved in the *lapidarium* of the Regional Historical Museum of Razgrad where we find the abbreviation *CIV ABR – civ(itas) Abr(itanorum)* (IGBulg. II, 153). On an inscription (a Greek epigram), from an unknown location, at present at the Historical Museum of Preslav, we also read the name of *Abritus – Ἀβρίττου* (IGBulg. II, 773 bis). Another argument in favour of the name of the fortress is the carving of the letter *A* in nine places on the fortress walls and towers in the settlement (Иванов, Т. 1980: 18-19).

The highest part of the fortress *Abritus* is to the NE, and namely there are the remains of the early medieval fortress with an area of c. 4 ha, which existed throughout the period from the end of the 9th to the beginning of the 10th/ mid 11th c.

According to linguists the name *Abritus* comes from the Latin and stands for 'steep' – from the participle *abruptus*, from the verb *abrumpe* – tear, break up, associating it with the steep E slope of the city (Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 36).

Written sources and historical maps

Greek, Latin and Byzantine authors mention *Abritus* in connection with the bloody battle between the Romans and Goths in 251 CE where the Roman emperor Decius was killed (probably near the village of Dryanovets, 16 km NW from Razgrad). A second group of information refers to the administration of the city and its function as episcopal center throughout Late Antiquity (5th – 6th c.). Dexippos Atheniensis (Χρονική Ιστορία), a contemporary to events, writes that emperor Decius and his son were attacked and killed in *Abritus* at the so called *Forum Tembronii* (... ἐν Ἀβρίτῳ τῷ λεγομένῳ Φόρῳ Θεμβρωνίου); C. Lactantius, Eutropius, S. Aurelius Victor and Cassiodorus senator also mention the death of the emperor Decius. Cassiodorus is saying that this occurred at the Thracian settlement of *Abritus* (in *Abritto Thraciae loco*). More concrete data is given in Iordanes (*Getica*, 103), who reports that Decius was surrounded by the Goths at *Abritus*, a city in *Moesia*, and was

killed at the place called Decius' altar (...*ad Abritto Moesiae civitatem... qui locus hodieque Decii ara dictur*). The medieval authors Landolf Sagax (10th c.) and Leo the Grammarian (11th c.) repeating earlier sources, also mention the death of Decius.

Written sources also provide information that *Abritus* was the seat of a bishop. In a letter from emperor Leo I to Valerian, archbishop of *Martianopolis*, sent in 458 CE, we find the signatures of six bishops of various cities of *Moesia Inferior*, subordinated to the *Martianopolis*, (Martianus, bishop of *Abritus*, is mentioned first – *Martianus episcopus civitatis Abriticae*). Another *Notitia Episcopatum* (from the 8th c.) provides earlier information that *Abritus* was the seat of a bishop (ὁ Ἀβρίτου).

In his *Synecdemus*, written in the 6th c., Hierocles enumerates 7 cities in *Moesia Secunda*, among them *Abritus* (Ἐβραιττος). Procopius, in his work *De aedificiis* (IV, 1) writes that Justinian I restored *Abittus/Abritus*.

Abritus was marled on some 16th to 19th c. geographic maps showing the Roman provinces *Moesia*, *Thracia* and *Dacia*. On the map of the Flemish geographer Abraham Ortelius, dated 1624, we read "*Abrutum, quod Foorotembronium*" (instead of *Forum Sempronii, Tembronii* ?) is situated to the E of the river known as the *Escamus*. The last river is located in present day NE Bulgaria, flowing into the Danube river. Obviously the author bases his map on Dexippos and Iordanes. The remaining geographic maps (those of Petrus Kaerius, Philippus Cluverus, Joly Joseph-Romain) repeat this information or are similar to those of A. Ortelius (Иванов, Т. 1980б: 22-25; Иванов, Р. 1992б: 27, fig. 2).

Succession of settlements

The earliest archaeological material found in the fortress of *Abritus* is two hoards of flint *lamellae*, dating from the 18th to 15th millennium BCE (Late Paleolithic Age). A burial of two Cymerian graves (7th c. BCE) was found in the vicinity of the S gate in 1961. In the SW part of the early Roman settlement there is a Chalcolithic tell, situated in the Hisarlaka district (5000–4000 BCE) (Яванов, А. 1930: 7-30). Separate materials from the Late Bronze Age (15th–12th c. BCE) come from the same area. The city of *Abritus* was built over the remains of a Thracian settlement whose name is unknown (4th–1st c. BCE), as is confirmed by the foundations of a peristyle building at a depth of 4 m. Two small hand-made clay vessels and two bronze coins: one of Philip II and one of *Odessos* (3rd–2nd c. BCE), have been found. A fragment of a dedicatory inscription, used secondarily as a cover for the three-nave basilica in the W part of the city, is dated to the 20^s of the 1st c. CE. The

dedication was made during the reign of the Thracian ruler Rhoemetals II (19-26 CE) by the strategos of the three strategoi Ἀνχιάλου, [- -] κῆς κ Ρυσικῆς - Ἀπολλώνιος (Иванов, Т. 1955: 167; IGBulg. II, 743). The inscription provides important information on the significance of the Thracian settlement, which had existed in the region prior to the conquest of these lands by the Romans. Probably towards the end of the 1st c. CE the *cohors II Lucensium* was sent as a garrison (Кацаров, Г. 1923/24: 80; Яванов, А. 1930: 41; Димитров, А. П. 1942: 48; Velkov, V. 1989b: 247-256). After it left another, unspecified unit, replaced it. On the basis of an epigraphical monument (Иванов, Т. 1955: 167) we can speak of the *canabae* at a *castellum*, whose location has not yet been established. That many years of excavations have confirmed that in the 4th c. CE *Abritus* was already a well developed late antique city, fortified, well planned and with a water supply system. The city was destroyed after the invasions of Avar and Slavic tribes at the end of the 6th c. (586 CE), together with most cities in *Moesia Inferior*.

History of *Abritus* during the 1st–6th c. CE

Of relations between Thracians and Romans, prior to the Roman conquest of these lands and the formation of the province of *Thracia* (45 CE), we learn from a dedicatory inscription, found as *spolium* in the floor of the 5th c. three aisle basilica, situated in the W part of the fortress of *Abritus* (Иванов, Т. 1955: 167-175; Иванов, Т. 1961: 93; IGBulg. II, 153, 743). The epigraphical monument provides information on the political relations between the two ethnoses throughout the 20s of the 1st c. CE. What is interesting is the change of the title of the name of the Thracian ruler Roemetals II mentioned in the inscription. Originally the title 'Dynast of the Thracians' (Θρακῶν δυνάστης) was written in the inscription, and later a higher title (βασιλεύς) 'king' was carved over the old text. When and how this occurred we learn from the Roman historian Tacitus (*Annales* II, 64). After the death of Rhoemetals I (13 CE) *Rome* lost its loyal ally. The legitimate heir Rhaskouporis II however, was anti-Roman. This gave the Roman emperor Octavianus Augustus an excuse to interfere in the internal affairs of the Thracian kingdom and divide it into two – between Cotys III (Kotys), the son of the late Rhoemetals I, and the legitimate heir, Rhaskouporis II. After complex intrigues and murders, Cotys III, the underage son of the murdered Rhaskouporis II, who was under the control of the former Roman praetor Trebellenus Rufus, and Rhoemetals I, the heir of Rhaskouporis II, were killed by *Rome*. Rhoemetals II is mentioned in the inscription from *Abritus*. In this manner Roman prepared the annexation of

the Thracian kingdom. In 21 and 26 CE Rhoemetals II assisted the Romans in crushing the Thracian rebellion and then was awarded the title 'King of the Thracians'.

The inscription was probably from an altar, raised in honour of Apollo, analogical to two other inscriptions from *Bizye* (present day Vize in the European part of Turkey) and from Burgas with dedications made by the same person (Озиенова, А., М. Азаров 1962: 197-203). The existence of a temple in that settlement to that god, which survived the conquest of Thrace by the Romans, is confirmed by another inscription in Latin, dedicated to Apollo by Valerius Valentinus and Valentinus, probably citizens of the city. (CIL III, 7463; Шкорпил, К. 1892: 103, fig. 11; 1914: 161; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 168, № 17; Яванов, А. 1930: 36). The discovery of the two inscriptions in one place, together with a fragment of the lower part of a statue of the god Apollo (?) found in the Beli Lom river (Яванов, А. 1930: 36) give grounds for the supposition that this was the site of a temple to Apollo.

On the eve of the conquest of Thrace by the Romans this Thracian settlement was sufficiently large as one of the senior officials of Rhoemetals II Ἀπολλώνιος Επτακενθο[υ], born at *Bizye*, successively the strategos of the strategies of *Anchialus*, *Seletike*, *Rysike* (Rusike) (Иванов, Т. 1955: 167; 1980б: 13; IGBulg. II, 743) to raise an altar with a dedicatory inscription in the local temple of Apollo. Georgi Mihailov believes that the Thracian settlement at the Razgrad Hisarlak was the centre of the strategos of *Rysike* (Мухайлов, Г. 1967: 46).

Some scholars date the rise of *Abritus* as a military camp as early as the end of the 1st c. CE. The *cohors II Lucensium* was stationed in *Moesia* during the Flavian dynasty, as late as 78 CE, and under Trajan's reign the *cohors II Lucensium* was stationed in *Moesia Inferior*, garrisoned at *Abritus* (Геров, Б. 1949: 41). The *cohors* had been formed in *Spain* and called after the *Lucenses*, a Celtic tribe in *Spain*. The first recruits for the cohort came from this tribe. This is confirmed in a military diploma from *Moesia Inferior*, dated 78 CE (CIL XVI, 22). An inscription from the 2nd c. from *Abritus* provides evidence of the presence of the *cohors II Lucensium* as well: the tombstone of Gaius Iulius Maximus – an equestrian attached to this *cohors* – G(aius) I(ulius) Maximu/s/, eq(ues) coh(ortis) II Luc(ensium), singul(aris), vixit, a(nnis)... (Кацаров, Г. 1923/24: 80; Яванов, А. 1930: 41; Димитров, А. П. 1942: 48). The *cohors* were probably stationed here up to 136 CE and took part in the Dacian wars of emperor Trajan. After 136 CE it was garrisoned at *Cabyle* in the province of *Thracia* (Белков,

В. 1991: 12-13). The Prefect of the *cohors II Lucensium* between 128-136 CE, prior to it being stationed in *Thracia*, was Publius Gavius Balbus (Белков, В. 1991: 13). The *cohors* remained at *Cabyle* until 193 CE, and was subsequently stationed at *Germania* (*Germania*), the present day village of Sapareva Banya, Kyustendil region. After the *cohors II Lucensium* left *Abritus*, another unknown unit was stationed here. No traces of the *castellum* have been found.

Another fragmented inscription from the second half of the 2nd c. mentions the borders of the *prata publica* (Proanus/ Maximus/ trib(uno) coh(ortis)/ prat(a) pub(lica) (CIL III, 13726; Геров, Б. 1980: 98; Ivanov, R. 2000: 49-53). A fragmented inscription from Razgrad from the 3rd c. reads as follows: (nu)m(erus) singul(arium) m(iles) singul(arius) (Геров, Б. 1954: 58).

That *Abritus* was a *castellum* in the province of *Moesia Inferior*, we learn from an inscription from Aquilea, Northern Italy, where a *centurio ordinarius* of the *legio XI Claudia* was buried. He had been born in *Moesia Inferior*, in the *castellum* of the *Abritusians* (... *natus in Moesia infer(iore) castell(o) Abritanor(um)*) (CIL III, 942; Иванов, Т. 1966: 29, 1980б: 19; Геров, Б. 1980: 98). The inscription is dated at the earliest to the end of the 3rd c. (Геров, Б. 1980: 98). In the early Byzantine period it is already referred to as a town – *civitas*. The earliest dated inscription from *Abritus* comes from the reign of Antoninus Pius, namely a newly discovered fragment of an inscription dated 13 CE. Roman citizens and settlers, probably from the *Abritus* region, are mentioned in the inscription (... *C(ives) R(omani) et consistente(s)* (unpublished)). Another inscription, placed by Iulius Crassus, provincial governor of *Moesia Inferior* (140-142 or 146-148) (CIL III, 13727; Яванов, А. 1930: 39; Иванов, Т. 1980б: 17), and a limestone altar dedicated to Hercules (CIL III, 7474; Иванов, Т. 1955: 175; 1980б: 16) are also recorded. The inscription from Iulius Crassus, refers to a structure made by an auxiliary unit, stationed in *Abritus*. There was a *canabae* in *Abritus*, close to a *castellum*, as is confirmed by a Latin inscription found in 1954. Teofil Ivanov reads the fifth line on the inscription as follows: ...*Abrito ad c(an)abas*], while F. Vittinghoff, based on the inscription from Aquilea, offers the following interpretation: ...*Abrito ad c(as)tellum*] (1971: 299). Boris Gerov considers that T. Ivanov's interpretation is the correct one. The inscription from Aquilea dates to the second half of the 3rd c., when the inhabitants of *Abritus* consisted of two categories – *castellani* and *cives*. In the written sources *Abritus* is mentioned mainly in connec-

tion with the battle between the Goths and the Romans in 250-251 CE, in the district *Forum Sempronii*. The stratigraphic study shows that the main wall of *Abritus* was built at the beginning of the 4th c. The original *castellum* (and earthen dyke with a wooden fortification?) was probably situated to the E of the present day fortress, while the *canabae* was SE of it. At the end of the 3rd c., as a result of Diocletian's administrative and military reform, *Abritus* fell in the province of *Moesia Secunda* of the *diocese Thracia* with the capital city of *Marcianopolis* part of the Eastern Prefecture (*praefectura per Orientem*) (Белков, В. 1959: 55-58). *Marcianopolis* assumed the position of an urban center of a major strategic importance in the E part of the province, on the roads from *Sexaginta Prista* to *Marcianopolis* – *Odessos*, as well as *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Marcianopolis* – *Odessos* (Velkov, V. 1970; Белков, В. 1972: 143-161, with bibliography 162-165). We have reliable data on the burning of *Abritus* at end of the 4th c., during the reign of Valens. *Abritus* suffered badly from the attacks of the Visigoths (376-378 CE) as is proved by the damage and repairs to the walls and the gates. In the mid 5th c. (probably in 447 CE), during the reign of Theodosius II, *Abritus* was affected by the raids of the Huns. Written sources do not mention this, yet we can postulate it based on two hoards of coins (Дзаниев, Г. 1994: 149-158). At the end of the reign of Zeno, one of the barbarian raids probably forced the owner of the large hoard – 835 gold *solidi*, the latest from the end of the 5th c. – to bury it and flee. The town retained its importance during Late Antiquity, and in the reign of Leo I it is mentioned as the seat of a bishop. (Бешевлиев, В. 1962: 5; Иванов, Т. 1980б: 21). The last phase in the fortification of the city, namely the walling up of three of the gates, may be connected with the information given by Procopius (*De aedif. IV, 11*), that Justinian I restored *Abritus*. It was during his reign, according to Hierocles (*Syn. 636, 18*) that *Abritus* was one of the seven city in the province of *Moesia Inferior*. The last mention of *Abritus* in written sources is a list of dioceses from the 8th c., reflecting events from an earlier period, where *Abritus* was the seat of a bishop (Бешевлиев, В. 1962: 5; Иванов, Т. 1980б: 21). No written or epigraphical information is known about the subsequent destiny of the city. The late antique city of *Abritus* was destroyed during the attacks of Avars and Slavic tribes at the end of the 6th c. (586 CE). (Иванов, Т., См. Стоянов 1985: 19).

Ethnic composition

The numerous tombstones and dedications, together with

votive tablets are evidence of the ethnic diversity of the inhabitants of *Abritus* and the surrounding area. From epigraphic monuments we learn that as early as the 2nd c. the inhabitants of *Abritus* were ethnically and socially quite varied: Thracians, Greeks from Asia Minor, militaries, veterans who had been granted Roman citizenship and civilians lived here. In Late Antiquity a considerable part of the inhabitants came from other tribal communities which settled here after the barbarian raids. A large part of the population consisted of Romanized persons from various parts of the empire. (Иванов, Т., См. Стоянов 1985: 41-52; Иванов, Р. 1993: 26-30).

Religious life

Several dedicatory inscriptions, used as *spolia* in the curtain walls and the towers of the fortress, have been found in the *castellum*. One of the most common cults at *Abritus* was the cult of Herakles. This cult was venerated above all by the army which was its active adherent. Two official inscriptions in Latin, dedicated to Herakles have been found. The first one is from the reign of Antoninus Pius and the Caesar Verus, dated between 139-161 CE (Иванов, Т., См. Стоянов 1985: 41-52; Иванов, Р. 1993: 26-30). The second one is from the reign of Septimius Severus (200 CE). A dedication inscription in Latin to a deity with the epithet *Conservator, diversis et ultor* – Jupiter or Mars is built into the foundations of Tower No 7. Second dedicatory inscription, also in Latin, built into the W wall of the peristyle building, has a dedication to Sabazius and dates not later than the mid 3rd c. An inscription in Latin, used secondarily in the narthex of the Christian church in the W part of *Abritus*, has a dedication to Apollo (2nd – 3rd c.) (Шкопниа, К. 1892: 103; Явашов, А. 1930: 36), and another has a dedication to Hygieia. Particularly interesting is an inscription, found in a burnt down Roman building from the fortress with a dedication to the Celtic fertility goddess Epona Regina (Иванов, Р. 1993: 29). In the course of correction work on the Beli Lom river an inscription in Latin was found with a dedication to the deity Porobonus (Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 66-67). Quite recently two altars were found within the territory of the early Roman settlement, E of the *castellum Abritus* – one with a dedication to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus, made by Flavius Valens, *bf. cos. legati legionis*, the other, with the image of a bulls head, most probably is also connected with the cult to Dolichenus. This cult was generally popular around the *castellum* of the limes in the lower reaches of the Danube river (Тачева-Хумова, М. 1982: 285).

The location of finds of marble votive tablets has allowed

scholars to identify several shrines on the territory of *Abritus* and its vicinity. From *Abritus* itself (the early settlement and *castellum*) originate several sculptural figures and votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman used as *spolia* for construction purposes (Дечев, А. 1938: 297-298, № 21); two fragmented sculptural images and two votive tablets to Jupiter/Juno and Juno/Hera (Явашов, А. 1930: 42-44); and votive tablets to the Three Nymphs, Ares and Herakles fighting the Nemean Lion. In the early settlement there existed a large shrine, where the main deities venerated were Heros and Jupiter (together with Juno) and probably other deities. An incomplete votive tablet was also found with the image of an eagle – i.e. also connected with the cult of Jupiter (Zeus), and which is categorical evidence for the existence of a sculptural atelier in connection with the shrine. Amidst the bronze statuettes we should note one of Jupiter/Juno (Георгиев, П. 1992: 14, обр. 2). A bronze appliqué (a stray find) is evidence of the existence of the cult of Tyche Poleos (Τύχη Πόλεως) the guardian of cities, protecting them from calamities and ensuring the welfare of their inhabitants with her attribute – the *corona muralis*. Nike/Victoria – the goddess of irresistible force and victory also played a certain part in the religious world of the region, together with goddess Venus. The presence of a cult of fertility, of nature, a protector of gardens, vineyards and herds – Priapos is represented by a small statuette from Razgrad with its characteristic iconography and attributes – a large basket full of fruit and an enlarged phallus (Явашов, А. 1932: 11-12, фиг. № 6).

Abritus in Late Antiquity

The fortifications

From 1953-1976, with a few interruptions, Teofil Ivanov excavated the fortification system of *Abritus*. (Иванов, Т. 1980б). Massive walls with a total length of 1,400 m surrounded an area of c. 14-15 ha following the topography of the terrain. There was a deep protective *fosse* in front of the S and W fortress walls. The fortress had four gates, 35 towers and 9 posterns. The towers vary in type and are entirely extended, fan-shaped at the four angles, two rectangular towers along the S wall. Four have an irregular square shape, while the rest are 'U'-shaped. The foundations of the towers and the curtain walls are made of broken rock, held together with white mortar, placed on a yellow earthen base or the rocky terrain. Foundations are usually at a depth of 1.5 m and in some places deeper. In order to endure the weight of the superstructure, the width of the foundation is c. 3-3.20 m. The plinth of the tower was made of *opus mixtum*, while the superstructure of the towers and curtain walls with *opus*

implectum. In some sections of the W wall there are several rows of bricks, following the inner side of the wall – which are obviously later repairs. The *opus mixtum* technique was applied only at towers No 19 and 23 along the S wall. The width of the superstructure of the curtain wall varies. The average width is 2.70 m, the maximum width of the S wall is 2.85 m, the narrowest wall – the E one – 2.10 m.

The gates are situated in the middle of the walls with the exception of the E one, which owing to the uneven terrain is next to the NE tower. The S gate is drawn inward towards the wall. All gates are flanked by 'U'-shaped towers. At three of them (with the exception of the E one) there are single sets of steps. The gates had two wings – an external falling one – a cataract, and an internal one with two wings. The passage was single and between 4.16 m and 4.5 m wide. The *propugnaculum* at the gates is rectangular. At the curtain wall and immediately next to the towers nine postern gates have been found while only five have been found at the S gate. The fortress wall itself was built with drains and rectangular opening. The towers have three levels with a wooden roof, covered with *tegulae* and *imbrices*, of which a large quantity has been found at the excavations. Some of the *tegulae* have the seal *FISC*. In many places *spolia* – tombstones with Latin and Greek inscriptions and architectural details – have been used to achieve a smooth surface at the base of the walls. The stratigraphical analysis and archeological analysis of the material found during the excavations at *Abritus* (4th – 6th c.) give ground to suppose that the wall was built in the reign of Constantine I (Иванов, Т. 1980б: 221-225; Ivanov, R 2000: 52).

Architecture and City Plan

Several public buildings and dwellings, a *horreum* and a basilica have been found over the periods between 1953 – 1976 and 1990-1999 in *Abritus*.

The foundations of two large buildings and parts of two others, situated along both sides of the street in an E-W direction, 5 m wide, have been established. The building to the N of the street has a rectangular plan and is oriented E-W, 31.50 m long and 24.5 wide, (the S external wall continuing to the E. The entrance is from the N). The building consists of seven structures, situated around a rectangular courtyard with the following dimensions – 16.30 by 13.30 m. On the W side of the building, between the two structures, a *latrine* with a drain for the dirty water was found. Another building was found with dimensions of 32 by 18 m (the building continues in a W direction, below the present day pharmaceutical factory) and consists of

five structures, also made of broken stone bound by mud. In the S internal wall of the central structure a tombstone with a Latin inscription from the time of Constantine I was found, used as *spolium* in construction. Two bronze coins of Constantius II were found at the threshold of one of the buildings. Parts of earlier walls were found at the NW corner of this building. Excavated small parts of buildings, situated in a W direction, do not differ in their structure from the previous two buildings, and are situated close to them. Considering the plans of the buildings, they were probably dwellings. The buildings were apparently destroyed during the great Gothic uprising of 376-378 CE.

Later another building, made of solid broken stone with white mortar, was erected over the remains of the four buildings and beyond them in a N-S direction. The building has six structures and a rectangular form, and is orientated in a straight line in E-W direction. An entrance runs between them and in front of them is an Ionic portico. The shops are built of limestone and mortar, mixed with pieces of red bricks, in the *opus implectum* technique.

The portico is parallel to a street running E-W. Its length is 41 m, its width together with the colonnade - 4.65 m, without it, 3.60 m. The *crepis* is 41 m long, 1 m wide and 1.50 m deep. The portico had 15 columns at a distance of 2.07 m from one another. The columns were attached to their bases by means of a metal pin, running through the base, and held by lead. The roof was wooden, covered by *tegulae* and *imbrices*. The floor was made of rectangular lime-stone slabs. Immediately to the N of the portico, situated in a straight line, are six premises (shops) in an E-W direction, with an entrance in their middle with a rectangular shape: length 3.65 m and width 4.85 m up to 5.30 m. The entrance had a single wing door, 1.25 m wide. Two of the shops had entrances from the N as well. Each had a window on the S wall. In one of the walls a limestone ashlar was used secondarily, with the figure of a dog carved into it. The walls were plastered with pink plaster with incised ornamentation, imitating ashlars. In the middle of the row of shops there is an entrance, consisting of two parts - a narrow one for pedestrians and a wide one for carriages. The entrance between the shops led to rectangular premises with dimensions of 3.65 by 4.86 m. The floor was covered with limestone slabs. In the NW corner there is a plastered pilaster, made of stone and white mortar, covered on the outside with a pink plaster cover, decorated by incised rectangles. Over the earlier five buildings a large peristyle building was later erected, the shops with the portico attached architecturally to it. It has been called 'peristyle' as

in the middle there is a courtyard of columns on the four sides. The building is situated in the E part of the fortress. It is located 100 m from the N wall and at the same distance from the E wall. The distance from the SW corner to the geometric centre of *Abritus* is 60 m. The plan of the building, together with the shops, has the shape of a pentagon due to the inclusion of the shops. The entire developed area of the peristyle building is 3,000 sq. meters. In its functional distribution it consists of three parts: a commercial and economic section, the peristyle yard and dwellings. The commercial and economical section includes the six shops with the portico in front, the portico between them, and the six premises with an economic function situated around a large open-air rectangular yard (25 m - N-S and 12.5 m E-W). From the rectangular building between the shops there is access to another building of the same shape, whose sides are flanked to the N by two columns with capitals in the shape of a truncated cone, lower than those in the peristyle court. The entrance was closed by a two-winged door. The warehouses attached to the shops, functionally connected with them, are situated on both sides of this building. The courtyard was covered with large rectangular slabs, arranged in parallel rows, preserved in the S. On its four sides the courtyard was surrounded by a colonnade in Ionic style, width 3.20 m - a total of 21 columns, 17 of which were 3.60 m high, while the corner columns were slightly taller by 30 cm placed as follows: 8 columns on the long walls 2 on the N wall and 3 on the short S wall. In terms of style they resemble those of the portico before the shops. However, from the construction technique and stratigraphy it is evident that the colonnade was earlier and was re-used here secondarily. Two large rectangular buildings were attached through the short side of the S walls to the N walls of the storerooms of the shops. In one of the buildings (to the W) a round furnace for the baking of bread was found. It was made of broken stone and mud. The same type of furnace was also found in one of the W dwellings. They date to the last phase of *Abritus*' existence - the end of the 6th c. The courtyard is also accessible from the E - it has an entrance with two gates - a narrow one and wide one. This entrance was flanked by two pilasters, with Corinthian capitals. The N portico of the yard and corridor is orientated in an E-W direction - they separate the peristyle court and the commercial-economic part from the dwelling of the owner. It consisted of 9 buildings, situated symmetrically around the central one, culminating in the N in a semi-circular apse (length of the apse - 20.19 m). The walls of the central premise are larger than the rest (width

1.30-1.60 m). This hall is the *tablinum* (reception room) of the building. The windows were rectangular, flanked by small columns and with a vault. The walls were plastered on the inside with fine plaster, decorated with various plant motifs, in red, green, yellow, blue, and black. On both sides (E and W) of the *tablinum* there were bedrooms, closets and storerooms. On both sides of the apse there are two structures of irregular rectangular shape, probably storerooms. In one of these storerooms, to the W of the apse, a hoard was found, consisting of a large copper vessel full of iron implements, and two collapsible iron chairs. At the bottom of the N portico of the peristyle a *latrine* was found, connected to the canal in the W wall of the peristyle building.

We can judge the date of the construction of the peristyle building from the finds (coins, pottery, implements) as well as stratigraphical observation. As a *terminus post quem* we can use the Latin tombstone found as *spolium* in the S wall of one of the earliest premises under the peristyle building. The person who made the dedication was *Romulianus, p(rae)positus eq(uitum) Dalm(atarum) Beroensium comitate(nsium)*. The tombstone of the deceased daughter of Romula comes from the reign of Constantine I. It stood for some time in the necropolis of *Abritus* and afterwards was used in the construction of the earlier building below the peristyle, so it was built after the reign of Constantine I. The bronze coin of Constantius II found on the threshold of another building is an indication that at that time the building already existed - the *terminus post quem* for the peristyle building.

After the destruction of the buildings in the reign of Constantius II at the time of the great Gothic rebellion of 376-378 CE, over their foundations a large building was erected - namely the building with the shops and the portico in front of them. This large building was destroyed, most probably at the time of the invasion of the Huns in 447 CE. At the end of the 5th c. a hoard of gold coins was buried. It was found in 1971 on the inner side of the E wall. The probable reason for it being buried was an attack by the Ostgoths. The large peristyle building was built at the end of the 5th c. at the earliest, more probably in the 6th c. Stratigraphic observations show that it suffered at least twice from fires and was destroyed at the end of the 6th c. during the final destruction of *Abritus*.

The foundations of another large building were found immediately to the W of the S end, 3 m from the peristyle building. Its dimensions are as follows: N wall - 19.90 x 2 m, the apse - 22.90 m, E wall 16.80 x 1.15 m, and the S wall

16.30 x 0.80 m. The main axis is orientated E-W, the entrance is from the W. This building probably had baths added to it later. It was erected after the peristyle building, probably in the mid 6th c.

The *horreum* is situated c. 10 m S of the W gate and 5 m E of the W wall. The building was orientated in N-S direction, parallel to the W wall with the dimensions of 56.25 x 20.20 m. The walls are made of well worked rectangular limestone ashlars plastered with a mixture of small red and yellow brick pieces. Both long walls each have 13 buttresses. Structurally they are connected with the walls and have a rectangular base. The *horreum* was built immediately after the building of the W wall of *Abritus*, during the reign of Constantine I. At first it served as storeroom for cereal, and later for other purposes. The *horreum* probably suffered during the Gothic invasion in 447 CE or the Ostgothic invasion of 487 CE and afterwards was never used for its original purpose. Within it and to the N in front of its wall, sections of walls made of stone, mud and adobe was built, all with traces of the great fire which led to the destruction of *Abritus*.

A large building was erected immediately to the N of the W gate with dimensions 34 x 17 m. The substructure is made of broken stone and white mortar and the superstructure of well cut lime-stone blocks with rectangular façades and white mortar mixed with pieces of red brick. The interior space is divided into three, almost even, narrow and elongated rectangular structures. The building was erected soon after the *horreum* at the end of the 4th c. and probably served as a warehouse. After its destruction, probably in the middle or end of the 5th c., it was abandoned. At its N wall during the 6th c. a round furnace was built. It was subsequently destroyed in 80s of the 6th c.

The foundations of a three aisle early Christian basilica with a narthex, oriented E-W was found c. 60 m to the E of the W gate. Part of the basilica was excavated by A. Yavashov (Явашов, A. 1930: 36), who considered it a temple to Apollo, because of the secondarily used limestone slab with a Latin inscription, dedicated to this God, made by Valerius Valerianus and Valentinus. In 1953 Teofil Ivanov revealed a semi-circular apse at the central aisle and limestone *reliquarium* with a cross on the shorter side, coloured red, as well as early Christian inhumation burials around the church. The N and S external walls are made of broken stone and mortar and plastered over. The walls of the side aisle are made of square bricks. The floor cover is also made of bricks. In 1953 a fragments of a marble slab with a Greek inscription was found from the period of Rhometacas II. It

was used as *spolium* in the 6th c. as a floor cover. The basilica was built during the reign of Justinian I and destroyed during the Avar invasion in 586 CE.

Parts of buildings which were attached to the walls have been found along the N, S and E walls. The foundations were made of broken rock and mud, the walls of adobe. The floors were clay and burnt beams were strewn over them, together with tiles and fragments of pottery. The *imbrices* are yellow and have a stamped seal *FISC(us ?)*, which also appears at tower № 7 and along the towers on the S and W walls. Fragments of *amphorae* from the second half of the 6th c. have been found in the buildings which were probably erected at the beginning of the 6th c. and demolished during the final destruction of *Abritus*.

S of the large peristyle building a small two-section dwelling was excavated in 1990-1993, with external dimensions of 16 m (E-W) by 8 m (N-S). The walls were 0.60 m wide and were made of broken stone with mud, and where the walls were higher – with adobe of the same width as the wall. Immediately before the E wall of the building, a light structure of beams had been driven into the ground and adobe walls were found (Чобанова, Г. и др. 1991: 18-22; Георгиев, П. и др. 1996: 6; 10-12). The building in the E part and at the light structure was a bone-working workshop. The great amount of pottery and numismatic material (including a small hoard of 37 bronze coins (Дзанаев, Г. 1994: 149-158)) date the building between the end of the 4th c. and the mid 5th c., and its destruction most probably to the time of the great invasion of the Huns in 447 CE.

NW of this building another one was found. The second building had a similar manner of construction, with a NE-SW orientation. Excavations are at an initial stage and the material found – pottery and coins, at present only allow a general dating – from the end of the 4th c. to the 6th c. A round metallurgical furnace with a diameter of 2 m. filled with a large number of metal objects was studied to the E of the light structure; the furnace was separated from the dwelling/workshop by a partition of broken stone and mud, 0.60 m wide, and orientated in a NE-SW direction.

Necropolises

As a result of studies in the area, chance finds, and test trenches, it has been established that the fortress had four necropolises, situated in the four directions. The N necropolis consisted entirely of *tumuli*, the E and S of *tumuli* and horizontal graves, the SW one entirely of horizontal graves.

The early medieval fortress over the ruins of *Abritus*

The remains of a medieval fortress, which existed from the end of the 9th c. or the beginning of the 10th c. to the mid 11th c., have been found in the NE, the highest part of the city, which provides evidence of continuity in settlement at the site.

Бешевлиев, В. 1945: 202-211; 1952; 1955: 279-303; 1962; 1965; Бояджиев, Ст. 1972; Велков, В. 1959; 1991:13; Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 30-39; Георгиев, П. 1992: 14-21; Георгиев, П., Д. Димитров 1993: 47-52; Георгиев, П., Г. Чобанова 1991, № 1; Георгиев, П. и др. 1996: 2-3; Георгиева, С. 1961a: 9-36; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 316-326; 1955b: 602-611; 1962: 225-237; 1963a: 257-270; 1967: 187-192; Герасимова, В. 1969: 5-11; 1970: 22-33; Геров, Б. 1949: 4-91; 1950a; 1950 б; 1954: 17-120; 1960; 1980; Дечев, Д. 1935/36; 1938b: 297-298; Дзанаев, Г. 1994: 149-158; 2001; 2002; 2003; Димитров, Д. П. 1942; Димитров, К. 1989; Добруски, В. 1907: 169-170; Заимов, Й. 1961:250; Иванов, Р. 1984: 45-59; 1992: 7-29; 1993: 26-30; 1999; Иванов, Т. 1954 б; 1955: 167-186; 1956; 1964: 20-24; 1965a; 1966a; 1972; 1973a; 1973 б; 1980b; 1981:48-54; Иванов, Т., Стоянов 1985; Илиев, Б. 1982: 66-72; Йорданов, Ив. 2001; Кацаров, Г. 1911: 46-69; 1926/27: 100-102; 1930/31: 117-134; Маврадинов, Н. 1931; Мирчев, М. 1951; Михайлов, Г. 1967: 46; Огненова, А., М. Лазаров 1962; Парушев, А. 1968; Радославова, Г. 2010: 346-347; Стоянов, Ст. 1982; Тодоров, Я. 1928; Филов, Б. 1910a: 222-229; 1911b: 85-99; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 443-502; 1914; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1898a; 1898 б; Чобанова, Г. и др. 1991; Юркова, Й. 1985: 58-64; Явашов, А. 1904; 1922/23; 1922/31; 1926; 1927:11-13; 1928/29; 1933; 1933/34; Bechert 1971: 201 sqq.; Beshevliev, B. 1970: 156; Detshev, D. 1957; Dessau 1905-1906; Fitz, J. 1966: 14, 46; Gerasimov, T. 1979: 136; Gerov, B. 1961; 1963: 127 sqq.; 1976: 130 ff.; 1977; Gorbunova, X., I. Saverkina, 1975: № 113; Ivanov, R. 2000: 49-63; Ivanov, T. 1961a; 1961b; 1963; 1964; Jireček, K. 1887: 195; Kalinka, E. 1906; Kazarow, G. 1922: 183-201; 1929b; 1938a; Pflaum 1963: 412: "*Abrittus in der heutigen Dobrudscha*"; Popescu-Spineni, M., 1938, p. 38; Stein, A. 1940, № 76; Tomaschek, W. 1894:70; Tudor, D. 1960: 344; Vasilev, V. 1976; 1987; Velkov, V. 1972: 143-161; Vittinghoff, F. 1931: col.1244 sqq.; 1971: 299-318; Vitruvii (Curt Fensterbusch) 1964: 53 ff.; Vulpe, R. 1955: 939; Vulpe, R., I. Barnea 1968: 246, note 121.

G R, G D

AD HERCULEM = HERCULENTE, HERKULRNTE

AD LUCERNARIUM BURGUM (Somovit) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 6, 36, 131, 1-2 (Λουκερνάρια βούργου, πύργον); IV, 7, 4, 17 (Λουκερνάριαβούργον).

Necropolis, located in the centre of the village. Finds: four sarcophagi with gold jewellery and rich religious accessories from 2nd – 3rd c.; coins of Nerva, Diocletian, Maximilian, Constantine I, and Gratian.

Signal tower, located 1 km to the E of the village. It was transformed later into a *burgus*. The fortress walls are 2.30 m wide and are made of broken-stones bound with mortar. The fortification tower is located on the provincial border between *Dacia Ripensis* and *Moesia Secunda*, and the border between *Dacia* and *Thracia*. The tower was used for light signaling and its local name probably was 'light tower' (*turris lucernaria*). Finds: an inscription dedicated to Hercules from a *vexillatio* of *LEG. V. MACED(onica)*.

Геров, Б. 1950: 375; Добруски, В. 1900: 127; Иванов, Р. 1999: 31-32; Ковачева, Т. 1977: 249-265; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1976: 63; Beševliev, V. 1971: 120; CIL III, 177, 14421; Kalinka, E. 1906: 307.

T K, P B, R I

AD PUTEA (Riben, Рибен) (Pleven region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Tab. Peut. (...Ad putea VII – Storgosia XI...)

The second roadside station along the Roman road *Oescus – Philippopolis* is mentioned in *Tabula Peutingeriana* as *Ad Putea* ("by the springs"). A. Domaszewski considers it identical with the remains of the ancient city of *Oescus*. H. Kiepert locates it near the town of Pleven. V. Avramov, considering the name of the station ("by the springs") and exploring the roadbed of the Roman road, believes that *Ad Putea* is actually identical with the remains of the fortress near the village of Riben, Pleven region. Cold springs are located here.

The *Ad Putea* station is located at c. 0.5 km NW of the village of Riben, in Tsarevets locality. It is situated on a high and naturally defended terrain. To the W it is sweeping down towards Vit river, which flows nearby. To the E and to the S the slope is not that steep. From a roadside station, as it usually happens, this site had grown into a greater settlement with an area of approx. 10 daa. According to D. Dzhonova, the station *Ad Putea* was fortified. She proves her arguments

with the partially preserved remains of massive walls found in the area of the fortress near the village of Riben.

The excavations undertaken by Mitko Madzharov in 1985 near the village of Riben revealed that these walls are not part of a fortification but of a Roman building. A part of this building was excavated in 1923, it was ransacked and its building materials were used for contemporary buildings.

The studies showed that the building is square and its sides are 10 m long each. It is orientated in accordance with the four cardinal points. The superstruction of the walls is preserved to 3 m in height. They are built in *opus mixtum* with three rows of bricks. The soldering is a solution of white mortar. The thickness of the walls reaches up to 1.5 m. The foundations are 0.80 m in depth and are built of larger rough stones, lavishly grouted with solution of white mortar. At both ends, they have a plinth, 0.15 m in width, which separates the substruction from the superstruction. The face of the wall above the plinth is built of larger stones, grouted with mortar. The holes from the wooden staging used during the building of the walls can be seen on the façades. On 1.2 m above the plinth starts the first row of bricks followed by a row of stones. The bricklayer in three rows crosses the thickness of the walls from the inner to the exterior face. The bricks have sides: 0.40 x 0.40 x 0.07 m. The horizontal joint between them is 0.06 m and the vertical one is 0.03 m.

At this stage of the studies, the use of the building is still uncertain and only speculations can be made. Its position, size and the thickness of the walls give some reasons to think that this structure had a military purpose. Most probably, it was a watchtower – *turris*. These structures were separate towers that had observatory military or policing functions. They were built at suitable places, mainly in mountain passes or on high hills and were dependent on the larger forts located nearby. The attendance of the watchtowers was entrusted to the care of one detachment (one *contubernium*). The towers were arranged in such way that they could defend the pass against a sudden attack by not numerous enemies. If a situation of a longer defence occurred, the towers were abandoned and their garrison withdrew to the basic forts.

Construction of military defences (*praesidia*, *burgi*, *fruri*?) for protection of the provinces of *Moesia* and *Thracia* is mentioned in some building inscriptions in Latin.

The partially excavated building (*turris*) at the station of *Ad Putea* is not the only building here. Nearby traces of other structures and many fragments of Roman pottery both for building and household uses can be noticed. Many finds, different in their use, come from the ancient settlement of *Ad*

Putea. A limestone sacrificial altar with a Latin inscription on it, dedicated to Jupiter, is one of them. Here Jupiter is called "tamitenus" for the first time. According to Georgi Katsarov, this name has a Thracian origin. In the fortress by the village of Riben is found also a part of a Corinthian capital and a marble head of a female statue which dates back to the 3rd c.; a bronze lamp with a handle in the shape of a half-moon; a bronze statuette of Hermes; a bronze bust of a bacchante and a marble statuette of a resting Satyr, dating back to the 2nd c.

In 1920, a grave was found at the SW end of Riben, above the spring near the Vit river. It was surrounded by two big stone blocks with inscriptions in Latin on them. One of the inscriptions is dedicated to Marcus Aurelius Silvanus – a veteran from the *legio XI Claudia* – and his wife Valentina Martia and his grandson Silvanus who raised it. His daughter Valentina Varonia Maxima and his son-in-law Gaius Iulius Rusticus raised the second inscription in honor of Lucius Veronius Felix – a veteran from the *legio V Macedonica*.

The Latin inscriptions, used as *spolia* in the construction of the later grave, probably came from the Roman settlement of *Ad Putea*. In the inscriptions are mentioned some names of veterans from the *legio V Macedonica* (encamped at *Oescus*) and from the *legio XI Claudia* (camping at *Durostorum*). This fact comes to show that in the 2nd c. at *Ad Putea* settled veterans from these two legions. The architectural remains from the fortress by Riben that are still available, its position and the archaeological artifacts found here are good reasons to think that at this place existed not just an ordinary roadside station but also a larger Roman settlement, which continued its life during the Late Antiquity.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 227; Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 33; Буюклиев, Хр., А. Гетов 1964: 29-32; Велков, Йв. 1920: 70; 1921: 313-314; 1926/27а: 61; 1928/29: 372-373; Кацаров, Г. 1915: 181; Маджаров, М. 2004: 36-38; Мирчев, М. 1961: 15; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 60; Филов, Б. 1911а: 276; CIL III, 14421; Domaszewski, A. 1890: 135; Kiepert, H. 1876; Miller, K. 1916: col. 585-587.

MM

AD SILVA (Ἀσίλβα – *ad Silvam*, Varna) (Burgas region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec., Haem.?

Castellum, late antique, located on the *Odessos – Mesambria* road, mentioned by Procopius (*De aedif. IV*, 148, 20).

Beševliev, V. 1970: 142.

RI

ADINA (?) (Balik) (Dobrich region.)

formerly: Sara Nebi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7, 13, 19 (Ἀδινά)

Site mentioned by Prokopius as a φρούριον in the E region of the province of *Moesia Secunda*, is located 2.8 km N-NE of the village Balik, on a 40-50 m high rock peninsula, surrounded by meadows. The site has an area of c. 9.5 daa. The fortification system has an irregular shape, which follows the natural structure of the terrain. The fortress walls are entirely surrounded by the plateau-shaped ridge on its edge, except for the W side which is a sheer cliff with artificial caves, known as Assar Evleri. Specific to the fortification is the total absence of towers along the W, NW and SW walls. This is understandable in light of the naturally defended terrain – up to 40 m high, very steep and with almost vertical slopes. A gate with a paved road running from it down to the valley is clearly evident. The fortification to the NE where the peninsula is narrower and closer to the level of the river valley is more substantial. Here, owing to its vulnerability, two semi-parallel walls were built at a distance of c. 220 m barring the road between the opposite slopes. These walls were superior to the others in terms of their technical and structural parameters. There are no remains of towers along the internal wall but only a portal in the middle. The external wall, according to K. Škorpil, had three towers: two at each end and one in the middle immediately N of the gate. The assertion that the two transverse walls were not connected by longitudinal walls is untrue. The presumed existence of a third transverse wall c. 280 m SW of the internal wall is questionable: the insignificant remains located there perpendicular to the SE wall reach only to the middle of the fortified area and come most likely from the wall of a building or a building complex.

The building of the above fortification can, according to its exterior characteristics, be generally dated to Late Antiquity. However, there is no doubt that the terrain was inhabited both during the pre-Roman period and during the period of the First Bulgarian Kingdom. Judging from the numismatic material, the fortified settlement from Late Antiquity ceased to exist *circa* the end of the 6th/ beginning of the 7th c., apparently as a result of the powerful Avar-Slav invasion at that time.

Атанасов, Г. 1991; 2004; Бобчева, А. б.з.: 20-21; Марзос, А. 1983: 125-129; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1892: 13; Torbatov, S. 2000b: 58-78.

BI

AEDABE (probably the present day town of Oryahovo) (Vratsa region)

formerly: Rahovo, Orehovo

Moes. Inf. (?), Dac. Rip.,

Proc. De aedif. IV, 6, 31, 9 (τοῦ ἐν Ἀεδάβῃ ἐρύματος)

During the summer lowering of the water level of the Danube river, the inhabitants of Oryahovo often find various materials from the 3rd – 4th c. Remains of the Danube riverside road are to be seen W of the modern port, c. 250 m from the shore.

Иванов, Р. 1999: 32; Beševliev, V. 1970: 120

D An

AEGAEUM MARE (Aegean Sea)

Mac., Thr., Eur., Rhod., Mac. Pr.

(Greece and Turkey)

In Antiquity the NW part of the Aegean sea was also called the *Thracicum Mare* (Thracian Sea). During the period of the Principate the *Aegaeum Mare* was the border between the E part of the province of *Macedonia* and the SW part of the province of *Thracia*. During Late Antiquity the provinces, from W to E, were *Macedonia Prima*, *Rhodia* and *Europa*.

ИСИГТМ XII, 207, 394, 424; Detschew, D. 1976: 293.

RI

AETOS (Айтос, Айтоc) (Burgas region.)

Thr., Haem.

A site located on the road which runs from Provadia through the Lopushna and Aytos passes. A rectangular fortress over an area of 5,500 sq. meters with a round tower in the N has been excavated. Traces of Thracian and Roman settlements and a fortress, attributed to the 5th – 6th c. have been recorded. The most significant construction period falls in the Middle Ages (13th – 14th c.). Finds: two inscriptions – one from the reign of emperor Markianos, and the other from 870-972 CE.

Гагова, Кр. 1983: 98-99; Капайомов, Йв. 1973а: 18; TIB 6: 167-168.

RI

AGATAPARA (*vico Agatapara*) (*terr. Usdicensis*) (Central Stara Planina mountains, possibly near Sevlievo, Gabrovo region?)

CIL VI, 2807 = 32582

N Sh

AGATHOPOLIS (Ahtopol) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Not. Ep. VII, 623 (... ὁ Ἀγαδοπόλεως...), IX, 497 (... ὁ Ἀγαδοπόλεως...), X, 587 (... ὁ Ἀγαδοπόλεως...), XIII, 638 (... ὁ Ἀγαδοπόλεως...), XXI, 21 (... τοῦ Ἀγαδοπόλεως...); Georg. Pach. V, 4 (... Ἀγαδοπούλιν...), VII, 18 (... Ἀγαδοπόλεως...); Nic. Chon. 515 (... ἐς τὰ τῆς Ἀγαδοπόλεως μέρη...), 852 (... Ἀγαδοπούλιν...)

Antique and medieval city

Agathopolis is located 15 km to the S of the municipality center of the region – the city of Tsarevo, on a small cape of the western Black Sea coast. Archaeological excavations were carried out in 1979, 1990-1991, and in 1999-2000, and under-water studies in 1978, 1981-1985, and 1989. The earliest finds, numerous enough to permit dating, have placed the founding of the settlement in the second half of the 3rd c. BCE. The settlement was probably not initially fortified. The earliest fortification wall was found at the foot of the cape (in the SW part of the town), at Chernomore street, during excavations for a water supply pipeline. This wall probably defended the cape and was built from broken stone placed on mud with admixtures of small stones. It was dated on the basis of two Dressel 1B intact *amphorae* found in a depot used for construction material, at the internal wall and a wall parallel to it with buttresses separating the space between the two walls. The period when such *amphorae* were used (1st c. BCE) also shows the *terminus ante quem* of the wall's construction. The wall was 1 m wide. Later, this wall was widened by 1.50 m and became 2.50 m in width. The additional external construction was again of broken stone bound with mud. At the location another addition to the wall was found, made of broken stone bound with white mortar. This was only a small amount at the base of the substructure and it added some 1.50 m to the width of the wall's substructure.

During the Roman period the foot of the cape (its SW side) was defended by a new transverse wall. It generally follows the mud wall and was built, in places, on its foundation. This is evident from the fragments of white mortar in the ditch of the modern water pipeline. However, in some places it probably departs from it because there are differences in the orientation of the faces of both walls. Large segments from the new wall were reused and are to be observed in modern buildings. In this wall stone and white mortar with broken quarry stone, ceramic fragments, and bricks can be traced everywhere in *opus mixtum*. It was, however, subject to multiple modifications and repairs during the Middle Ages. The fortification layout cannot be traced in detail

because the wall lies within the terrain of the present town. The original construction of the wall built with mortar has been dated variously. Some authors believe that it was built in the middle of the 2nd c., while others date it to the end of the 4th/ middle of the 5th or the beginning of the 6th c. The thesis of Teofil Ivanov that it comes from the 3rd – 4th c., i.e. the time of Diocletian, is most likely the correct one. Remains of a demolished wall are to be found mainly along the SE periphery of the cape. A small fragment of a wall has also survived at the slope on the NW periphery wall. This illustrates that the whole cape was fortified. The peripheral wall has the same characteristics as the SW transverse wall. Another transverse wall was unearthed at the N end of the cape. It was built using broken stone and white mortar with a mixture of small stones and sand, and plastered with rose-colour mortar. At the E end of the wall, around the place where it met the periphery wall, a rectangular or square tower has been studied; half of it had fallen down from the high coast into the sea at some time. It probably had one more tower on its other side (excavation work is not complete and therefore the observation is provisional), and between them was the exit from the unfortified section of the cape. This NE cross wall was probably built during Late Antiquity. A stone and mud building from the Roman period was also uncovered in the city.

The site mentioned by Arrianus and *Anonymi Periplus Ponti Euxini Aulaiou teichos* (Ar. per. pont. eux. 24; Anon. per. pont. eux. 21) is usually localized at Ahtopol, which is hardly likely because the distance between the ports exclude this possibility. Even less probable is the reconstruction of the name as *Adaïou teichos*. The modern name of the city, which is a derivative from *Agathopolis*, appears for the first time in the 10th c. in *Notitia Episcopatum*. The hypothesis that this happen somewhat earlier, after 812 CE, on the triumphal columns from *Pliska*, cannot be accepted for the time being due to the presence of the two letters A and N preserved respectively at the beginning and end of the inscription.

Азманов, Б. 1997: 24-43; Бешевлиев, В. 1979: 149, № 34; Балабанов, П. и др. 1991: 79-81; Велков, В. и др. 1982: 28; Велков, В. и др. 1983: 148-149; Велков, В. и др. 1984: 67-68; Велков, В. и др. 1985: 295-296; Велков, В. и др. 1986: 193; Велков, В. и др. 1990: 177; Ганева, С. и др. 1990: 1-40; Гълъбов, Ив. 1957а: 67-68; Делирадев, П. 1953: 173-174; Димитров, Б. 1980: 343-352; 1981б: 412-426; 2004: 146-147; Дражева, Ц. 2007: 491-493; Иванов, Т. 1980б: 213; Карайотов, Ив. 1999: 76-81; Койчев, Н. и др. 2002: 18-43; Костова, Кр. 2005: 101-113; Мутафов, В. 1991: 81-

82; Петрунова, Б. и др. 2001: 141; Порожанов, К. 1979: 56-58; Преиленов, Хр. и др. 1992: 62. Avram, A. 2002: 17-22; Biernacka-Lubanska, M. 1982: 80, 240, № 1; Hirschfeld, 1893; IGBulg. I/2, 474-475; Jourukova, J. 1994: 261-265; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 21, № 4, Taf. I, Abb. 4; SEG 52: 659, 661; TIB, 6: 168-169.

KG

Aglen (Uglen, Благен) (Lovech region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, Roman period, located W of the village, in the Pecheneg district. Fragments of pottery have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman; a bronze statuette of Hermes; coins from the Roman period and Late Antiquity.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located W and NW of the settlement.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 43; Добруски, В. 1907: 101; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 197.

RG

Akandzhievo (Akandzhievo, Аканджиево) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Hoard of Roman coins from Thracian and Asia Minor cities: *Serdica* – Caracalla, *Pautalia* – Septimius Severus, and Caracalla, *Philippopolis* – Caracalla, *Ankyra* – Septimius Severus. The settlement had a necropolis with five *tumuli*.

Settlement, located 1 to 1.5 km. W of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Earth fortifications, Roman period, located 2 km NW of the village. The fortification is square in shape with dimensions c. 80 x 80 m.

Fortress Smilevo Gradishte, 4th – 5th c., located 2.5-3 km SW of the village, in Smilets Manastir district. Remains of stone walls with red mortar have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 666; Делирадев, П. 1953: 182; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 67-68.

NG

Aleko Konstantinovo (Алеко Константиново) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Adzhilare, Aladzhal, Svetogortsi

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, Malkite Livadi district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km SW of the village, in the Oreshaka, Starite Grobishta and Starata Ebzhovitsa districts. Remains of buildings, roof-tiles, mosaic floors, and *dolia* have been recorded. Finds: a marble column with a Greek inscription; marble votive tablet to Artemis and Cybele; Roman coins. A necropolis of seven *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity of the settlement.

Settlement, located 1.5-2 km NW of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 515; Добруски, В. 1895: 328-329, fig. 10; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 27, 58; Цончев, Д. 1948а: 200-201; Cončev, D. 1940: 205, fig. 3; Dumont-Homolle, A. 1892: 322-323; IGBulg. III/1, 1313-1315.

NG

Alekovo (Алеково) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Akchayar, Akcha er

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located c. 3.5 km E of the village, in Kenevreluk district. A significant amount of Roman ceramic, roof-tiles and bricks are scattered on the surface.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 7; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 54.

Tumulus, located 3 km SE of the village, in Kenevreluk district.

Tumulus, located 2 km to the S of the village, in Kodzhachukur district.

Tumulus, located 1 km E of the village, in Timurdzaboba district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

PV, ITs

Alekovo (Алеково) (Silistra region)

formerly: Gyuller Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortification, Roman period and late antique, located 1.6 km SE of the village, in Bistrenski Lozya district, on a small height. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been found.

Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 6, № 1; Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 53.

Fortification, late antique, located c. 3 km W of the village, in Gelendzhika district, on a small height. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been found.

Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 1, № 2; Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 53.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.6 km SE of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.1 km NW of the village, in the Yurdek Sart district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.9 km NE of the village, in Ortaborun district.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 2.3 km S of the village, in Kodzhakori district.

Tumulus, located approx. 4 km SE of the village, in Kodzhaikinlik district.

Tumulus, located approx. 3.6 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 5.4 km S of the village, in Yuchchal district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 53.

MI

Alexandar Stamboliyski (Alexandâr Stamboliyski, Alexadur Srambolijski, Александър Стамболийски) (Dobrich region) formerly: Sahatyanlik, Simeonovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 1.85 km S of the village. The necropolis consists of twelve *tumuli*. In one of the *tumuli* was found a cremation cyst burial.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3 km E-SE of the village, in Bayram Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3.25 km E of the village, in Nenkova district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.75 km NE of the village.

ST

Alexandria (Aleksandrija, Александрия) (Dobrich region) formerly: Kapaklii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village and SE of the Mustapha Kanaat Teke. The settlement is situated on the sloping left (W) bank of a dry valley. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

AKIII: a. e. 420, л. 66.

Necropolis, located c. 2.35 km NW of the village in the Muslim Teke, in the Mustapha Kanaat district. Three burials from the Roman period, a fragment of a sarcophagus, and fragments of a tombstone with a relief have been recorded. Judging from the available finds the necropolis is dated between the first half and the middle of the 4th c. The necropolis was probably connected with the settlement situated SW of the Mustapha Kanaat Teke.

Shrine, located approx. 2.35 km NW of the village in the vicinity of the Mustapha Kanaat Teke. Finds: ashlar (0.50 by 0.40 m.); the upper part of an *ara* with remains of a Greek (?) inscription. Петров, Т., А. Марзос 1966: 9-14; Торбатов, С. 2000б: 80; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 498; Kalinka, E. 1906: 355-356; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 77-78; Škorpil, H. 1894: 206; Vulpe R. 1938: 193, 195.

Settlement, located c. 2.9 km E-NE of the village. From the SE, E and N it is surrounded by dry river beds. Finds: a hoard of antoniniani and *folles* from the end of the 3rd and early 4th c. Парушев, В. 2000: 74-75; Торбатов, С. 2000б: 85.

Necropolis, located c. 3.1 km E-NE of the Kashla Chair dry river bed. It occupies terrain sloping towards the NW. More than 40 Christian burials from the first half of the 4th c. have been recorded. The burial inventory consists of pottery, jewelry and coins from Aurelian to Constantius II. The necropolis belongs to the settlement located to the W of the Kasha Chair dry river bed.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 44; Василчин, Ив. 1976: 116; 1980: 117; Торбатов, С. 2000б: 83-85; Тончева, Г. 1962: 57-60.

BI

Alexandrovo (Aleksandrovo, Александрово) (Haskovo region) formerly: Korudzchievo, Korudzhi, Knyaz Alexandrovo Thr.

Fortress Hisarya or Kaeto, 2nd - 3rd c., located on the right bank of the Maritsa river on the Korudzhiitsa heights. Remains of stone walls bound with white and red mortar. Fragments of shards of domestic pottery from the Roman period have been found.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 16; Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 244-251; 1922/25: 149-152; Делирадев, П. 1953: 87-88.

VK

Alexandrovo (Aleksandrovo, Александрово) (Lovech region) formerly: Kara Hasan Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located c. 2.4 km NW of the centre of the village, in the Bernitsa district at the foot of a hilltop with an area of approx. 1 ha. Sherds of domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been found.

Fortress Kaeto, located c. 2 km to the S of the village. Finds: a hoard of bronze coins of municipal rulers.

Гущераклиев, Р. 2000: 33; Китов, Г. 1980: 62-63; 1993а: 9-10; Миков, В. 1968: 42; Регистър ПК: 74; Юркова, Й. 1987: 95-96, 99.

RG

Alexandrovo (Aleksandrovo, Александрово) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Eni Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located c. 1.5 km NE of the village. Foundations of buildings made of broken stones bound with white mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Господинов, Й. 1924; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 16.

SI

Alexandrovo (Aleksandrovo, Александрово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Mithat pasha kyoy

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.8 km from the village, in the Kopuschak district. In the 30th of the 20th c. the stone foundations of building and mortar have been found during excavations. A great quantity of Roman domestic pottery and tiles have been recorded.

Димитрова, А., Б. Султов 1970: 7; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 55.

Tumulus, located E of the village.

Tumulus, located SE of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 24.

Roman *villa*, located 1.35 km SW of the village, in Belilkata district.

АКБ П. Драганчев.

PV

Alfatar (Алфатар) (Silistra region)

formerly: General Lazarovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman period and late antique, located c. 4.4 km NE of the present day town, in the Karaula district. The

fortification has an irregular rectangle shape and is situated on a high hilltop. The external dimensions of the walls are as follows: 100 x 40 x 80 x 50 m. The remains of the wall are visible on the terrain. Shards of late antique domestic pottery have also been recorded.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 55; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 6-7, № 3.

Settlement, late antique, located c. 5 km S of the present day town, in the Suhata Chesma district. Shards of late antique domestic pottery have been recorded.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 55-56; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 7, № 4.

Tumulus, located c. 3.5 km SE of the present day town.

Tumulus, located c. 2.9 km from the present day town, in Srednia Borun district.

Tumulus, located c. 6.5 km SW of the town.

Settlement, late antique, located c. 5 km S of the present day town, in the Cheshmite district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 55.

IB, MI

Altsek (Alcek, Алцек) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Klisedzhik, Kesedzhik

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 0.8 km E-SE of the village on terrain sloping to the W, close to a number of springs. The area is c. 4 daa. Remains of walls made of broken stones bound by mortar have been recorded. Finds: pottery from the 2nd - 4th c.; arrow-heads and a spear; coins from Hadrian to Licinius II; a mile-stone from the reign of Maximinus Thrax.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 67-68; Бошнаков, Р. 1975: 84; Холеницайн, А. 1979: 42-43; Torbatov, S. 2000a: 62-63.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.35 km E-NE of the village in the Koruarkasa district.

BI

ALUSORE (Boshulya, Boşulya, Бошуля) (Pazardzhik region) Thr.

It. Burd. 568(Alusore)

Mutatio on the *Serdica - Philippopolis* road with a settlement, located S of the village in the Srednota Dere locality, Bogoroditsa district. It is situated over an area of c. 20 daa, between the village and the Maritsa river. Remains of walls, fragments of bricks and tiles have been found. Finds: clay lamps; weights from a loom.

Settlement, located c. 3.5 km SE of the village, in the Stariya Drum district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to Hera from the reign of Constantine I.

Necropolis, located 1-2 km SE of the village, in Turskite Grobishta district.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Bazlivitsa district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 600; Велков, Ив. 1921: 199; Делирадев, П. 1953: 185; Добруски, В. 1900: 3-146; 1907: 165; Шишманов, Ив. 1891: 335; Jireček, K. 1877: 36.

NG

Alvanovo (Алваново) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of Alvanovo. Over an area of 12-15 daa were found pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. Finds: bowls; *amphorae*; jars; two bronze Roman colonial coins of the emperors Diadumenian and Septimus Severus.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 16

SI

ANAGON (unknown)

Haem.

Fortification, built under emperor Justinian I.

TIB 6: 175.

RI

ANCHIALUS, ANCHIALOS (Pomorie, Поморие) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

(Ἀγχιάλος, Ὀυλία Ἀγχιάλος, Anchialis, Anchealus, Anciale) Strab. VII, 319; Anonym. per. ponti eux., p. 136; Men Perg. Per., p. 156; Plin. NH 4, 11, 45; Ov. Tr. I, 10, 35; Mela 2, 2, 22; Hist. Aug. Vita Claudii, 12, 14; Iord. Get. 108-109; Tab. Peut. (Mesambria XII, Anchialis XII); Amm. Marc. 22, 8, 43; 27, 4, 12; Proc. De aedif. 3, 7, 18-19; Hier. Syn. 635, 9-14; Ioann. Mal. 13; Theoph. Sym. I, 3, 5; IGBulg. I, 368-377; V, 5130-5134.

History

The city of *Anchialus* was established as *emporion* of *Apollonia* near the salt-rich lagoon of present day Pomorie. For the first time the name of the city (Ἀγχιάλος, *Anchialos*) is mentioned in a decree, found among the ruins of *Istria*. It dates from the first half of 2nd c. BCE (IGBulg. I/2) and with it the city of *Appollonia* gave proxy to the Istrian navarch Hegesagoras, son of Monimos,

which has greatly contributed to the reinstatement of the fortress *Anchialus* to the territory of *Appollonia*. Traces of pre-Roman city *Anchialsus* can be seen in the Paleokastro area. From there comes the basis of a statue of Dionysos, commissioned by *strategos* Gaius Iulius Apollonius, son of Eptaikenthos during the thirteenth-year of the rule of the Thracian king Rhoemetalces II – 38 CE. Gaius Iulius Apollonius inscription was found at the same place. All this presents *Anchialus* as the center of strategy at the beginning of the Roman era. Extremely important is the fact that the dedication of Dionysos was found in Paleokastro area, evidence that early *Anchialus* was located under the later Roman settlement. All this points that even during the early Roman empire as a center of strategy *Anchialus* acquired a central importance. During the pre-Roman period the city minted bronze coins of Rhoemetalces II with his own kontramarka AGH in ligature. The rise of *Anchialus* continued during the Flavian dynasty and its re-inauguration as city center was done during the reign of emperor Trajan when it was given the name *Ulpia Anchialos*. Perhaps the territory of the former strategy *Anchialus* was inherited from the latest urban structure that expanded during the reign of Hadrian. The N border with *Mesambria* must be passing along the lower reaches of the present day Aheloy river. We found about this in the inscription of Julia, daughter of Neykios (IGBulg. I/2, 345) found in the village of Aheloy, situated on the right bank of the Aheloy river. The S border with *Deultum* should run along the N shore of Vaya lake or Burgas lake. The W border – between *Anchialus* and *Augusta Traiana*, can hardly be fixed, but according to M. Lazarov this was probably *Tonzos fl.* Reasons for this conclusion gives the name of one of the four fillies of *Anchialus*, which was derived from the name of the *Tonzos fl.* According to B. Gerov while from the territories of the old coastal cities have not been recruited soldiers, from the large territory of *Anchialus*, a lot of Thracians and settlers from the other parts of the empire joined the Roman legions.

Topography

Roman city of *Anchialus* is located in Paleokastro area, next to the new district of Pomorie between the Salt lake and the beach. The city has an area of approx. 120-140 ha and occupies the territory from the Salt lake to the coast and from the N junction on the outcome of Pomorie to Nessebar and Sunny Beach to the middle of the distance that separates it from the output of Burgas. The E wall of *Anchialus* begins from the coast and was visible behind the W wall of Sveti Georgi monastery. *Anchialus* wall fades on the N of the monastery which makes impossible to calculate the exact area of the city.

Architecture and urban planning

Two streets intersecting among 108° angle have been excavated. One of them has a width of 8.70 m and deviates from the E-W direction with 18° N. M. Lazarov suggests that this is a *Anchialus's decumanus maximus*. The both streets were paved with large slabs of andesite tuff with dimensions 0.70 x 1.30 x 1.40/2.20 m. The blocks were mounted on the longitudinal walls, built of stone and designed for greater durability of the pavement. On the both sides of the streets there were wide sidewalks about 30 cm higher than the street level. Under the sidewalks could be seen open conduit system for rain water. It was covered with bricks and the walls were with hydrophobic coating. Holes for draining can be seen in the conduit system. Other streets with similar system have been found during rescue excavations.

Defense system

A sector from the NW wall of *Anchialus* has been found during rescue excavations in 1979 approx. 50 m from the crossing of the railway line Burgas – Sunny Beach. The wall is revert from inside and outside with large squares of andesite tuff and has a width of 2.80 m. Between the blocks have been used *implekton* of pink mortar. During the excavations the foundations of a tower and inside counterfort with length – 1.5 m have been revealed. A small hoard of bronze coins of Justin I and Justinian I has been found on the walls. The last coin is from the middle of the 6th c. and we can connect it with the Avar invasion in the late 6th c.

Necropolis

Parts of two sarcophagi used as *spolia* in Late Antiquity and placed with the bottom up have been found in the necropolis of *Anchialus* in 70s of 20th c. In another sector of the necropolis, E of the Domed tomb, in 1973 has been revealed the burial of a woman with gold earrings, bracelets of bronze wire, and a bronze coin of Septimius Severus, minted in *Anchialus*. Not far from this burial in the 80s of the 20th c. has been found an arched tomb.

Ангелов, Б. 1939: 9; Балабанов, П. 1976: 28-32; 1979: 23-32; Бонева, Ил. 1990: 93-94; 1991: 76-77; Бонева-Паские, Ил. 1995: 37-42; Ботева, Д. 1997: 119-124; Василева, Д. 1973: 55 и сл.; Велков, В. 1959; Велков, Ив. 1919/20: 151, обр. 113; Геров, Б. 1980: 31; Ирецк, К. 1974: 850-859; Карайотов, Ив. 2006: 39-47; Карайотов, Ив. и Ил. Бонева 1989: 86-87; Кияшкина, П. 2000: 106-116; Лазаров, М. 2000: 13-42; Михайлов, Г. 1967: 31-48; 1980: 21-44; Мушмов, Н. 1912: 2770-2972; Огненова, А. и М. Лазаров 1962: 195-203;

Петров, Т. и др. 1960; Стефанов, Д. 1972; Стоянов, Т. 1980: 105-106; 1993: 17-25; Съсеров, Д. 1974: 303-311; Шкорпил, К. и Х. Шкорпил, 1890/91: 108-117, обр. 28-35; Балабанов, П. 1980: 137-139; Frel, J. and M. Lazarov 1963: 65-71; Gerov, B. 1970: 123-132; Karayotov, Iv. 1979: 388-389; 1983: 263-269; 2000: 219-226; 2001: 258-267; 2001: 431-437; Opperman, M. 2004: 11, 31, 90, 93, 122, 179-180, 183, 198, 201, 220, 232-233, 235, 258-259, 261, 278, 281, 284-285, 287, 288, 290-291, 296, 298-300, 303, 308, 333; 2006: 48, 57, 236, 238; Paraskeuopoulos, Th. 1888; Strack, M. 1912, 203-306, Taf. V-VIII; Varbanov, Iv. 2005, Nr. 28-802.

IK

As a result of the excavations in 2009 a part of the route of a street running from N to S (*cardo*) and making a specific curve to SE was entirely cleared. Considering the construction plan, the excavated street consists of the following elements: bed, pavements, under-pavement drains and longitudinal supporting walls. The width of the street bed with its typical central lobe is c. 5 m and the road surface (partially preserved) is built of very big stone plates, put slantwise the direction of the movement. The side plates are specially formed beds, in which used to stand monolithic blocks, forming pavements c. 1.2 m wide. The drainage under the pavement is constructed of hewn stone blocks. Up to now there is no data whether the drains were plastered with mortar and whether their bottoms were paved with bricks (such case was observed during the excavations in 1966-1970).

The discovery of a side drain, running into the one under the E pavement leads to a revision in the statement that this system is designed only for disposal of atmospheric water. The longitudinal supporting walls (two in this particular case), which were designed along with the inner walls of the under-pavement drains to support the road pavement, are a construction element characteristic for *Anchialus*, due to the unstable sandy terrain on which the Roman city was raised. Two construction periods are clearly visible.

Among the most significant finds are the remains of the drainage system which precedes the construction of the street network. After analyzing the data the conclusion that the recently excavated Sector III is located in the southernmost outskirts of the real city came out convincingly.

However, orientation of the buildings from the earliest construction period registered here bespeaks about the lack of previously established city planning, but also about the

occurrence of such plan subsequently, during the building-up itself. In chronological order the first building seems to be the temple which develops northwards and westwards outside the site borders. A relative *terminus post quem* for its construction is prompted by a coin of Domitian, which was found on a sterile ground under the sacrificial altar, excavated at its SW section. Nothing in particular can be said about the consequence in the construction of the water-conduit and the building, located immediately S of it. But the entire conformity of their orientation and the partial contact between their walls suggest that if it was not for seeking of synchrony it was due to at least an insignificant time dissonance.

The following construction period includes the construction of the street network with the characteristic for *Anchialus* under-pavement infrastructure. Meanwhile the water-conduit which existed before was cut off and stopped working. The second construction period recorded can be dated generally to the second quarter of the 2nd c. The dilemma faced by the city-engineers concerning the conformity of the street beds in the excavated sector to the already existing buildings was obviously decided on behalf of the building located to the S from the former water-conduit.

So far, three premises of the building have been registered, but it develops westwards and southwards, too. The construction is of cyclopean blocks and solid white mortar. The walls have different thickness (from 0.7 to 1.05 m). The remains are poorly preserved. The function of the building has not been revealed at the present stage of excavation.

The easternmost premise among the excavated ones has very thick outer walls and its interior is entirely filled up with sterile sand to the preserved level of the walls. This suggests its most probable interpretation as palaestra.

The lowest part of the filling however, to the level of 0.58 m absolute altitude reached, contains an enormous amount of broken early Roman *amphorae* tare, which gives the grounds to assume that here was formed a cellar premise, used as a store.

At a subsequent moment it was abandoned and filled up with dirt. Afterwards was formed a floor of a thick layer of tamped clay.

The end of habitation of the building came as a result of a great fire which led to the formation of a thick layer of coal and dust on the clay floor of the premise considered.

Unfortunately, this layer is preserved only over an area of 4 sq. meters at the SE corner of the premise and besides, it

is partly scraped up during the levelling of the ground. It precedes the new building activity at this site during the following period.

Nevertheless, many finds with undoubted date at the 1st half of the 3rd c. and a hoard of coins originate from this layer. The hoard consists of 9 coins – 8 bronze ones and one silver coin. The latest coin was minted by an unidentified provincial mint and belongs to emperor Geta.

What is most interesting in this case is that along with the emissions from the Roman period, the hoard contains two bronze Hellenistic coins – one of them was minted at *Maroneia* between 386/385 and 348/347 BCE and the other one was minted at *Aenus* during the period 300-200 BCE. The destruction of the building is probably related to the capturing of *Anchialus* by the Goths c. 270 CE, which is known from the written sources.

For the time being it cannot be précised exactly when started the repair of the damages caused by the Goths is the excavated sector. However, undoubtedly during the first half of the 4th c. this part of *Anchialus* acquired a completely new, very different look. Over the remains of the building destroyed by fire rose a new one, which fit into the outline of the preceding building, but only partly used its outer walls, and besides – it seems it used them just as foundations while its interior planning is entirely new.

For the present moment four premises have been registered. The two N ones of them have been excavated. Substruction of either the outer and the dividing walls of the new building are constructed of cyclopean blocks on mud soldering while superstruction represents a solid mortar construction in *opus mixtum* with four brick rows. A pool is built at the W one of the excavated premises. Only a part of its thick under-floor mortar coating and a fragment of the lower frieze of the marble wall facing are preserved.

A drain is constructed under the W periphery of the pool. For the construction of one of the drain walls was used a wall of the preceding building. It was taken apart to the level needed. The entrance to the premise with the pool is at the W end of its S wall.

During the same construction period immediately N of the building, over the ruins of the water-conduit already abandoned in the 2nd half of the 2nd c. was built a sewer for the effluents, which was covered with the plates of the new street pavement, rearranged at a significantly higher level mark.

Remains of two late antique buildings which are located in superposition have been registered near the present E section of Sector III. They spread to the E and their excavation lies ahead.

The earlier one among them can be dated to the first half of the 4th c. while the other one dates back to the end of the 5th/6th c.

At the mid 5th c. *Anchialus* suffered a severe disaster, which caused complete demolition and abandonment of all buildings in the excavated sector. During the excavations in 2007 and 2008 no signs of life at this site before the second half of the 6th c. were found. However, the excavations in 2009 filled significantly the generated hiatus.

During the second half of the 5th c. an adobe dwelling was built over the remains of the late Roman building at the SW part of the sector. It existed for a relatively short period and was demolished by conflagration during the last decade of the 5th c. Evidence of this is the hoard of coins found here, containing 62 copies of the lowest value of the late Roman copper mint from the 4th – 5th c. There are many coins of the rulers from the 5th c. in the hoard. Latest coins are of emperor Anastasius I from the period before the reforms in his mint (491-498 CE).

Although for the time being it is based only on stratigraphical observations, most probably by the end of the 5th/6th c. should be dated the construction of a new building at the E part of the sector. It lies over the remains of an abandoned building from the preceding period.

The following and last construction period for the Antiquity at this part of *Anchialus*, dates back to the second half of the 6th c. It is related to the construction of dwellings – semi-dug-outs, dug into the welded layer of destructions.

Торбамов, С. 2010: 288-289.

S T

Angel Voyvoda (Angel voivoda, Ангел войвода) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kumrular, Kumburlar

Thr.

Shrine, located 1 km NW of the village, on the right bank of the Harmanliiska river, in Kumbuldular Kale district. Remains of buildings and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: tiles from the Roman period; coins of the emperors Octavianus Augustus and Trajan.

Аладжов, А. 1994: 111-112; 1997: 16-20 Делирадев, П. 1953: 87-88.

V K

Angelariy (Angelarij) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Soyaklii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km S-SW of the village on terrain sloping to the W, on the right (E) bank of a dry river. The settlement occupies an area of 30-40 daa and from the N

is blocked by a ravine. Remains of buildings have been recorded. Finds: tiles; metal objects; coins from the 4th c. (the latest from Valens); a hoard of implements from the second half of the 4th c.

Беливанова, А., Б. Снагов 2002: 398-409.

B I

ANTHEIA (peninsula and cape Atia, Атия) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Plin. NH IV, 45; Steph. Byz. 96.

Settlement, pre-Roman, Roman and medieval.

Dimitrov, B. 1975: 15; TIB, 6: 179.

R I

****ANTHIA?** (epith. Ανθίνας) (near Zornitsa, Yambol region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1723

N Sh

Antimovo (Антимово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kuzgun

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located 2.7 km SW of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570001.

Settlement, Roman period, located c. 1.35 km SE of the village, in the Chatal Dere district.

Георгиева, Р., Ив. Бъчваров 1985: 66, 69.

M I

APHRODISION (Topola, Топола) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Tyurk Suyutchuk

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Plin. NH IV, 11, 44 (Aphrodisias); Theoph. Conf. Chron. 2242933 (Ἀφροδισιον); Georg. Ced. Hist. comp. I, p. 657¹⁵⁻¹⁹ (Ἀφροδισιον); Anast. Bibl. Chron. p. 14311-14 (Aphrodision); St. Byz. I, 255 (Ἀφροδισιας) IGBulg. V, 5011, ll. 29-30 (Ἀφροδισ[ι]ον).

Aphrodision is situated in the vicinity of the village of Topola, Kavarna district, which is exceptionally rich in archeological monuments. The Dobrudzha plateau sharply slopes to the S, forming a hilly coastal terrace with an altitude of c. 30 m. It is a little over 1 km long and up to 0.25 m wide. To the E the terrace is limited by a deep ravine, running into the sea. To the W a tongue-like protruding part of the plateau runs down in stages to the coast. The local toponymy differentiates three localities here – Balekava, Kavaklak and

Arabayolu. Most of the slopes of the plateau and the coastal terrace are covered with archeological material; evidence of a wealth of cultural traditions over many centuries – from the Late Iron Age to the end of the 6th c. CE. Judging by the dispersion and concentration of the archeological material, we can say that the settlement was largest during the Hellenistic period. The finds from the Roman period are predominantly in the NE part of the territory, along the sloping part of a protruding section of the plateau in the E. The remains from Late Antiquity are on the W part of the terrace, immediately beside the tongue-like cape, which borders it in the W.

The large area of the settlement and the archeological material from the Hellenistic period are evidence that the ancient settlement S of the village of Topola should be seen as one of the major settlements along the SE coast of present day Dobrudzha. There is also unconditional evidence of habitation in the area ranging into Late Antiquity. On the grounds of the comparison of archeological material and written sources the supposition has been put forth that the remains at the village of Topola should be identified with ancient *Aphrodision*, mentioned by Pliny the Elder as one of the settlements (*oppida*) of Scythian farmers in the coastal zone of *Thracia* between the estuary of the Danube river and the Batovska river. The coastal nature and the existence of the settlement, however, under the name of *Aphrodision*, is also testified to in the mid 6th c. According to the evidence of Theophanes the Confessor, repeated by other medieval authors, in 544/545 CE the region, as well as the region of *Dionisopolis* and *Odessos* were flooded, probably by a gigantic wave, caused by an underwater earthquake. Chronologically the two sources quoted above should be considered in connection with the settlement having been in the horotensia of *Dionysopolis* from the second half of the 1st c. BCE. According to the text of an important epigraphical monument from the urban territory of *Dionysopolis* *Aphrodision* was 'granted to be used' by the Thracian king Cotys. Probably the collection of taxes and customs dues was meant, outlining the position of the settlement as a flourishing centre of commerce.

The exact location of the mysterious *Aphrodision* is unknown, beyond the fact that it was on the W Pontian coast, which once fell under *Diosynopolis*. As the 'Akra' horotensia of *Diosynopolis* is identified with *Tyrisis* (*Tirizan Akra*) in the sources of the same period the settlement should be sought in the section between the present day cape Kaliakra and

the estuary of Batovska river. Many years of systematic study of the terrain show that only one point along this section fits both the archaeological and written data, namely the sloping plateau and wide coastal terrace S of the village of Topola, where there is evidence of many centuries of habitation. Therefore identification of the Roman and late antique material on the coast of the village of Topola with *Aphrodeision* appears certain.

While habitation can also be traced from the Late Iron age to Late Antiquity, analysis of the material illustrates that the development of *Aphrodeision* during the Hellenistic period occurred somewhere at the beginning of the first millennium, followed by a serious decline in habitation over the next centuries, leading to a smaller part of the territory being occupied later at its NE end. In Late Antiquity the center of habitation moved to the W side of the coastal terrace.

The fortification was situated on naturally defended terrain at the very S end of the plateau. The district is known as the Yurtluka and is situated only 0.5 km from the SW end of the village. The remains themselves are known as Kyuchuk Kale or Dzhihsko Kale. The fortifications cover an area of approx. 1 ha. Also included are the two upper terraces of the edge of the stepped plateau on the coast. The terrain is rocky with a thin soil cover. Remains of buildings are evident only in the centre.

The unpublished notes of K. Škorpil offer valuable information on the fortification. Thus it becomes clear that, in 1908, in the central part the E section of a large building was excavated and identified as a church. The walls were preserved up to 1.40 m. They were made of slabs with crumbly mortar, the wall thickness exceeding 1 m. The floor was covered by square limestone slabs, 0.98 x 0.11 m thick. Large profiled limestone cornices were found in the surrounding earth.

According to K. Škorpil, there were walls only towards the plateau (to the N and the W), while no walls were built to the S and SE owing to the naturally steep slopes. It should be noted that in spite of their steep slopes they were not inaccessible. The edge of the terrace and the small rocks and pieces of mortar (white mortar with broken tiles) give serious grounds to believe that fortification in the S and SE did indeed exist, but that the walls defending the rock ridge have been destroyed. The defences on the N, more vulnerable side, were considerably more solid. There is no data on the structure of the wall. It can only be traced in a 2 m earth and stone rampart. In front of it a ditch was dug in the rocky ground. K. Škorpil's claim that the wall was doubled in its

E part is wrong. On the contrary, there are clearly traceable remains here from an external wall (*proteihisma*), built 8 m before the main defensive line. Generally the fortification has an irregular shape that follows the terrain. The N wall is c. 130 m long, the *proteihisma* – approx. 80 m. The maximum length of the defended area to the N is approx. 150 m.

The pottery on the surface is generally dated to Late Antiquity. However, it is impossible to provide a more detailed dating. The coins found are an important chronological indicator. Eight specimens, dating from the 4th to the end of the 6th c. are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Dobrich.

Judging by the numismatic material, the establishment of the fortification should be attributed to the second half of the 4th c. Many of the coins date from Justin II and perhaps are connected with restoration at that time. The latest coins – the *dekanumia*, without the year, and the half *folles* of emperor Mauricius Tiberius (CE 585/585) point to the fact that towards the end of the 6th c. the fortress ceased to function.

Although no doubt it represented an important element in the plan of *Aphrodeision* in Late Antiquity, the fortification itself can hardly be identified with the settlement proper. The small number of buildings registered here is evidence that the naturally defended and artificially fortified terrain in the upper part of the plateau was not designed for permanent habitation. On the other hand, the abundance of archeological material and the remains of buildings are an indication that the settlement offered considerably better conditions for life than the coastal terrace in the SE part of the peninsula. At the lowest part of the peninsula, in immediate proximity to the coast, we find three long narrow galleries hewn into the soft rock. They have not been studied archeologically, but their form, structure and location are identical to the storerooms for grain found in the area of Kavarna port. These have been dated to the 4th – 6th c.

In light of the above data, the fortification at Topola should be seen as a citadel which was maintained, but never inhabited – built as a refuge for the inhabitants of the settlement.

AKIII: a. c. 425, л. 20; Банев, Кр., М. Димитров 1985: 34-38; Димитров, М. 1980: 313; 1986: 91-92; 1989: 48; Салкин, А. 1984: 53; 1987: 25-28; Торбатов, С. 2002: 251-260; Аврам, А. 1991: 105-117; Милхейлов, Г. 1987: 259-262; Славова, М. 1998: 99-106; Тачева, М. 2001: 77-84; Торбатов, С. 2002: 260-264.

ST

APOLLONIA PONTICA, SOZOPOLIS (Sozopol, Созопол) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Hdt. IV, 93 'Απολλωνία, Apollonia; Arist. Pol. 1303a, 36-38; Ps.-Skymn. 728-731; Anon. peripl. pont. eux. 84-87; Ael., Var. hist. 3, 17; Plin. NH IV, XI, 45; Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 10; Ar. peripl. pont. eux. 36; Aen. Tact. 20, 4; Men. Perg. Per. 1, p. 156; IGBulg. I/2, 387 bis 467.

Antique authors agree on the year BCE 610 as the date when *Apollonia Pontica* was founded. To quote Pseudo-Skymnos: "This city (*Apollonia*) was founded by Milesians, who came to these places about 50 years before the reign of Kyros (558-529 BCE)". Generally this is confirmed by archeological excavations. The Milesian colony reached its peak in the 5th and 4th c. BCE.

Apollonia Pontica, the present day Sozopol, is situated at the foothills where the Strandzha mountain fork at an area known as Meden Rid. In fact its name comes from the name of the highest peak, Bakarlaka. It is difficult to trace the history of this toponym. However, it for certain has its root in the wealth of copper ore here and its exploitation over the centuries. There is evidence that the mineral wealth was exploited as early as the Aeneolithic Age. These are large accumulations of slag heaps from the *Atia* and Sozopol peninsulas and a single strata Eneolithic settlement in the area of the village of Chernomorets, not far from the foothills of peak Bakarlaka. The ancient colony occupied the present day Sozopol peninsula, also known as *Scamnius*. Owing to great changes in the coastline many of the early archeological material, pottery, monuments etc., today are found under the water during underwater expeditions.

Geologists believe that the copper veins at Meden Rid came through volcanic activities and this section of Strandzha, which forms a semicircle on the present day coast, has its parallel which is at present below the waters of the Black Sea. In many places, particularly at the Sveti Dimitar cape, in front of the estuary of the Ropotamo river there are considerable rock formations of volcanic tuffa, and in the region of the Valchanovo Kale there are deposits of volcanic balls. The ancient inhabitants of the region used them as stones for slings. When the Milesian colonists set foot on the present day Sozopol peninsula, or on the island opposite it, it was not only the natural harbour that drew them there. What was decisive was not only the small plain between the Meden Rid and the sea. The arable land there was sufficient for the initial autarkia, but with its modest fertility it could hardly provide the powerful stimulus for the development

of the polis in the first two or three centuries of its existence. It was local metallurgy and trade which provided the driving force the initial development of the *Apollonian politeia*. Thus the first typical pontian means of barter – the bronze arrow-coins appeared, and the symbol of *Apollonia* – a standing anchor – is found on arrows, prior to emergence of coins, and on all autonomous coin issues from the polis.

Settlement on the Sozopol peninsula dates from as early as the end of the 5th millennium and the beginning of the 4th millennium BCE with the exploitation of the copper deposits. The settlement tradition continued, with interruptions, throughout the Early Bronze Age. Late Bronze Age finds are comparatively rare. However, during the Hallstatt period we once again find a revival. A comparatively dense pre-Greek network of settlements in the region and the thickness of the cultural strata at the Malkoto Kale fortress show that throughout the 8th – 6th c. intensive copper-working was in progress. In abandoned galleries at the present-day Cherveno Zname mine black glazed pottery from the 4th c. have been found. Many wooden supports, remains of ropes and a small spade also come from here. These traces of metallurgy were probably left by local Thracians who had established contact with the first colonists.

The oldest imported Rhodian-Ionian and East-Greek pottery from the region comes from *Apollonia* itself or from its necropolises in the vicinity. In particular a Rhodian *oinochoe* in the wild-goat style found during the digging of a canal in the old part *Sozopolis* is noteworthy.

Recently Dimitar Nedev, an archeologist working at *Sozopolis*, carried out emergency excavations in the old city and found sherds of early pottery, which shows the presence of a cultural strata from the end of the 7th c. and the first decade of the 6th c. Among them there are several fragments of cups decorated with the apotropeic image of the Gorgona Medusa. A shallow intact *skyphos* with a Medusa was found during underwater excavations in the sunken harbour at the Ropotamo estuary.

At excavations near the church of Sveti Georgi, in the centre of the Sozopol peninsula, an ancient square dwelling was found, and at its SE end a shrine to the Syrian Aphrodite. Between the two walls of the Sozopol of Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages a shrine to Hekate was found, identified through a dedicatory inscription with the name of Artemodoros. In the 1980's the late Maria Tsaneva found a wall of ashlar 2 m thick at the isthmus towards the Sozopol peninsula. Unfortunately the results of these excavations remained unpublished. At several places, exactly above the wall, later burials were found and dated to the 4th c. At the

end of the preserved part of the fortress wall a bronze arrow-coin was found.

Necropolises both close and adjacent to ancient *Apollonia* have been very well studied. Most important were the excavations carried out by Ivan Venedikov over the 1946-1949 period and published in the *Miscellany Apollonia*. Burials from early and late Antiquity have been found in the Kalfata district and on the isthmus towards the Morskata Gradina district. Later senior researcher Michail Lazarov worked at the necropolis, as well as Georgi Boyadzhiev who found 13 burials. After the excavations of Ivan Venedikov and Maria Tsaneva's studies were on the largest scale. In the course of almost 20 years c. 1,000 burials were found, among them a *tumulus* at cape Kolokita. Over the last decade of the 20th c. and the first decade of the 21st c. excavations in separate parts of the necropolises of *Apollonia* have continued. Underwater studies in the aquatory of the Sozopol peninsula are also of great significance.

Ancient authors rarely mention *Apollonia* and its ancient history. Herodotus speaks of *Apollonia* and its Thracian surroundings in connection with Darius' campaign between 519 and 512 BCE. Aristotle mentions some tumultuous times in its politics, presented quite laconically. We know for certain that the city found itself in the sphere of Athenian influence after the mid 5th c. BCE and Attic pottery from the necropolises shows that this continued throughout the 4th c. According to epigraphical monuments the constitution of the city defined an assembly (*demos*) as the supreme legislative body, and the city council (*boule*) as the control body over the magistrates elected by its archons (*archontes*), its strategos (*strategoi*) etc.

The city mint was controlled by coin magistrates, probably archonts, whose names appear on some of the silver and bronze series. Abbreviations of these names also appear as seals on tiles made in *Apollonia*. According to a decree of the Assembly of *Apollonia*, found amidst the ruins of another Milesian colony *Istria* (*Istros*), during the second half of the 2nd c. BCE. *Apollonia* waged a destructive war with the neighbouring colony of *Mesambria*. With the aid of the Istrians the Apollonians regained the fortress (*phourion*) of *Anchialus*.

During the first half of the 5th c. BCE in the temple of Apollo Ietros on the present day island of Sveti Kirik a colossal bronze statue of the eponym of the city was raised, the work of the Athenian sculptor Kalamis. According to written sources, in BCE 72, during the punitive expedition of Marcus Lucullus the statue was removed to *Rome* and

placed in the Capitolium. We can only judge its appearance by the images on coins, because it disappeared from the Capitolium during the barbarian raids in the 5th c. CE. The Romans did not spare *Apollonia* because during the wars between the Roman Republic and Mithridates VI Eupator the city had a garrison of the Pontic ruler. This is illustrated in a decree of the *boule* and the *demos*, which, at the proposal of the *archons*, grant proxeny to the strategos of Mithridates, Epitynchanos – from the city of *Tarsus* in Asia Minor.

After the conquest of *Apollonia* by the Romans, the Thracian element was stronger, judging from epigraphical material. The last Thracian kings, vassals of *Rome*, made donations to the temple of Apollo Ietros. Metokos, son of Taroulas, reconstructed the fortress walls. A dedicatory inscription made by Leonto, the daughter of Aulouzenis and wife of the Thracian strategos during the reign of Tiberius, Gaius Iulius Apollonius, son of Eptaikenthos, from the city of *Bizye* has also been found.

In the 4th c. *Apollonia* was renamed and became *Sozopolis*. The city was fortified with a double wall, which in some places is well preserved, because it was maintained during the Middle Ages. In Late Antiquity *Sozopolis* was episcopal centre and here we find the foundations of early Christian basilicas.

Венедиков, Ив. И др. 1962; Димитров, Б. 1975: 30-31; Дражева, Ц. 2003: 215-234; Дражева, Ц., Д. Недев 1994: 110-111; Иванов, Т. и др. 1963; Иречек, К. 1974: 825 и сл.; Карайотов, Ив. 2002: 10-11; 2005а: 46-62; 2006а: 63-80; Лазаров, М. 1970: 2-3; 1972: 153-158; 1973: 3-52; 1975; 2000б: 23-41; 2002; 2003 а; Мушмав, Н. 1912: 3140-3193; Панайотова, Кр., Ц. Дражева 2003: 215-234; Цанева, М. 1975: 32-33; 1976: 38; 1977: 50; 1979: 58-59; 1986: 61-62; 1987: 359-364; Цанева, М., Б. Димитров 1976: 5-8; Цанева, М., Кр. Панайотова 1991: 77-79; Цанева, М. Т. Стоянов 1981: 69-71; Eherhart, N. 1983: 19, 44, 58, 61, 63, 65, 97, 101, 117, 125, 137, 144, 147, 148, 153-165, 167, 175-177, 182, 209, 215, 220, 230, 239, 245; Fritze, H. von 1913: 63; Lazarov, M. 1984: 63-68; Karayotov, Iv. 1995: 387-408; Laks, A. 1983; Leclan, J. 2005: 686-68; Nedev, D., Kр. Panayotova 2003: 96-156; Oppermann, M. 2004: 9, 12-15; 29-41; 86-92; Porogeanov, K. 1984: 69-72; Varbanov, Iv. 2005: 803-838; Zaneva, M. 1982: 197-200; 1985: 352-359; 1986: 166-173.

IK

APPIARIA (Ryahovo, Ряхово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Ptol. Geogr. III, 10, 5 (Ἀππαρήνσιοι); Tab. Pent. (Appiaria); It. Ant. 222, 5 (Appiaria); Not. Dign. XL, 16 (Milites nauclarii, Appiaria); Hier. Syn. 636, 7 (Ἀππάρια); Proc. De aedif. IV, 11, 147, 1 (Ἀππάρια); Theoph. Sim. II, 15 (Ἀππάρειν).

In Roman sources *Appiaria* is placed XIV and IX Roman miles from *Tegra* (respectively *Tab. Pent.* and *It. Ant.*) and XIII Roman miles from *Transmarisca*. A brick with the seal *APPI(aria)* helps in the location of the *castellum* and the late Roman city – 7 km NE of the present day town of Ryahovo, in the Kaleto or the Hisarlak district. The *castellum* is situated on a riverine terrace close to the Danube river. Owing to erosion a considerable part of the terrain of the fortress has fallen into the river. Another part, together with its necropolis, was destroyed in the course of construction work. At the end of the 19th c. a technical drawing was made of the fortification walls which were preserved at the time to a length of approx. 80 m and thickness of 2.40 m. The façade was made of worked stone blocks, and the *implectum* of broken stones bound with mortar, which gives grounds to speak of a late Roman fortification system. A fragmented construction inscription comes from here, dated 76 CE, which puts the *castellum* in the early reign of the Flavian dynasty. However, no structures have been excavated from this period, although archeological material – pottery and domestic objects, has been found. On the basis of *tegulae* we can ascertain that *Appiaria* fell within the region of the *legio XI Claudia*. Bricks and *tegulae*, dated to the 2nd c., come from here bearing seals of this unit – *LEGXICLPF*, *LEGXICL* (type B and C according to the classification of Mușceanu, Zahariade). At this stage it is difficult to resolve the question of the military presence during the Principate. According to some *Appiaria* was a camp of a numerus *scutariorum*, an analogy with *equitum scutariorum*, according to the *Notitia Dignitatum*. A *stella* comes from the necropolis of the *castellum* (*CIL III*, 12452), dated from the beginning of the 3rd c., mentioning the death of the prefect of the *ala Aetec(oriana)*, Titus Flavius Marcianus. It is possible that *Appiaria* was the base of this *ala*.

On the October 17th, 294 *Appiaria* was visited by Diocletian. It is possible that the bricks with the seals *LEGXICLFCAND* (*CIL III*, 12451, 12453) from the *castellum* reflect some kind of construction work during the period of the First Tetrarchy. After the reform of Constantine I the *cuneus Scutariorum* and *milites tertii nauclarii* were settled here.

The mentioning of the latter is indicative that the *castellum* had a port for vessels, today washed away by the Danube river. In Late Antiquity *Appiaria* was an urban centre, and probably the presence of a bishop was a factor giving the city legitimacy. This has been recorded in 404 CE and in 458 CE (respectively Lucipinus and Martialis). The last mention of *Appiaria* is dated somewhere towards 587 CE when the city was overrun by the Avars. The absence of archeological excavation does not allow the final end of the city to be dated. The view has been expressed that it continued to exist after 587 CE, however, under the name *Scaria*.

Immediately S of the fortress, lies a local settlement (*canabae*?) on wide flat ground. At the end of the 19th c. the foundations of several buildings were visible (today destroyed). Numerous ceramic fragments are scattered on the terrain which are characteristic for the period between the 2nd – 4th c. Republican *denarii* have been found and *denarii* of emperors from the 1st – 2nd c. *Folles* of Diocletian and Licinius and small denominations of emperors from the 4th c. have also been found, as well as many other objects such as a stone lion's head, statuettes of Dionysos and Pan, votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (type b), a relief of a Roman legionaire etc. Military attributes have also been found: a bronze eagle, arrow-heads. Four marble heads, from large statues dated to the 3rd c., from an unknown location at the settlement have also been found.

Immediately SW of the fortress a large hoard of 1,459 coins of emperors from the second half of the 3rd c. have been found and are kept at the National Museum of History – Sofia.

The necropolis of the village is situated 6 km E of the fortress, 0.458 km from the Danube river. A large part has been destroyed as the result of irrigation works during the 20th c. A *stellae* and fragmented inscription mentioning a person with the name of Rufinus, who was *praefectus* or *praeses* was also found.

Three km SW of the village, over a comparatively small area, fragments of pottery characteristic for the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. The compact area and the archaeological material found here suggests the existence of a *villa* rather than a fortified settlement.

Ангелов, Н. 1950б: 274-277; Бешевлиев, Б. 1952: 71, № 122; 1955: 287; Ванков, М. 1906: 347-354, 464-465; Велков, В. 1959: 60, 84, 86, 220; Велков, Ив. 1922/25: 127-159; Георгиева, С. 1977: 54; Геров, Б. 1953: 222; Димова, В. 1961: 335; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 60-61; Добруски, В. 1900: 21; Иванов, Р. 1999: 36-

37; Иванов, Р. 2003: 63-69; Иванова, В. 1922/25: 463; Тодоров, Я. 1939: 343; Филов, Б. 1911а: 274; 1912/136: 328-338; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 450-451; Besevliev, V. 1965: 207-220; Filov, B. 1910: 349-370; Kalinka, E. 1906: 373; Mrozewicz, L. 1982: 5; Sarnowski, T. 1988с: 184; Škorpil, K. 1894: 170-224; Tomaschek, W. 1896: 237.

D D

Aprilovo (Априлово) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Araplar, Arablar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 1 km N of the village. The fortress walls are built of broken stones and mortar. The entrance is from the NE. The fortress has an irregular shape, following the natural shape of the terrain. Traces of a ditch have also been found. Finds: a statuette of Eros; votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman and Herakles; part of a Greek inscription; tiles and domestic pottery; a hoard of 110 Roman Republican *denarii*.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 602-603; Добруски, В. 1894: 87-88; 1907с: 99-150; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 443-502; 1914: 200; IGBulg. II, 765, 766.

S I

Apriltsi (Aprilci, Априлци) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Abdulare

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km SE of the village, in Yurta district. Finds: clay *dolia*; a bronze coin of Constantine I.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km from the village in the foothills of the Alandzha hill, in the Tuzlugol district. Remains of buildings, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity of the settlement.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village on the right bank of the Elenka ravine. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery and a necropolis have been recorded.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in Beli Bryag/Babina Gora district. Finds: clay weights; Roman coins. Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 476; Цончев, Д. 1963: 11.

N G

AQUAE CALIDAE (Burgaski mineralni bani, Thermae, Burgas spa, Бургаски минерални бани) (Burgas region) Thr., Haem.

Road station, fortified in the 6th c. Antique pools and cistern. Finds: 4,000 coins dated from the end of the 5th c. BCE to

the last Roman emperors; gold and silver rings and other jewelry.

Shrine, located at the Manastir Tepe peak. Finds: Hellenistic terracotta; eschara; an inscription from the reign of Rhoemetalces II; a dedicatory inscription from the beginning of Roman rule in Thrace.

Алексиева, Ан. 1950: 48-51; Карайотов, Ив. и др. 2000; Кияшкина, П. 1994: 37-38; Младенова, Я. 1961: 46; Филов, Б. 1910б: 216-217; 1911а: 283; Besevliev, V. 1964; Karayotov, Iv., P. Kiyashkina 1997: 125-130; Filov, B. 1911: 349-370.

I K

Arkovna (Арковна) (Varna region)

formerly: Redzheb mahale

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km NE of the village on a high plateau, over an area 150 daa. Visible traces of walls, towers, and remains of building. The walls are made of ashlar over 2 m thick. Finds: domestic pottery; stones; plaster.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 13.

M I

Armyankovtsi (Армянковци, Армянковци) (Gabrovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortified settlement, late antique (4th – 6th c.), located on a height above the village of Armyankovtsi. Traces of a wall and buildings in the interior. Finds: pottery; a coin (4th c.); a copper ring. No excavations have been carried out.

R Y

Arnautito (Арнаутито) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Five *tumuli*, located in the vicinity of the present day village. Finds: four marble statues – two male, one female, and one of a young boy (dated to the end of the 2nd c.); a hoard of 3,516 Roman copper coins from Maximin to Constantine I; a votive tablet to Zeus.

Villa rustica, located 4 km to the N, on the road between the villages of Rakitnitsa and Kaloyanovets, over an area c. 60 x 60 m. The coins found here date between 213 and 401. The *villa* was burnt down, probably during the Gothic invasion in 378 CE.

Вагалински, Л., И. Чолаков 2005: 244-246; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 228; Минкова, М. 1994а: 213-220; Kazarow, G. 1938а: № 1124, fig. 526; Oppermann, M. 2006: 21.

M K

ARSEUS/-UM (Ἀρσηος/-ον: ἐν Ἀρσηῷ) (probably in the area of Odessos – Dionysopolis – Callatis)

Moe. Inf.

IGBulg. V, 5011, under Augustus or Tiberius

N Sh

****ARSILA?** (epith. Ἀρσίληνος) (near Nicopolis ad Istrum)

IGBulg. II, 677-678

N Sh

ARTANES fluvius (Rositsa, Rosica, река Росица ?)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Hdt. ('Ἀρτάνη); Scyl. 92; Arr. peripl. pont. eux., 12, 34.

The exact location of the *Artanes fl.* has not been established. According to some scholars this is the Rositsa river, a left tributary of the *Iatrus fl.* The source of the *Artanes fl.* is in the *Haemus mons*. According to others *Artanes fl.* is the present day Rusenski Lom river or the old name of the *Utus fl.*

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 65; Дуриданов, Ив. 1976: 30; Спиридонов, Т. 1993: 24; Тачева, М. 2000б: 35-36.

R I

ARTESKOS fluvius, ARDESKOS fl. (река Арда, Arda river)

Thr.

Hes. Theog. 345 (Ἀρδησκος); Hdt. IV, 92 (Ἀρτησκος); Excerptum Valesianum 17 (Campus Ardiensis); Theoph. Cont. (Ἀρτακος); Ps.-Skymn. (Ἀρτακης)

The *Arteskos fl.* (*Ardeskos fl.*) flows from the Rhodope mountains, and is a W tributary of the *Hebros fl.* The name *Arteskos* is Thracian. It appears for the first time in Herodotus in connection with the campaign of Darius I against the Scythians. The district where the *Arteskos* flows into the *Hebros* is known as *campus Ardiensis*. The river is to be found in Byzantine sources from the 10th c. as *Artakos* or *Artakes*.

Велков, В. 1968: 79-85; 1993а: 25; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 92.

R I

ARZUS (Kalugerovo, Калугерово) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Musache Teke

Thr.

Cl. Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 7 ("Ἀρζος); Tab. Peut. (...Pizo XII - Arzum XIX...); It. Ant. 136, 7 (Pizo m.p. XX - Arso m.p. XVIII...); It. Burd. 568, 9 (mansio Arzo m.p. VI); Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 ("Ἀρζον)

Mansio on the Philippopolis – Constantinopolis road,

located 0.8 km S of the village, in Bostanite district. Fragments of domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a large number of coins from the 3rd – 5th c.; a collection of lead seals; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian horsemen; a marble head of Pan; two mile-stones from the 3rd c. Remains of a Roman bridge have been found over the Sazlika river, XII Roman miles from Pizus; mile-stones erected in the name of *Augusta Traiana*.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 100-102; Герасимова, В. 1994: 371-388; Демев, П. 1946: 172-176; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/33а: 301-308, обр. 58; 1932/34: 133; Кожухаров, А. 1923/24: 212-218; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 137; Янков, Д. 1997: 69-71; IGBulg. III/2, 1704-1707; TIB 6: 405-406.

M K, V K

ARZUS fluvius (река Съзлийка, Sazliyka river)

Thr.

Cl. Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 4 (Ἀρζον); Passio Sev. Alexandri (Arsus)

The *Arzus fl.* flows from the *Haemus mons* and is a left tributary of the *Hebros fl.*

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 65; Дуриданов, Ив. 1976: 30, 73, 104; ИБАИ 1934: 155; Спиридонов, Т. 1993: 23; Detschew, D. 1976: 24; IGBulg. III/2, 155.

R I

ASAMUS, ANASAMUS (after T K - Cherkvitsa, Čerkvica, Черквица; after M Ma – Nikopol) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

The ancient city of *Asamus* is located 1 km NW of the village, over an area of approx. 100 daa. A *castellum* and road station on the Danubian road *Viminacium – Ratiaria – Ulpia Oescus – Novae – Sexaginta Prista – Durostorum* – towards the estuary of the major European river. Significant foundations of ancient buildings, architectural details columns, bases, capitals, pottery, and coins from the 1st – 4th c. have been found.

Велков, Ив. 1924а: 226; Геров, Б. 1950а: 22; Дякович, Б. 1904: 41; Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1976: 66; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 461-464; Cagnat, R. 1927: 354.

T K, P B

In *Tabula Peutingeriana* is pointed that the distance between *Utus* and *Anasamus* is IX Roman miles (13.3 km) (Miller, K. 1916: 495 – 516).

K. Škorpil locates the roadside station *Asamus* in the area "Sara-eri" by the village of Cherkvitsa, at the estuary of the

Osam river (Шкорпила, К. 1905а: 464). In his study, he mentions that near Cherkvitsa there is an old fortress and remains from a rampart.

According to B. Dyakovich, the roadside station *Asamus* was located at the town of Nikopol (Дякович, Б. 1904: 41). While interpreting the etymology of the ancient settlement situated by the roadbed of the Danubian road Vesselin Beševliev suggested that the settlement *Asamus* was located in the proximity of the ancient fortress *Lucernarium burgum* without specifying its precise location (Бешевлев, Б. 1985: 286).

On the base of the data from *Tabula Peutingeriana* Velizal Velkov locates the settlement *Asamus* at the village of Musalievo, Pleven region (Велков, В. 1959а: 259).

In the case of the localization of *Asamus* D. Dzhonova supports Škorpil's standpoint that the station *Asamus* is identical with the remains of the ancient settlement at the village of Cherkvitsa, Pleven region (Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 66). Dzhonova mentions that in the area „Saraya”, 1 km NW from the village of Cherkvitsa on the Danubian bank during land cultivation were found archaeological material from an antique settlement – architectural details (columns, capitals, foundations). In the past in the E outskirts of the village was found a part of antique building with conch to the N.

Rumen Ivanov also localizes the roadside station *Asamus* by the village of Cherkvitsa (Иванов, Р. 1999: 33).

According to T. Kovacheva the Roman roadside station *Asamus* was located at 4-5 km W from the town of Nikopol on the W bank at the estuary of the Osam river (Ковачева, Т. 2008: 4 сл.).

However, the distance of IX Roman miles between the stations *Utus* and *Asamus* is not identical with the actual distance from the estuary of the Vit river to the village of Cherkvitsa, which is not 13.3 but 9 km. If the actual distances should correspond to those given in *Tabula Peutingeriana*, the roadside station had to be sought a little far to the E of Cherkvitsa. The distance of 13.3 km, to the E after the estuary of the Vit river reaches the town of Nikopol.

Roman fortress is located in the vicinity of Nikopol, on the river bank of the Danube. We learn about the fortress from B. Dyakovich and K. Škorpil (Дякович, Б. 1904: 41; Шкорпила, К. 1905а: 460).

The archaeological excavations undertaken in the Kaleto locality by the town of Nikopol established that during the early days of Romanization at this place existed a significant ancient settlement (Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 52;

1985: 282 сл.). D. Dzhonova supposes that the inscription with dedication to the goddess Diana from *primipilus* of *legio I Italica* is also connected with this settlement (Бешевлев, Б. 1952: 37). The inscription dates back to the time of Caracalla. During the excavations in the Kaleto locality, pottery of high artistic value (Megarian type) was also found. It is indicative for development of intensive trade in that settlement in the early years from the conquering of *Moesia* by the Romans.

The necropolis of the ancient settlement was situated in the N outskirts of the town of Nikopol (Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 52). From that place also comes a gravestone with an inscription in Latin (Бешевлев, Б. 1952: 38).

T. Kovacheva accepts that the finds from the Roman period (building materials and architectural details) found during archaeological excavations at Nikopol fortress were brought here from another place and they were reused in the later constructions in the Middle Ages (Ковачева, Т. 2008: 11 сл.).

There is yet not an official opinion about the identification issue of the antique fortress in the Kaleto locality in the archaeological science. Scholars locate at that place the roadside station *Securisca*, the Roman military camp *Asamus* and the antique settlement *Nicopolis* (Дякович, Б. 1904: 41; Велков, В. 1959а: 277; Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 51 сл.).

After studying the road-bed of the Roman road to the N of Gulyantsi town, have been found out that the distance given in *Tabula Peutingeriana* of IX Roman miles between *Utus* and *Asamus* is fully identical with the actual 13.4 km from the estuary of the Vit river to the town of Nikopol where most probably were situated the roadside stations *Utus* and *An Asamus=Anasamus*.

The problem about the precise localization of the roadside station *Asamus* remains open at this stage. It will be completely clarified only after detailed studies of the archaeological materia in the regions of the village of Cherkvitsa and the town of Nikopol where presumably the Roman roadside station and *castellum Asamus* was located.

About the station *Asamus*, we also obtain information from *Notitia Dignitatum*. It is written that in *Asamus* were stationed soldiers – light cavalry (*militēs praevetores*) (Seek, O. 1876). The settlement *Asamus* is also mentioned in *Ravenna Cosmography* (Schmetz, J. 1940). In his *History*, describing the events during the riot of the Roman army by *Odessos* and the march of the strategos Petar by the Danube bank, Theophylactus Simocatta mentions that on the third day of

the march Petar established himself at a camp in the city of *Asimunt*.

According the editors of the ancient *itineraria*, at the village of Cherkvitsa was located the roadside station *Securiska* but the fortress *Asamus* was located at the village of Misalievo (Miller, K. 1916: 495-516; Cuntz, O. 1929: 32-33).

In *Tabula Peutingeriana*, we can see that the station *Securisca* stands at XVII Roman miles (25 km) from *Asamus* and at XXVI Roman miles (38.5 km) from *Utus* (Miller, K. 1916: 495-516). If *Asamus* was situated by the village of Musalievo and *Securisca* by the village of Cherkvitsa, then the distance between Musalievo and Cherkvitsa should be 25 km and then, from the village of Milovitsa through Musalievo and northwards to the village of Cherkvitsa should be 38.5 km. Actually these distances are much smaller (from Milkovitsa to Musalievo are 9 km and from Milkovitsa through Musalievo to Cherkvitsa – 17 km). In this location of the examined roadside stations the Roman road after *Utus* should have crossed the Osam river through a bridge by today's village of Musalievo, to set off northwards to the antique fortress by the village of Cherkvitsa and then to reach it to cross again through a second bridge Osam river. This is completely senseless and the fact speaks eloquently that the so proposed roadbed of the road from Milkovitsa through Musalievo and from there to Cherkvitsa is illogical. That is why there is no ground at all to locate the station *Asamus* by the village of Musalievo and *Securisca* by the village of Cherkvitsa.

Бешевлев, Б. 1955: 286; 1952: 38; Велков, В. 1959а: 259; Дякович, Б. 1904: 41; Иванов, Р. 1999: 33; Ковачева, Т. 2008: 14 сл.; Маджаров, М. 2009: № 5.7; Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 52, 66; 1985: 282 сл.; Шкорпила, К. 1905а: 464; Miller, K. 1916: col. 495-516.

М Ма

ASAMUS fluvius (Osam river, река Осъм) (runs through Lovech and Pleven districts)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Asamus fl. was mentioned by Pliny (NH III, 149). The origin of the name is Daco-Moesian or more probably Thracian and means “stone, rock”. *Asamus fl.* is 314 km long. The river takes its source from the foot of mount Leviski in the *Haemus mons* (in the vicinity of the town of Troyan) at 1821 m height. It is generated from the influx of the rivers Cherni Osam and Beli Osam. It runs into the Danube river by the town of Nikopol. Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 249; Иванов, Р. 1999: 40

Р I

Asenovets (Asenovec, Асеновец) (Sliven region) formerly: Avliene

Thr.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 2 km N of the village, in the Dyezviz Tarla district. Another five smaller *tumuli* have been found around them.

Mound burials, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1 km NW of the necropolis.

Tumulus Borukluka, located 2 km NE of the village.

Shrine, located S of peak Yurta Kaya in the Sredna Gora mountain. Adjacent to the springs the foundations of a shrine to Asclepius were found, dimensions 6 x 10 m. The shrine is made of bricks and stone. Finds: statuettes of Asclepius; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Fortress, located W of peak Kurt Kale in the Sredna Gora mountain. The form is an irregular polygon with a perimeter of c. 300 m. Constructed of stone and bricks, the fortress wall is over 1 m thick. In the Kasaba Geren district, 2 km N along the road to Stara Zagora, remains of walls have been found, in addition to bricks, tiles and stone millstones.

Settlement, Roman, located between the small and large Ada ravines, in the Dyezviz Tarla district, over an area of 200 daa. Numerous clay fragments and tiles have been found. Mound necropolis, located in the vicinity of the settlement.

Stone foundations have been found 2 km N of the village, in the Uzun Kayrak district.

Foundations of buildings, located in the Yurta district.

Foundations of buildings, located 3.5 km S of the village, in the Halila Kara district.

Stone foundations of buildings, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Tahtaliyata district. Large quantities of slag E of the settlement. According to legends a city existed in the area. Койчев, Н. 1997.

Н S

Asenovgrad (Assenovgrad, Асеновград) (Plovdiv region) formerly: Stanimaka

Thr.

Necropolis, early and late Roman period, located in the NW part of Asenovgrad, situated c. 0.30 km from the railway station, in the Keremidarnitsata district. Structures of worked stone held together by iron clamps have been

recorded. Sherds of domestic Roman pottery, bricks and tiles have been found, as well as a *tumulus* with a cremation from the end of 1st c. CE with a chariot and rich burial inventory – bronze patera, bronze *oinochoe*, bronze basin, pitcher, glass vessels, silver and bronze rings. Tombstone inscription found in the chapel of Sveta Petka, mentioning three syndics with Thracian names.

Shrine, located 3 km W of Asenovgrad at the monastery of SS Kirik and Yolita. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman and Artemis.

Shrine dedicated to the Thracian Heros, located 1 km from the town, in the Anathema district. Roman walls of bricks and mortar and a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman have been found.

Settlement and shrine, located 5 km E of Asenovgrad, in the Chetirite Izvora district. Finds: marble columns; capitals; a tombstone; votive tablets to Mithras and Hera.

The Historical Museum of Asenovgrad preserves the inventory of a *tumulus* with a chariot, votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, as well as a marble tombstone. Part of the coins are kept at the Archeological Museum of Plovdiv.

Жулев, К., Й. Калудова 1962: 36-40; IGBulg. III/1, 1430-1437; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 155-157, №№ 899-914.

MM

Asenovо (Assenovo, Асеново) (Veliko Tarnovo region) formerly: Kalachlari, Asenyovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, located in the centre of the village.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 4 km NW of the village, in the Manastirya district.

АКБ С. Султова.

SS

Asenovtsi (Asenovci, Асеновци) (Pleven region) formerly: Osma Kalugerovo

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 2 km from the village. Walls and artifacts have been found. Finds: a marble bust of (2nd c.); a statuette of Venus; bronze vessels; large quantities of pottery.

Герасимов, Т. 1964a: 241; Ковачева, Т. 1986: 42-44; 1991: 47-56; Митова-Джонкова, Цв. 1976: 28.

TK, PB

Asparuhovo (Аспарухово) (Varna region)

formerly: Chenge

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located c. 1.5 km S of the village, in the Grada Pilaf Tepe district, over an area of 4-5 daa. Its fortification is square with round towers at the corners. The fortress from the SE is well defended by inaccessible rocks. In the NW there is a well preserved wall, made of broken stone and mortar, which survives to a height of 3 m. The foundations of buildings appear on the ground amidst stones, mortar and pottery.

Плетников, В. и др. 1995: 237; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 104.

A Roman road registered SW of the fortress. Part of it has survived.

Шкорпил, К. 1931: 11-12.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 3 km from the village, in the Manastir Bair district. The fortification is almost rectangular. Wall thickness is approx. 1.60 m. Numerous fragments from pottery, stones and mortar have been found on the terrain. Judging from the material the fortress dates to the early Byzantine period.

Шкорпил, К. 1929: 104.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 2-3 km E of the village, in the Krastota heights. The form of the fortification is an elongated rectangle, area of approx. 7-8 daa. Along the length of the wall can be traced foundations of towers. Wall thickness approx. 2 m. The fortress itself was divided into two sections by a wall. Foundations of buildings and pottery have been recorded.

Шкорпил, К. 1929: 104.

Fortress, located c. 2-3 km E of the village, on the right bank of the Luda Kamchia river, over an area of 2-3 daa. Sherds of domestic pottery have been recorded.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 13.

Mound necropolis, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located in the Usoeto district. Looters have revealed a cremation burial with *terra sigillata* among the material.

Василчин, Ив. 1996/97: 43-45.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.1 km S of the mound necropolis, in the Usoeto district. The settlement occupies 60 daa. Fragments of pottery from the Roman and Hellenistic periods and coin hoards have been found. It was probably destroyed in the mid 3rd c.

Лазаров, М. 1992: 81-87.

MI

ASTICUS mons (Strandzha mountain, Strandža, Странджа планина)

Thr., Haem., Eur.

Asticus mons, at present in SE Bulgaria and European Turkey. During the 1st c. CE *Asticus mons* fell in the province of *Thracia* and the *strategia Astica Bizye* (present day Vize in Turkey) was the geographical centre of *Asticus*. In Late Antiquity almost the entire mountain fell within the region of the province of *Haemimontus* and a small part in the province of *Europa*.

Мухайлов, Г. 1993: 29; Detschew, D. 1976: 32.

RI

AUGUSTA TRAIANA (Stara Zagora, Стара Загора) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Dabrava, Zora, Kolyu-Ganchevo

Thr.

It. Ant 231, 4 (*Beroa*); *Tab. Peut. VIII*, 2 (*Berone*); *Amm. Marc. XXVII* 4, 12 (*Beroea*); *Anon. Val. A V* 18 (*Beroa*); *Iord. Get.* 102 (*ad Beroam*); *Geog. Rav. IV*, 7 (*Beroea*); *Vita Alex. Rom.* 22, 23 (*Βερόλας, Βέροιας*); *Proc. De aedif. IV*, 11, 15, 5 (*Βερόλας*)

The town of Stara Zagora is situated in the S foothills of the Sarnena Sredna Gora mountain, in the N part of the Stara Zagora plains. The town is not well known under its Latin name *Augusta Traiana* (*Auguste Traiane, Traineon*) and in ancient sources it is referred to mostly by its Thracian name – *Beroe*. It is mentioned in some historical and geographical maps from the 17th – 18th c., which show the position of the Balkan peninsula in the Roman and early Byzantine period (Nicolas Sanson, count Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli, Johann Christoph Harenberg), where it is given most often as *Beroe*, *Irenopolis*, and later as *Eski Zadra*, but not as *Augusta Traiana*. An interesting supposition on the present name of Stara Zagora was put expressed by Velizar Velkov who supposes that the name *Augustensi Suitranea*, mentioned in *Codex Theodosianus* of 378 CE, in fact refers to Stara Zagora.

Augusta Traiana was founded after Trajan's successful wars with the Dacians in 101-102 and 105-106 CE. The city was organized in line with Hellenistic polises. From its foundations it was given the status of *civitas* – it was autonomous, and had its *boule* (city council) and peoples council *demoi*. Under emperor Geta *Augusta Traiana* was given the right of *neocoria*, as is known from a *neocorios* for life – Aurelius Teres, son of Skeles. The city was granted the right to mint bronze coins from the reign of Marcus Aurelius to Gallienus. The Chief archon was the head of the college

of archons, every archon having various economic and financial responsibilities. Heads of colleges of priests – High priests or Supreme priests played an important part in public and religious life. Epigraphic data from *Augusta Traiana* mentions the names of fourteen high priests, four of them women. They maintained the official cult of the emperor, raised statues or engaged themselves in construction in the city with their own means. Among them one had the high title *thrakarch* – a High Priest of the provincial council (*κοινὸν τῶν Θρακῶν*) in *Philippopolis*, while another – M. Aurelius Frontonus, bore the honorary titles *thrakarch* and *europarch*. The title *europarch* was probably acquired after the administrative reform of Diocletian, when the province of *Europē* was established. *Philae* had been created in the city with two names known – *Areis* and *Quirina*. During the reign of the Severi veterans of the *legio XXX Ulpia* were settled here, and donated means for the construction of an *augusteum*. After Diocletian's reforms *Augusta Traiana* became part of the province of *Thracia*, under the diocese of *Thracia* a province of the same name, prefectura *Per Orientem*. The strengthening of the central administration gradually brought administrative autonomy to an end and the role of the city council declined. Its authority entirely passed into the hands of the governor of the province. From the end of the 4th c. CE the *boule* of the city is no longer mentioned. With the consolidation of Christianity *Augusta Traiana* became an important religious center in the province of *Thracia*. A local bishop took part in the Council of *Serdica* in 343 CE and in 370 CE Demophylos, bishop of *Beroe*, became patriarch of *Constantinopolis*.

After the establishment of *Augusta Traiana* large territories were subordinated to it administratively and economically. The limits can be established from the milliare stones and other epigraphical monuments. To the N the border stretched c. 100 km from the city, passing approx. 32 km SW of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. In the 3rd c. it was moved S and ran along the the Stara Planina mountains. To the W *Augusta Traiana* bordered on the territory of *Philippopolis*, running between the villages of Cherna Gora and Rupkite, up to the territory of *Anchialus*. Probably the territory to the S ran along the Maritsa river; to the SE it bordered on the territory of *Hadrianopolis* (Edirne in European Turkey). The urban territory of *Augusta Traiana* comprised the trade centers of *Discoduratae*, *Pizus* and *Toysa*, the road stations *Arzus*, *Carassura* (*Karasura*) and *Ranilum*. So that order would be maintained mass construction of *burgi* and *praesidia*, with police functions, began in the 2nd c.

The major route from *Philippopolis* to *Anchialus* from *Augusta Traiana* to *Nicopolis ad Istrum* also ran through the territory of *Augusta Traiana*.

Most wealthy citizens lived in the *villas* in the vicinity. Best studied has been the *villa* at Chatalka, with several architectural complexes of dwellings and domestic buildings. The territory of *Augusta Traiana* is exceptionally rich in mound necropoles such as Chatalka and Madrets.

The first drawing of the fortification system of the city was made in 1879. When it was founded it had no walls, and the latest studies have shown there were no ditches nor any earthen ramparts. The wall was made in the reign of Marcus Aurelius as part of the defences in the Balkan provinces after the Barbarian raids of the Costoboci in 169–170 CE. This has also been confirmed by numismatic data. The city was 48.4 ha within the wall and in this way *Augusta Traiana* was second largest, after *Philippopolis*, in the province of *Thracia*. The fortress had the form of an elongated irregular polygon, following the terrain. The curtain wall was 1.60 m wide and reinforced by interior buttresses. The towers excavated from the first period were the gate towers. Structurally they protrude by 1/3 beyond the curtain wall. The square towers in between are also extended in the same way which is unique to *Augusta Traiana*. On the coins of *Augusta Traiana* the gates are presented as consisting of two towers, ending in rectangular crenels with a third tower constructed between them, a type characteristic for *Augusta Traiana*.

After the second Gothic invasion of 376–378 the walls of the city were destroyed in some parts and this called for their repair. The latest archeological studies have shown the spaces between buttresses remained, probably to be used for an approach for a wooden staircase or platform to the wall. The two gates were repaired and their level was slightly raised. A new square tower was built, entirely extending beyond the wall. So far 7 square towers along the entire length of the wall have been studied. At the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th c., following numerous attacks by the Huns, a new strengthening of the walls began and an external wall was built – 2.50–2.60 m thick. It was made of broken stones and pink mortar along the full length of the wall with alternating bands of 4 rows of bricks. So far the greatest height preserved is 3.13 m from its superstructure. In some places triangular towers were built (4 of them have been studied so far). The *proteihisma* was between the wall, between 6–8 m high, and dating from the same period. The new gates are in front of the old ones and together with them make up large and complex square towers. The wall

was also repaired during the second quarter of the 8th c., under the empress Irene. Until recently this had been only a supposition. However, recent archeological studies have yielded irrevocable proof in this respect. An inscription in Greek mentions that the despots Constantine VI and Irene restored the fortress.

This fortification system was probably maintained up to the end of the 17th c. The street network of *Augusta Traiana* was laid out from the very beginning. At first the streets were covered with gravel with large curb stones of yellow travertine flanking the pavements. After the middle of the 2nd c. the street was covered with stone slabs of an irregular rectangular shape. Part of the *cardo maximus* has been studied, as well as parts of the *decumani* and the *cardines* of the antique city. The width varies between 4.40 and 6.60 m. *Cardo maximus* has a width of 5–6 m, and with the pavements reaches 7.50–7.70 m. Best investigated is the street coming from the SE gate. It has been studied along a length of 200 m, the length of the street, the pavements together with the curbs to a total of 11 m. The insulae of the city were rectangular, with a width of 32–42 m, and a length of 45–54 m. In the middle of the 5th c. the streets maintained their orientation, but were higher and covered with gravel and small pebbles.

The main water supply of *Augusta Traiana* came from 3 km N of the present day town. It was a vaulted canal, made of broken stone and mortar. In one place there is a bridge-like structure, where it crosses a ravine. Underground galleries, with a honey-comb like section of 1.20 m dug in the earth, have been studied. At their bottom clay pipes were placed in ditches. At certain distances there were open to the surface to allow easier access for repairs and maintenance. In the studies of the ancient city several wells and fountains have also been found in the court yards of wealthier citizens. Drinking water was transported in clay or lead pipes, and where they crossed streets, there were distribution and sedimentation shafts.

The water supply system was also repaired from the middle of the 5th c., together with the wall. With the raising of the street level by 1 m the water supply system ran below the old slabs of the street cover.

The drains were built below the street cover, running in pairs in a N-S direction, situated below the pavements, and in the streets running in a E-W direction, in the middle of the street.

The agora of *Augusta Traiana* has not yet been found and studied. According to the latest studies it should be sought

almost in the centre of the ancient city, where the main streets cross.

A small elliptical square has been studied at the W gate. *Thermae* were built N of it near the gate, probably in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. The *thermae* had an almost square form with an area of approx. 6.5 daa, with eight structures situated in a symmetrical plan. Their entrances were from the NE and NW. To the S there were seats. The square was covered with slabs, a *decumanus*, 6.40 m wide is running through it. The square served as a market place and an arena for gladiatorial fights. On the slabs of the N pavement a square opening for the mounting of vertical beams for the placing of a parapet have been found.

A considerable number of inscriptions from *Augusta Traiana* speak of construction activities or the presence of buildings with various purposes – a *macellum*, a theatre, *augustaeum*, gymnasium etc. The frequent placing of the temple of Apollo or Artemis on the coins of the city leads to the conclusion that such buildings also existed. However, so far they have not been found. The *thermae* at the W gate dates from the early period of the city while most of the buildings belong to Late Antiquity. The buildings are arranged around inner courtyards, surrounded by colonnades. Probably in the 2nd c. they had a single storey. At the beginning of the 4th c. construction practices were improved and provided greater variety in the architecture. After the middle of the 5th c. smaller, single and partitioned dwellings were built over the ruins of the old buildings. In the construction use was made of the old walls that had survived and adobe was used further up. Many dwellings and official buildings from Late Antiquity with mosaics have been examined. So far over 20 mosaics on the floors have been investigated in the E part of the ancient city in a building with a colonnade, over an area of 3 daa. The antechamber and a large hall with floor mosaics and marble wall façade have been studied. An interior yard with a portico was also found. This was probably the residence of the governor of *Beroe* in the 4th–5th c.

The interior of the fortress was partially excavated together with a three aisle single apse basilica from the 4th–6th c. Other official buildings in the ancient city have also been excavated. Five hundred meters NE of the city a peristyle building, over an area of 0.30 ha, was also investigated. The supposition is that this was a *villa suburbana*. Its area is over 192 sq. meters and it is decorated with multicoloured floor mosaics, dating from the early 4th c. In the middle of the 5th c. a small church was built in the middle of the peristyle yard, and an Christian necropolis was established around it.

An early Christian martyrion was studied E of the walls. It has a narthex to the W and dimensions of 21 x 17 m. It was built in the mid 4th c. and in the mid 5th c. it was extended to the W. 50 m to the N of the martyrion another early Christian structure, also decorated with floor mosaics and dating to the 5th–6th c., was excavated, probably a church. Two kilometers W of the present day church an early Christian monastery complex was studied, including religious buildings, dwelling areas and buildings connected with daily economic life. From the time of its establishment a three aisle one apse basilica was found, subsequently destroyed, as well as a *piscina*. During the second half of the 5th c. the complex was rebuilt. A three aisle one apse basilica with a narthex and a *baptisterium* was built, as well as *piscina* for fish. The complex survived up to the 6th c. The buildings beyond the walls are provisionally dated to the period of Late Antiquity.

So far over 1,000 burials – separate or organized in sectors beyond the walls – have been studied in *Augusta Traiana*. Judging from the studies, the site of the necropolis was divided in advance and allocated into sites. Several vaults, including one with a dome and a cruciform shape have been found, together with ordinary burial pits. Two types of burial were practiced – cremation and inhumation. Collective burials in ordinary burial pits have been found in the necropolis. Anthropological studies of the bone material show that these were cases of people who had died during an epidemic. Judging from the dating of the mass graves, the view can be put forth that the population of *Augusta Traiana* suffered epidemics at the end of the 3rd c. and the beginning of the 4th c. The necropolises arose soon after the foundation of *Augusta Traiana* – the first decades of the 2nd c. The latest burials fall in the reign of emperor Theodosius I at the end of the 4th c. Afterwards the old necropoles were abandoned and new Christian ones were established in or around the newly built churches or the buildings adopted for the purpose. An indirect factor pointing to this is the hoard, found in the SW sector of the necropolis, of 417 CE late Roman bronze coins. The latest coins are from the period 402–408 – the reign of emperor Arcadius. An interesting detail in the study of the necropolises is the discovery of furnaces for the firing of domestic pottery. In the 3rd c. they began to function together with the use of the necropolis.

The archeological monuments of *Augusta Traiana* are evidence of the advances in pottery production, glass production, masonry, the production of bronze vessels, statues, jewellery etc. Many mosaic artists, craftsmen and

sculptors worked here. The last decades of the 6th c. and the beginning of the 7th c. was the time when the settlement was inhabited by a population of Avar and Slavic origin. The number of inhabitants of *Beroe* fell drastically. Under the empress Irene, in 784 CE special attention was paid to the city – its walls were rebuilt and it was renamed – *Irinopolis*. Gradually the city regained its previous status and during the successful campaigns of han Krum against Nicephorus I Genicus it was an important military and administrative center on the border between the two states.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1962a: 45-51; 1992a: 71-81; 1994a: 90-91; 1994 в: 221-237; 1996: 46-52; 1997: 61-64; 1998b: 181-184; 1998a: 67-74; 2000: 159-165; 2002: 306-310; Буюклиев, Хр., А. Гетов 1964: 29-33; Буюклиев, Хр., К. Калчев 1996: 335-343; 2001: 108-110; 2001a: 110; 2001b: 110-111; 2001в: 111; 2001г: 77-80; Буюклиев, Хр., В. Койчева, 1963: 9-16; Буюклиев, Хр. и др. 1994: 89-90; Велков, В. 1959: 55, 105; 1980: 40-42; Герасимова-Томова, В. 1983b: 183-185; Геров, Б. 1950a: 24-25; Гочева, Зл. 1994: 40-41; Димитров, А. П. 1931/1932: 54-69; 1932/34: 132-136; 1945: 140-144; Иванов, Р. 1998: 83-92; 2000: 133; 2002a: 218-230; Иванова, М. 1996: 64-72; Илиева, П. 2000: 11-33; История 1966: 17-32; Калчев, К. 1982: 7-22; 1984: 77-87; 1992: 49-69; 1994: 201-216; 1996: 35-45; 2002: 31-33; 2004a: 139-140; 2004b: 140-141; 2004в: 141; Николов, А. 1965: 11-21; 1979: 37-49; 1996: 32-34; Николов, А., К. Калчев 1992: 29-44; Николов, А., А. Янков 1980: 17-21; Минкова, М. 1996: 53-59; 2005: 79-95; Попова-Мороз, В. 1996: 309-334; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982: 45, 368-369; Янков, А. 1994: 189-194; Янков, А., М. Каминцева 2006b: 275-278, 278-280; Вижуклиев, Н. 1997: 213-219; Corpus 1999: 36-40; Gočeva, Zl. 1998: 272-278; IGBulg. III/2, 1552-1619; V, 5558-5586; Kalčev, K. 1991: 245-273; Kaltschev, K. 1998: 88-107; Karadimitrova, K. 2001: 243-245; Oppermann, M. 2006: 212-213; SIBulg. 192-196.

MK

****AULUSADA??** (epith. Αὐλουσαδάς, Αὐλουσαδηρός)
(near Draganovets, Targovishte region)
IGBulg. V, 5287-5294

N Sh

AUTOPTISTAE (Αὐτοπτισταί: ἐπὶ τὴν νέαν πόλιν
Αὐτοπτιστάς, ἀπὸ τῶν Α-τῶν) (terr. *Dionysopolis*)
IGBulg. V, 5011, under Augustus or Tiberius

N Sh

Avramov (Аврамов) (Sliven region)
formerly: Mokren, Kyopeklii

Thr.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located in the Novoselsko Kale district. An early Byzantine fortification is located 3 km SE of the village of Avramov.

Fortification, early Byzantine and medieval, located c. 10 km NW of the village, on the left bank of the Malkata Urva river.

S L

Avren (Аврен) (Varna region)
formerly: Momino

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Shrine of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Шкорпил, К. 1926: 50-53.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 1 km S of the village, in Kishishlik district. The fortress occupies an area of approx. 30 daa. The length of the wall is about 200 m. Archaeological material from the 5th – 6th c.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 159; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 105.

Fortress Petrich Kale, late antique, located 4 km N of the village and 1 km E from the Razdelna railway station, on a high plateau. The area of the fortress is approx. 30 daa. The structure of the earlier wall is *opus mixtum*. Visible are traces of walls and foundations from Late Antiquity. In the NE of the plateau a water reservoir is situated.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 51-52; Димитров, А. Ил. 1983: 35-51; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 244.

M I

Avren (Аврен) (Kardazhali region)
Thr., Rhod.

Tumulus, Roman period, located 3 km NE of the village, in the Selishteto district. Dimensions: high – 5 m, diameter of the base – 25 m.

Tumulus, Roman period, located on a hilltop above the village of Avren. Dimensions: height – 8 m, diameter of the base – 24 m.
Балкански, И. 1978a: 68-69.

A small hoard of coins of Justinian I and anonymous Byzantine coins from the 10th – 11th c. found in the vicinity of the village.

Колев, К. 1978: 192.

G N

Axakovo (Аксakovo, Аксаково) (Varna region)
formerly: Adzhemler

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 3 km NE of the village, in the Mihlyuz Kale district. The form of the fortification is a pentagon and the area is approx. 8 daa. On the N side there were two walls separated by a ditch. Along the curtain of the inner wall there are semicircular towers. The entrance was flanked by two rectangular towers and faced W. Finds: domestic pottery; iron weapons; implements.

Кузев, А. 1961: 77-78; Марзов, А. 1960: 28.

Settlement, late antique, located 2.5 km NW of the village, in the Bairska Cheshma district.

Миятев, Кр. 1948: 36-51.

M I

Aydemir (Аидемир) (Silistra region)
formerly: Knyaz Hesenski

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, located c. 2.8 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located c. 0.9 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located c. 4.5 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located c. 2.2 km N of the village.

Tumulus, located c. 3.4 km NW of the village.

Settlement, late antique, located c. 4.5 km NW of the village.

Settlement, late antique period, located c. 2.9 km W of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200183-120019.

M I, I B

B

BA- (κώμη Βα[---]) (near Palamartsa, Targovishte region)
IGBulg. II, 761.

N Sh

Babovo (Бабово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mausoleum tomb, known in the past as Babu-Buyuk tepe, located c. 0.5 km E of Babovo (S of the ruins of the antique *Appiaria*). It represents a large tomb in the geometrical center of a *tumulus* (7 m high and 41 m in diameter at the base), which consists of four interconnected structures – an antechamber, a dromos, a second antechamber and a burial chamber. Their total length is 22.50 m. All four structures are rectangular in form and are orientated SW-NE. They are situated at different levels. The construction is of stone and brick in *opus mixtum* at the foundation of the walls. The semi-cylindrical vaults are built of bricks only and bound with mortar with broken bricks. The entrance of the tomb is in the N wall of the first antechamber. It is sealed by a two-wing door. The height of the chamber is 4.72 m and it is covered with a gable roof, on a one-row brick semi-cylindrical vault arch. A decorative brick frieze, known as “wolf’s tooth” is formed on the outside. The floor of the antechamber is reached by means of four steps with a total height of 1.08 m and is covered with bricks. The dromos is 7.20 m long. Its vaulted arch is semi-cylindrical, built only of bricks. Its height is 1.80 m and its floor has a slope to the S with a displacement of 1.32 m at both ends. The second antechamber and the burial chamber, divided by a stone wall, have a total length of 12.5 m and width of 2.54 m. The chambers are 2.80 m high. They are almost entirely dug into the ground (2.67 m deeper than the antique floor level). The antechamber is 7.20 m long and is built in *opus mixtum* at the foundations of the walls. Its floor is of bricks over mortar padding. The burial chamber is additionally built of polished stone blocks. Its semi-cylindrical vault arch is built of trapezium shaped segmental blocks. The floor is slated with stone plates. The tomb had already been plundered in Antiquity. As a *terminus post quem* we have a bronze onion-shaped *fibula* and a silver belt buckle, discovered inside the burial chamber, as well as a *foliis* of emperor Licinius, discovered inside the second antechamber. Based on the

bilateral *fibula*, discovered in the pile of rubble around the entrance, the building of the tomb-mausoleum can be set to the period between the second half and the end of 2nd c. and was used until the beginning of 4th c. CE.

Дончев, П., Н. Ненов 1983: 34, обр. 2, 4, 191; Иванов, А. 1988: 99-105; Иванов, Р. 2003: 65-67; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 451.

D D

Babuk (Бабу́к) (Silistra region)

Moes. Inf.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km NW, 4.2 km NE, 1.3 km SW, and 3.1 km SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200-195-1200198.

I B

Bachkovo (Ба́чково, Бачково) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Remains of a Roman road along the Chaya river.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located approx. 1.8 km S-W of the Bachkovo monastery, Varben Chuchur district. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Hera, a River god and of a nameless goddess who “repels evil”.

Ботушарова, А. 1948: 50-51; Жулев, К. 1965: 41; Кацаров, Г. 1932б: 211-230; Цончев, Д. 1938: 131; IGBulg. III/1, 1961, 1438-1442.

M M

Bahovitsa (Bahovica, Баховица) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Two torsos of statues, votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (the Heros), and a tombstone have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Кацаров, Г. 1929: 83; Попов, Р. 1928/29: 282-283; Геров, В. 1989: 117-118.

R G

BAIKA (Баї́ка) (unknown)

Haem.

Fortification, included in the list of the defences. The name is probably Thracian. The fortification was built in the province of *Haimimontos* under emperor Justinian I. TIB 6: 186.

R I

Balchik (Balčik, Балчик) (Dobrich region) =
DIONYSOPOLIS**Balgarene** (Bulgarene, Bălgarene, Българене) (Lovech region)

formerly: Bulgareni

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman road section, located approx. 3.3 km W of the village, in the Eliyata district, on the right bank of the Osam river. It was destroyed in the 80s of 20th c. The section was part of the *Oescus* – *Philippopolis* road between *Melta* and *Sostra*.

Bronze statuettes of Venus and Priapos, as well as pre-Roman and medieval coinage come from the area of the village and of the medieval fortress, located 1 km NE.

Кацаров, Г. 1932а: 8; Маджаров, М. 1990а: 18; Перистър ПИК: 74.

R G

Balgarevo (Bulgarevo, Bălgarevo, Българево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyavur Suyutchuk

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, to the left of the road to the Kaliakra district, on the left bank of a dry valley towards the Bolata district. Its area is approx. 200 daa. It is situated on a terrace, slightly sloping to the S. The archaeological material dates back to the Late Iron Age, 2nd – 4th c. and 5th – 6th c.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, above the seashore in the Zelenka district, to the right of the road to Kaliakra. Its area is 40 daa. Finds: coins from 4th c., as well as pottery.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 29.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Tyutyukler district.

Settlement, located on the SW outskirts of the village. The archaeological material is from 1st – 4th c.

Settlement, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Kovanlak Alchak district. It occupies a small valley and covers an area of approx. 70 daa. Finds: polished stone blocks; tiles; domestic pottery; iron slag. The finds date to the Late Roman, early Byzantine and early Middle Ages (4th – 6th; 8th – 11th c.).

Mound necropolis, located 1 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 0.4 km S of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 2 km N of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 2.5 km NE of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Zelenka district.

Mound necropolis, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Tyutyukler district.

S T

Balgari (Bulgari, Bălgari, Българи) (Burgas region)

formerly: Vulgari

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Gradishteto, located on a high hill, approx. 4-5 km N of the village of Balgari. It occupies terrain on the right bank of the Trionska river across from the Murzevskoto Kale fortress (in the territory of the village of Kondolovo). The Gradishteto fortress covers an area of approx. 11 daa. Archaeological excavations were undertaken at Gradishteto in 2003. Its wall was built of broken stone without mortar. The faces were formed by bigger stones, arranged in comparatively regular rows. Between the stones there was a filling of smaller ones. The maximum preserved height of the defensive wall was approx. 1.50 m and its thickness – 2.80-3.00 m. The fortress was erected at the end of the 5th / beginning of 6th c. At the end of 6th c. the buildings in the interior were burnt down. The fortress recovered and functioned during the 11th and 12th c. A small church with a nave and an apse was built.

Азпе, А. 2004г; Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 35; Венедиков, И. и др. 1976: 158, № 9; Делев, П. 1990: 146, № 1; Делирадев, П. 1953: 175; Карайотов, И. 1999б: 85; Biernacka-Lubanska, M. 1982: 244, № 20.

A road is preserved approx. 2 km E of the Gradishteto fortress. In some publications this road has been mistaken with another one, which is situated W of the fortress and runs in the Kiten – Malko Tarnovo direction. Material to facilitate dating has not been found.

Венедиков, И. и др. 1976: 158, № 9; Делев, П. 1990: 146.

Tumulus, located 100 m W of the Gradishteto fortress and approx. 4-5 km N of the village. It is approx. 0.90 m high. Archaeological excavations were undertaken here in 2003 when a burial from the 4th c. was excavated.

Азпе, А. 2004а: 87.

Mound necropolis, consists of fifty *tumuli*, located in the Echmite district, in the vicinity of the village. In 2003 one of them, 0.80 m high, was excavated. A *crepis* (supporting wall) had been built around it. Inside the *tumulus* a child's cremation was dated to the second half of the 3rd c. CE.

Азпе, А. 2004а: 87; Делев, П. 1990: 146.

K G

Balgarin (Bulgarin, Bâlgarin, Българин) (Haskovo region) formerly: Syule Menchevo

Thr.

Sanctuary of Dionysos, located 1 km E of the village, in the Elechka district, over an area of 200 sq. meters. Remains of buildings foundations, tiles and shards of domestic pottery. Finds: a relief with an image of a panther; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Mound necropolis, located S and E of the sanctuary.

Flat necropolis, located 0.5 km NE of the sanctuary.

Settlement, located 1.2 km NE of the village in the Karachlak district. Remains of walls built of broken stone and white mortar. Finds: the top of a *dolium* with a seal - "ΑΛΗΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ"; loom-weights; coinage from the 3rd to 5th c.

Settlement, located 4.5 km SE of the village in the Chervenite Mogili or Tilchovoto Kladenche district. Remains of walls of a building. Finds: a hoard of late Roman iron tools (plowshares, sickles, axes, pick-axes, adzes, pruning-knives, chisels etc.).

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 38-40.

V K

Balgarski Izvor (Bulgarski Izvor, Bâlgarski Izvor, Български извор) (Lovech region)

formerly: Turski Izvor

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Fortress, late antique, located 4 km NW of the village, in the Pripora district.

Traces of a Roman road preserved in the same district. A limestone tablet with an inscription in Latin from 152 CE was found in 1951 at this site with the text that in the boundary of "*civitatis Serdicensium regione Dyptensium*" four fortifications (*praesidia*) were built, twelve smaller ones (*burgi*) and 109 sentries (*pruri* [*sic!*] = *phruri*) for the defence of the province of *Thracia*. Analogous inscriptions are known from the regions of Burgas, Stara Zagora, Varna, the area of *Bizye* in the European part of Turkey.

A tombstone with the scene of a funeral feast (*coena funebris*) and 13-line inscription in Latin from the first half of the 2nd c. (now kept at the Historical Museum of Teteven) has been found W of the village.

Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 33; Буюклиев, Хр., А. Гетов 1964; Велков, Ив. 1927: 25; Геров, Б. 1980: 120; Иванов, М. 2003; Регистър ПИК: 74; ILBulg. 98-99.

R G

Balgarsko Slivovo (Bulgarsko Slivovo, Bâlgarsko Slivovo, Българско славово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Slivovo

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3.5 km E of the village in the Petlova Niva district, where the foundations of buildings constructed of stone bound with mixed mortar have been found. Finds: coinage of Gratian and Julian.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km W of the village, near a fountain in the Selishte district. A great quantity of shards of Roman pottery and fragments of tiles are scattered over the terrain.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 12; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 53.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.5 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km N of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

P V, I Ts

Balik (Балик) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sara Nebi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located in the N part of the village with an area of approx. 20 daa. Finds: bases of marble columns; architectural ornaments; stone plates; coins (of Nero and from 4th c.).

Necropolis, located 2 km E of the village, SW of the fortified settlement. It is located on a slope towards the W bank of a dry valley. Cremation burials excavated at the site. The burial gifts consist of imported and provincial Roman pottery, silver bracelets, torcs and a silver votive axe (2nd - 3rd c.).

S T

Balkanski (Балкански) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kalfa Kyoy, Kalfa dere, Telets

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located at the S end of the village, by the former cooperative farm yard. Bronze appliques for a chariot were found here at the beginning of 20th c. They probably date back to the 3rd c. and show the strong differentiation among the inhabitants. Undoubtedly the deceased belonged to the elite of the village and the wealthy burial confirms this. In the vicinity of the same village a few *tumuli* have been recorded, non of which have yet been excavated. The above mentioned appliques come from one of these *tumuli*.

Settlement, Roman period (probably 3rd - 4th c.), located in the Nad Draganoviya Kaynak district (a spring). An early medieval settlement from 9th - 10th c. is situated on the same site.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd - 3rd c.), located next to a *tumulus*, in the Gyuvendzha district. On its top was found a small late antique fortress (4th - 5th c.).

Settlement continuity in the region is very pronounced - a single-layer Neolithic settlement, a Thracian settlement from 4th - 3rd c. BCE, a Roman settlement from the age of the Principate and an early Byzantine settlement.

Геров, Б. 1980: 99; МКСБД, 1995: 166; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 80.

G R, G D

Balkantsi (Balkanci, Балканци) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Isufani, Yusufani, Klimentinino

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 3 km E of the village, in the Manastirya district.

Пауев, Р. 1982: 187, № 246.

M I

Balkantsi (Balkanci, Балканци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Yunuzchular, Yunuschar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E-SE of the village, in the Zestrata district.

Tumulus, located 1.3 km SW of the village, E of the Karierite district.

S T

Baniska (Баниска) (Ruse region)

formerly: Bansko

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kale Kaynardzha, late antique, located 4 km S of the village, on the NE part of a high cape, approx. 250 m long and 40-50 m wide, surrounded from the N, S and W by the valley of the Baniski and Cherni Lom rivers. Its shape is irregular, triangular and adapted to the terrain. From the E, the more vulnerable side, there is a ditch and a few meters in from it there is a significant protrusion, piled with earth. This is probably the layout of the defensive wall and the remains of a tower.

At the SE side the wall runs along a comparatively low slope

of the hill. In the construction broken (quarry) stone and mortar with a slight admixture of broken brick was utilized. In the NW no wall is present because of the 6-7 m high sheer cliffs, serving as a natural defense. The interior of the fortress is strewn with rubble from demolished buildings, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (4th - 6th c. and from the Middle Ages). At the N foot of the fortress are foundations of a building with two structures. One of them has a vaulted arch ceiling. It is built of polished small stone blocks, bound with mortar. On its W wall, four rows of bricks above the stone masonry are preserved. It has been interpreted as a water reservoir. A hoard of 21 *folles* of Justinian I and of Justin II and Sophia have been found on the site.

Герасимов, Т. 1952: 400; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 26; Иванов, Д. 1986: 48.

D D

Banya (Bania, Баня) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the E part of the village. Remains of shards of domestic pottery and tiles scattered in the vicinity.

Mound necropolis, located E of the village. Excavated single-chamber tomb with an antechamber from 3rd - 4th c.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SW of the village, in the Telchika district, on the right bank of the Banska river. Remains of domestic pottery and tiles, as well as Roman coins.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located in the Bukova Mogila district.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village, on the left bank of the Tergitsova (Gorchitsa) river. Shards of domestic pottery and fragments of tiles and Roman coins.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*.

Георгиев, П., С. Кънев 1988: 124-126; Делирадев, П. 1953: 222; Цончев, Д. 1963: 32-33.

N G, V K

Banya (Bania, Баня) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Tumulus, located 1.5 km N of the village.

Fortification, located above the mineral spring of the village of Banya, along the slopes of a hill of the Sredna Gora mountain. It has the shape of an irregular pentagon with a perimeter of 600 m. It has a double N wall. The defensive walls are 1.5 m thick and are built of broken stone, bound with mortar and pieces of brick. Four towers are visible. Two

of them are on the W wall. The gate, which touches the old Nova Zagora - Banya road, is also in this section. Pottery shards, glass bracelets of different colors and iron nails found between the two N walls. Two gold coins of the Comnenos, copper coins of the same dynasty and of Justinian I.

N S

Bardarevo (Burdarevo, Bårdarevo, Бърдарево) (Varna region)
Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 3 km S of the village, on the left bank of the Ana Dere river. Sections of the thick walls are preserved up to 0.60-0.70 m in height. Foundations of buildings and shards of pottery from Late Antiquity have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 16.

M I

Bardarski Geran (Burdarski Geran, Bårdarski Geran, Бърдарски геран) (Vratsa region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located E of the village, in the Rashov Geran district. Finds: a hoard of silver coins
Николов, Б. 1996: 41-32.

D An

Barkach (Burkach, Bārkač, Бъркач) (Pleven region)
formerly: Barkachovo, Drenovitsa

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located on the W outskirts of the village and beyond them, over an area of 10 daa. During cultivation walls of stone and brick bound with mortar together with building materials, pottery, coinage etc. were discovered.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Dolnata Cheshma district, with an area of approx. 100 daa. Archaeological material is scattered over the area, including pottery, tiles and coinage.

Митова-Джонова, Д. 1979: 35.

T N

Barutin (Барутин) (Smolyan region)

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, 2nd - 4th c., located 1 km E of the village, in the Dolna Bartina district. Later, a basilica was built over the remains of buildings from this settlement.

Christian basilica, located in the Dolna Bartina district. A three aisle basilica with one apse and narthex to the W. The entrance to the narthex is from the S. The basilica was

built at the end of 4th c./ beginning of 5th c. It is 21 m long and 10.20 m wide. The apse is 5.40 m in diameter. It is deep and wide open to the central nave. The walls are 0.60 m thick and are built of stone bound with mortar mixed with broken quarry stone. The naves are in proportion 2:1 and are separated by masonry pillars with sizes of 0.65 x 0.65 m. In the apse there is a synthronos of clay, finished with plaster. There are traces of mural paintings on the walls. The floor is covered with brick paving in the apse to the synthronos as well. In the narthex there are four burials, one of which is in a vaulted tomb. A vaulted tomb is also situated outside the apse and another located W of the building. Steps lead to its interior. The burial in this tomb was accompanied by a rich inventory, including pottery and glass vessels as well as coins from 4th c. (the exact series has not yet been determined). The large necropolis around the church was used until 17th c.
Дамьянов, Н. 1986: 181-182; 1987: 188-190.

M V

Basarbovo (Басарбово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A fragmented marble votive tablet with an image of Jupiter (in the iconography of the Thracian Horseman) and Juno with a dedication from *Iul. Iulianus* (a soldier from *legio I Italica*) found 1.2 km S of the village, on the left bank of the Rusenski Lom river, during reconstruction of a rock church belonging to the monastery of the same name.

A fragmented mile-stone (*CIL I, 6237*) was found in the past in the vicinity of the village. The exact location is unknown today, probably originating from a road in the valley of the Rusenski Lom river. No remains of any settlement have been recorded in the vicinity of the village.

Велков, Ив. 1940/1942: 276; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 91; Hollenstein, L. 1975: 23-44; Kazarov, G. 1942: 179-183; Oppermann, M. 2006: 117; Sarnowski, T. 1988b: 174; TIB 6: 189; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1317-1361; Venedikov, Iv. 1963: 164.

D D

Bashtino (Baštino, Бащино) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Baba Mahle

Thr.

Antique settlement with its mound necropolis located 1.2 km NE of the present day village.

Roman road from *Philippopolis* towards *Hadrianopolis* runs 2 km NW of the present day village. Finds: a votive tablet to Zeus, Hera and Athena.

Райков, Хр. 1950: 266, обр. 211; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 33; IGBulg. III/2, 1703.

M K

BASKON (unknown) (Burgas region?)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Bāskon)

Baskon is in the list of the fortifications built under Justinian I. This is possibly the late antique fortress of Bāsqa at the village of Terziysko - Lozenets.

TIB 6: 192.

R I

Bata = Gaberovo = CARSALEON

Bata (Buta, Bâta, Бѣта) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Batava

Thr.

Settlement, located SW of the village, in the Yurta and Dalbokoto Dere districts. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic pottery have been found. Finds: two marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Zeus and Hera.

Mound necropoles in the Cheresbaka district. Two *tumuli* are situated in the Dvorishtata district and two more in the Kanovi Nivi district - five *tumuli* are recorded in the Cheresbaka district.

Fortress Krasen, located 3 km NE of the village, on the left bank of the Luda Yana river. Remains of walls, tiles and shards of domestic pottery. Finds: Roman coinage from Late Antiquity (5th to 6th c.).

Цончев, Д. 1963: 28-31; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 184, № 1118-1119.

N G

Batak (Барак) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located at the SE end of the village, on the left bank of the Batashko Dere river. Foundations of buildings made of stones bound by mortar. Fragments of many bricks and roof-tiles. Finds: a marble torso of a statue; a tetrahedral well and Roman coins from 1st - 3rd c.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 8-9; Иванов, Т. 1950: 329-330; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 56-57.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km NE of the village, in the Sazlak district. Fragments of Roman tiles and

shards of domestic pottery are spread on the terrain. Finds: a votive tablet to Herakles; a capital.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 9; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 57.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SE of the village in the Manasha district. Finds: a votive tablet to Herakles. A considerable amount of stones from the settlement and shards have been found.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 9-10; Иванов, Т. 1950: 330; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 57.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km N of the village in the Kartalbair district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Stari Lozya district.

Three *tumuli*, located SE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 3.5 km SE of the village, in the Manasha district.

Flat necropolis, late antique period, located SW of the village, near the former cooperative farm yard. A brick-built tomb from 3rd - 4th c.

Иванов, Т. 1950: 329; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 30.

Tumulus, located 2.8 km W of the village.

Villa rustica, located approx. 3 km E of the village, in the Sazlaka district.

Tumulus, located 2.4 km SW of the village.

Group of *tumuli*, located 2.35 km SW of the village.

АКБ II. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Batak (Барак) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located SE of the town, in the Sveta Bogoroditsa district, on the left bank of the Karlashka river. Remains of shards of domestic pottery and tiles.

Mound necropolises, located by the chapel of Sveti Ilia on the right bank of the Karlashka river (two *tumuli*) and in the Shopova Livada district (one *tumulus*).

Settlement, located NW of the town, in the Selishte district. Remains of buildings constructed of stones without mortar, shards of Roman pottery.

Mound necropolises, located in the Tumbite or Shivara district. Two *tumuli* from the N necropolis have been excavated. Burials by cremation and a cenotaph. Inside the graves shards of pottery and a copper bell (4th – 5th c.). The S necropolis consists of eight *tumuli*. Six of them have been excavated. There are burials by cremation and a cenotaph. The burial gifts include Roman pottery and a copper (coin) from 4th – 5th c. Another *tumulus* is situated at the S end of the antique settlement.

Settlement, located in the Lazova Kashla district. Remains of eleven dwellings built of quarry stone bound with mud. Finds from the site include fragments of bricks, a pottery loom-weight and pieces of millstones (3rd – 4th c.).

Mound necropolis, situated in the vicinity of the above mentioned settlement. One *tumulus* has been excavated. The burial gifts consisted of: pieces of two silver quadrilateral sticks, three gold plate appliques and two horse-shaped adornments (3rd – 4th c.).

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 14 km NW of the town, in the Danoto district. Three *tumuli* have been excavated. Inside Tumulus № 1 four graves with inhumation burials and one cremation. The burial gifts consisted of vessels, both handmade and made on the potter's wheel, two bronze bracelets, one bronze belt buckle and a part of a bronze object (4th c.). Inside Tumulus № 2 there was a secondary grave from 3rd – 4th c. with burial gifts – three pottery vessels. Tumulus № 3 contained cremation burials, Roman pottery and the stone figures of a horse (3rd – 4th c.).

Tumulus, located 14 km NW of the town in the Balabanova Borika district. The *tumulus* has been excavated. One of the graves contains a cremation burial and the other three graves burials by inhumation. The burial gifts include glass bracelets, pottery (dishes and cups from 3rd – 4th c.), 110 glass beads, a bronze earring (4th – 6th c.) and Roman copper coins (4th – 5th c.).

Settlement, located 8 km NE of the town, in the Karkama district. Remains of walls and fragments of late antique pottery.

Fortification known as Batashko Gradishte (Kasaksko Kale), located 8 km NE of the town over an area of 1.5 daa, in the Eledzhik (Dabaka) district. Remains of walls and buildings in the vicinity of the fortress. At the site are spread fragments of tiles and shards of domestic pottery from Late Antiquity.

Fortress known as Manastira, located 16 km SW of the town over an area of 2 daa, in the Beglika district. Ruins of walls and of buildings in the interior of the fortress, as well as fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 4th – 6th c.

Roman road, runs through Batak. The road connects *Philippopolis* – *Bessapara* – Peshtera – summer resort Sveti Constantine – Batak/ Kasaksko kale – Roman bridge Kemera – Dospat – *Nicopolis ad Nestum* and runs towards the Republic of Macedonia.

Гергов, Б. 1961: 216; Делирадев, П. 1953: 248; Панайотов, Ив., Н. Гиздова 1976: 163, 217-218; ТПИ: 165; Цончев, Д. 1959: 83-86; Цончев, Д., Ат. Милчев 1970: 151, 158-160, 165-172, 197-199.

NG

Batkun (Баткун) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Sanctuary of Asclepius Zemidrensky, 1st – 4th c., located 4.5 km from the present day village of Batkun and 2.5 km NE of the Sveti Petar and Sveti Pavel monastery, in the Haydushko Kladenche district. The sanctuary has a square form with a side of 19.5 m. The walls are built in *opus mixtum*. Finds: votive tablets and statuary groups of Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros and of the Thracian Horseman; altars; column bases; capitals and frames, mostly from the interior of the building; clay lamps; *amphorae*; tools; nails; coins from Tacitus till Theodosius I.

Танкова, Б. 1985: 83-88; *IGBulg.* III/1, 1114-1306; *Tsonchev, D.* 1941.

MM

BATKUNION = Patalenitsa (Pazardzhik region)

Batovo (Батово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chatalar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the territory of the present day village. Finds: *dolia*; pottery; *fibulae*; coins from Trajan till 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 25.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the village, in the Chashkata district. Archaeological material from the late Roman period have been found on the site.

Tomb, located 3.5 km W of the village, in the Chashkata district. The tomb is built of stone and consists of a

semicircular antechamber and a rectangular vaulted burial chamber (3.40 x 2.71 m and 2.18 m high). The tomb is decorated with mural paintings (geometric and floral ornaments) and dates back to the second half of the 4th c. The tomb was used secondarily during 11th – 14th c.

Василев, Ив. 1987: 84-92.

Settlement, located 1 km W-SW of the village, occupying a slightly elevated terrace shaped as a peninsula, N of the bed of the Batovska river. Material from 4th c. spread over an area of approx. 30 daa.

Necropolis, located 1.55 km SW of the village on a small hill above the left (N) bank of the Batovska river. Burials by inhumation by the Christian ritual found at excavations on the site. They date from the early Byzantine period (6th c.).

Settlement, located 1.2 km NE of the village, in the Yurtluk Suyu district on the slopes at the beginning of a dry valley, near a water source. Its area is approx. 40 daa.

Settlement, located 1 km SW of the village. It occupies a comparatively flat terrain on the right (S) bank of the Batovska river.

Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/1960: л. 12.

BI

BATRACHOKASTRON? = Bratsigovo (Pazardzhik region)

Batsova Mahala (Батцова Махала, Бацова махала) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 4.5-5 km W of the village, on the left bank of the Osam river, in the Zevgeli or Selishte district, over an area of 200-250 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located in the same district as well as at the S part of Batsova Mahala.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, four of which are in the immediate vicinity of the antique settlement. The rest are situated along the present day road to the village of Slavyanovo.

Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1979: 30.

TN

BAZITA/-UM (ethn. Βαζιτηνο[ς])

Moes. Inf.?

IGBulg. II, 524

N Sh

BAZOPARA (Βαζοπαρα: κώμης Βαζοπαρων) (near *Pizus*)
IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

***BDECYRA/-UM** (ethn. Βδεκυρηγος: κωμήται Βδεκυρηγοι)
(terr. *Philippopolis*, belonged to *comarchia Eitrizene*) (near Hisar) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1474

N Sh

Bdintsi (Bdinci, Бдинци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyokche Dyolyug

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.45 km W-NW of the village, in the Tahtalaka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.6 km SW of the village.

ST

Beden (Беден) (Smolyan region)

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, located approx. 0.5 km N of the village, in the Golyamata Chorkva district on a small hill in the foot of the Suhiya Vrah mountain top. This is the site of the remains of a building constructed of quarry stone, with shards of pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. Finds: fragments of two votive tablets with relief images of the Thracian Horseman (Heros).

Necropolis, located 7 km NE of the village, in the Buchek district where a burial chamber oriented E-W has been excavated. A cup with three handles was placed by the head of the deceased. A small jug was placed by the legs. The burial dates to the second quarter of the 4th c.

Necropolis, excavated at the S periphery of the Golyamata Chorkva hill. Finds: 19 clay vessels (bowls with the shape of truncated cones, three types of jugs, cups with handles, shallow vessels and baking pins as well as pots) and a few metal objects (a knife, a bracelet and a bronze buckle with a plate). The three excavated burials, orientated either E-W or SE-NW, are in pits constructed of *tegulae*. They were placed in a roof-like structure, three on each side, and both narrow sides are closed by one erect *tegula*. Vessels – jugs, cups with three handles and a wooden cup studded with copper plates were placed inside the burials. One of the deceased's arms was folded together on the abdomen. A massive iron belt buckle was found in one of the burials. The necropolis dates back to the 4th c.

Fortress, located on the Suhiya Vrah mountain top (altitude 1,471.6 m), N of the village, in the Golyamata Chorkva district. The ridge at the top is elongated. The E-W axis is approx. 60 m long and the N-S axis is only 10 m long. The curtain is 1.30 m thick and was built of broken stone bound with white mortar. The foundations of the wall are hewn into the rock. The main entrance is at the S end of the E wall, by the SE corner of the wall. A rectangular tower (6 x 4 m) is situated in front of the gate. It is approached from the E, more accessible slope. The fortress was built to defend the trans-Rhodope roads in the 6th c. Pottery, glass and coins have been found on the site. The fortress was built over an earlier structure from the 2nd to the 4th c. The walls of this building have been excavated W of the fortress gate. They were built of quarry stone bound with mud and are 0.65 m thick. A wall has been excavated in an E-W direction and is 8.40 m long. There is a staircase to the N. The fortress was burnt down and used again during the 13th - 14th c. This site is probably the fortress *Beadnos*, mentioned in literary sources.

Ваклинова, М. 1972: 141-157; Дамянов, Д., Н. Бояджиев 2007: 276-278, № 102; Казаров, Г. 1938а: № 100-101.

M V

Bedzhene (Bedžene, Беджене) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 0.5-1.5 km SE of the village, in the Kodzha Alan district. Finds: shards of pottery; a plate with an inscription in Latin; coins from the 2nd - 5th c.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 21.

D A

Beglezh (Beglezh, Beglej, Беглеж) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 4.5-5 km SE of the village, in the Baliitsa district, over an area of approx. 60-70 daa.

Settlement, located 4.5 km SE of the village, in the Kamen Dol district, over an area of approx. 25-30 daa.

Building, located 4.5-5 km NE of the village, in the Kamen Dol district, to the left of the road to Pleven. Materials from the building are spread over an area of 2 daa. Shards of pottery and fragmented bricks are scattered over the terrain.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N of the village, in the Rosat district, over an area of approx. 10 daa.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village, in the Barkachki Geran district. Archaeological material is spread over an area of 200 daa.

An ancient necropolis existed in the same area with a tomb with stone foundations, 0.5 m deep. Small sacred pottery pitchers, glass beads, a copper bracelet and earrings were found inside the tomb. More burials have been registered nearby. A small *tumulus* has been found on the site.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1 km E of the village. The terrain of the fortress is naturally defended by the Beglezhka river and the high rocky slope of its banks. On the NE side of the fortress there was a high rampart, now preserved to 2.5-3 m in height and up to 7 m thick. There is no archaeological material on the ground.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 36; 1950: обр.25.

Settlement, located 5 km of the village, in the Selishte district over an area of approx. 100 daa.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 36; 1950; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 30-31.

T N

Begovo (Бегово) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Remains of the *Ranilum* - *Diocletianopolis* (*Augustae*) Roman road, a branch of the main road *Singidunum* (Belgrade) - *Serdica* (Sofia) - *Philippopolis* (Plovdiv) - *Hadrianopolis* (Edirne) - *Constantinopolis* (Istanbul), have been recorded 0.50 km N of the village towards the Stryama river, in the Shumata, Yashatsite and Mandrata localities.

Remains of a bridge along the Stryama river have been found. Цончев, Д. 1942: 56.

M M

BEKULI (unknown) (SE Bulgaria or the European part of Turkey)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βεκοῦλι)

Beculi is mentioned in the list of the fortifications constructed in *Haemimontus* under Justinian I.

TIB 6: 196.

R I

BELASTYRAS (unknown) (SE Bulgaria or the European part of Turkey)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βηλαστύρας)

Fortress, mentioned in the list of the fortifications constructed in *Haemimontus* under Justinian I.

TIB 6: 196.

R I

Belashtitsa (Belaštica, Белащица) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located W of the village, towards the village of Markovo. Remains of walls and shards of Roman pottery. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Zeus and Hera.

The remains of the Roman aqueduct used to supply *Philippopolis* with water from the Rhodope mountains have been found at the NE and NW ends of the village, by the Belashtenska river.

Ботушарова, А. 1948: 49; Цончев, Д., 1938: 83; 1946: 213; IGBulg. III/1, 1416-1418.

M M

Belgun (Белгун) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Duranlar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Tash Yolu district. Finds: shards of pottery and fragments from glass vessels from the 2nd to the 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б.з.: 27.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Yurtlaka district.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the village. Archaeological material from the late Roman period.

Mound necropolis, located 0.5 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 1.6 km NE of the village.

S T

Beli Lom = Gorotsvet

Beli Osam (Beli Osum, Бели Осъм) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Unfortified settlement, located E of the village, in the Popina Laka district, over an area of approx. 4 daa. This was probably the location of the *Ad Radices* roadside station. Archaeological material from the pre-Roman period has also been found on the site. The coins date to the period from the 1st - to the mid 3rd c. In the 4th c. the settlement moved to the naturally defended hill nearby. A necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in its vicinity. The road-

side station is mentioned in *Tab. Peut.*, as well as in some western European maps (*N. Sanson-1665*, *G. D' Liste-the beginning of 18th c.*, *I. M. Haas-1774 etc.*).

Settlement, located 2 km SW of *Ad Radices*.

Аврамов, В. 1914 :231; Иванов, Т., Р. Иванов 1994: 8-9; Маджаров, М. 1990а: 23-24; Христов, Ив. 2003а: 5-9; Kanitz, F. 1882: 97.

R G

Beli Plast (Бели пласт) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Akche Kayryak, Beli Plaz

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the Kara Tepe district. Thirty-six marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (Heros) have been found at the site. They include almost all types and variants of its iconography. On five of the tablets there are inscriptions in Greek. Two fragmented bronze statuettes of a Horseman-hunter also come from this site.

Добруски, В. 1894: 81-84; Кацаров, Г. 1911; IGBulg. III/2, 1724-1729; Казаров, Г. 1938а: 8-43.

G N

Belintsi (Belinci, Белинци) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Akchelar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd - 3rd c.), located 1 km SE of the village, in the Kodzha Ekinlik district. Fragmented tiles and shards of Roman pottery spread on the site. Finds: a hoard of autonomous bronze coins, dating from the 2nd - to the 3rd c.

G R, G D

Belitsa (Belica, Белица) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the Tsarnite Nivi district on the N outskirts of the village over an area of 15-20 daa. Remains of buildings foundations, architectural elements, tiles and pottery. Coins of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus, and Gordian III come from this settlement. Nearby a mound necropolis is situated, consists of three *tumuli*.

Fortress, located 3 km W of the village, in the Gradishteto district. Ruins of walls, built of quarry stone on the site. A Christian church with a baptistery (6th c.) has been found in the fortress.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 21; Велков, Ив. 1933б: 183-184; Делирадев, П. 1953: 73; Попов, Х., С. Илиев 2007: 51-52.

V K

Belitsa (Белица, Белица) (Silistra region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4 km SE of the village, in the Saanacha district.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2.3 km N of the village, in the Eski Dere district.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.75 km NE of the village, in the Eski Dere district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.4 km E of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located approx. 1.2 km E-NE of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 157000-1570007, 1570008-1570011, 1570013, 1570015, 51570017.

MI

Belomortsi (Беломорци, Беломорци) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman bridge, located approx. 1 km NE of the village. This bridge is also mentioned as well as a section of the old road from Veliki Preslav to Veliko Tarnovo.

A wall SE of the village built of stone and bound with mortar, as well as coins have been recorded.

Енев, Г. А. 2: 15-17.

SI

Beloslav (Белослав) (Varna region)

formerly: Gebedzhe, Bevevo

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary (?) of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located on the Krast hilltop above the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Шкорпил, К. 1926: 42; CCET I: 75-76.

Settlement, located approx. 1.2 km SW of the town in the Manastirisheto district.

Димитров, А. Ил. 1982: 67-68.

MI

Belovo (Белово) (Pazardzhik region)

formed of: Gara Belovo and Malko Belovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the Belovo railway station, in the Kraychinets district. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic pottery. Finds: a marble sacrificial altar with a dedication to Mithras in Greek.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the Belovo railway station on the left bank of the Yadenitsa river. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery.

Kazarow, G. 1927: 325, № 8, fig. 7; IGBulg. III/1, 1094.

NG

Beltsov (Белцов, Белцов) (Ruse region)

formerly: Belchovo

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and medieval, located 6 km NE of the village, in the Kavakorsu district. The site is on a slight slope, facing S. During cultivation of the land foundations of buildings, parts of a water-conduit (constructed of clay pipes), iron objects, pottery (some of which is representative of the period of the 2nd and 3rd c. and the rest are from the 9th to the 11th c.) were recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 28; Крауц, R. 2006: 311, № 55.

DD

Belyakovets (Беляковец, Belyakovets, Беляковец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 0.6 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of four burial *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km E of the village in the Mogilite district.

Понов, Р. 1925: 50.

PV, ITs

Belyanovo (Беляново) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Popintsa district. Construction materials, pottery and animal bones spread over the area it covers. The upper half of a marble column comes from this site. According to some reports, foundations of buildings have been dug up in the past.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km E of the village and 0.5 km from the aforementioned settlement, on a terrace-shaped hill, known as Pripeka, in the Popintsa district. Five burials have been excavated, built of brick and broken stone, covered with *tegulae*. One of the burials was in a sarcophagus. According to some reports, several more burials have been dug up in the Korsula district within the same area in the past. The burials are by inhumation and are orientated E-W, while the head is most often to the W. The burial gifts consist of

pottery, vessels, adornments (*fibulae*, a ring with a gemstone and a silver application) and bronze parts of a chariot. On the basis of the finds the necropolis is dated from the 3rd c. Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 28; Митова, А. 1976: 8-13; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 47; Крауц, R. 2006: 309, № 51.

DD

BENDIPARA (Бендипара: ὅροι ἀγροῦ Бендипарων) (between Stroevo – Kaloyanovo – Trud) (Plovdiv region) *Thr.*

IGBulg. III/1, 1455, 1472; III/V, 5534; under Caracalla

The territory belonging to *Bendipara*, according to the discovered boundary marks, stretched to 4 km S of the village Kaloyanovo, the NW part of the village of Stroevo and 1.8 km NW of the village of Trud.

The remains of four settlements with mound necropolises are known. In the vicinity of the present day village of Stroevo a tomb inside one of the *tumuli* has been found. It was constructed in *opus quadratum* and is dated from the second half of the 1st c. The burial gifts of the *tumuli* include golden jewelry, bronze vessels from the late 1st and the first half of 2nd c. CE.

A boundary mark (*Stella terminalis*) of *vicus Bendipara*, was discovered in the NW part of the village, containing the name of the provincial governor *leg. Aug.pr.pr.prov. Thraciae – Q. Atrius Clonius* (211-212).

Ботушарова, А. 1979: 39; Цончев, А. 1960а: 101-119; IGBulg. III/1, 1455.

Sanctuary of Apollo Zgoulamenos, located W of the village of Trud. Finds: votive tablets dedicated to Apollo and to the Thracian Horseman; a hoard of early Byzantine coins.

A boundary mark (*Stella terminalis*) of *vicus Bendipara*, with the name of *leg. Aug.pr.pr.provinciae Thraciae – Q. Atrius Clonius* (211-212) has been found 2 km NW of the village.

Ботушарова, А. 1959б: 145-153; 1979: 37-42; Танкова, В. 1979: 137-150; Цончев, А. 1950б: 274; IGBulg. III/1, 1456-1470.

A *stella terminalis* of *vicus Bendipara*, with the name of the provincial governor *leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Thraciae – Q. Atrius Clonius* has been found 4 km SW of the village of Kaloyanovo, in the Tsarev Kladenets district.

IGBulg. III/1, 1472.

A settlement with its necropolis, located 3.5 km S of the village. The burials are covered with *tegulae* dating from

the 2nd to the 4th c. According to D. Tsonchev, E of the settlement ran the Roman road *Philippopolis – Oescus*.

Ботушарова, А. 1979: 37-42; Геров, Б. 1956: 13-53; Маджаров, М. 2004: 99; IGBulg. III/1, 1472.

MM, N Sh

Benkovski (Бенковски) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Marzyan

Thr.

A hoard has been found within the territory to the village, consists of copper coins of emperors Trajan to Gordian III and votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros and of Herakles. The votive tablets are kept at the Archaeological Museum of Plovdiv.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 602-611; Данов, Хр. 1936: 157, обр. 123; Добруски, В. 1894: 80, № 14; Колев, К. 1977б: 125; Цончев, А. 1963: 56; Kazarow, G. 1938а: 120, № 650.

MM

Benkovski (Бенковски) (Varna region)

formerly: Hadzhi Sinanlar

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km E of the village, in the Yuch Yuklyar district. Shards of pottery from the Roman period scattered on the ground as well as stones, mortar, tiles and *dolia*.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km E of the village, in the Yuch Yuklyar district, in the immediate vicinity of the settlement.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.3 km SW of the village, in the Chenadzhi district.

Димитрова, А., А. Ил. Димитров 1973: 5.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km to the NW in the Karalar Mezarla district.

Маринов, В. 1940: 66.

MI

Benkovski (Бенковски) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ekische, Mariya Luiza

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located within the territory, occupied by the present day village. Finds: coins and pottery from the 3rd to 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 27.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.3 km NE of the village, in the Sedemte Mogili district.

Mound necropolis, located 1.32 km N-NE of the village, in the Osemte Mogili district.

Mound necropolis, located 0.85 km S-SE of the village, W of the former cooperative farm yard.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.65 km E of the village, in the area Malosova Mogila district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3.3 km S of the village, in the Veliyuk district.

Mound necropolis, located 4.4 km S of the village, in the Palazyuyuk district.

ST

BEPARA (unknown) (in Southern Bulgaria)
Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βέπαρα)

Fortress with a Thracian name *Bepara* is mentioned in the list of the fortifications built under emperor Justinian I.
TIB 6: 199.

RI

BEREIAROS (unknown) (in Southern Bulgaria)
Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βηρείαρως)

Fortress *Bereiarios* is mentioned in the list of the fortifications built under Justinian I.
TIB 6: 202.

RI

BERGULE (epith. *Vergulesis*)
CIL VI, 2798

N Sh

BERIPARA (unknown)
Thr.?, Moes. Sec. ?

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βηρίπαρα)

Beševliev, V. 1970: 129; TIB 6: 203.

BEROS (unknown)
Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Βήρος)

Beros is mentioned in the list of the fortresses built in *Haemimontus* under Justinian I.
Beševliev, V. 1970: 135; TIB 6: 205.

RI

BESSAPARA (*Βεσσοπαρά; ethn. Βεσσοπαρῆνοι οἱ ἄνωθεν καὶ οἱ κάτωθεν) (Sinitovo, Синитово) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

IGBulg. III/1, 94; It. Ant. 136 (Lissas m.p. XVI – Bessapara m.p. XXII – Philippopolis); It. Burd. 568, 2 (mansio Besapare); Proc. De aedif. IV, 11, 145 (Βεσοῦπαρον)

This *mansio* along the *Philippopolis – Serdica* road has been localized S of the present day village of Sinitovo, in the Bababairi district. Remains of walls, pottery and weaving workshops, with a great quantity of loom-weights, have been found. A round building with an area of 300 sq. meters has also been excavated. Its walls are built of stone, bound with white and red mortar. Initially it was supposed that it was a tomb and later that it had some military purpose. Inside the building marble architectural elements, a square burial urn, parts of a marble statue of a woman, a marble head of Herakles, full-sized bust from a female marble statue, a marble head of an adolescent, as well as votive tablets and marble statues of the Thracian Horseman were discovered.

In the territory occupied by the present day village parts of columns, capitals, tombstones and coins from the 4th – 5th c. are recorded. A votive tablet to Mithras has been found in the W part of the village.

Sanctuaries of the Thracian Horseman and Mithras, situated in the Ibryam Dere, Dolniya Damlak or Alchak and Cherkovkite district. They are all located on the N slopes of Bababair, S, SW and SE of the village, as well as just next to the village, occupying the lower parts by the school and the cemetery at the S end of the village. Remains of walls with red mortar, tiles and domestic pottery, parts of marble bases of columns, capitals, an epistyle, a head from a statue of Herakles, a head of Juno, a bust from a female statue, fragments of marble statuettes of the Thracian Horseman, votive tablets to the Dioskouroi, the Thracian Horseman and Mithras with inscriptions in Greek, were recorded.

A limestone urn, ornamented with garlands and sheep heads, a burial from the 3rd c. with burial gifts. A gold ring, a gold medallion and coins of Maximianus Herculus come from a nearby necropolis. Coins of Theodosius I, Flaccilla, Honorius, Marcianus.

Велков, Ив. 1922: 198; Герасимов, Т. 1937: 32; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 32, 56, 74; Иречек, К. 1886: 122; Цончев, Д. 1950а: 76 и сл.; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1898: 15; Dumont-Homolle, A. 1892: 198, 200, 2 22, 323; IGBulg. III/1, 1329-1337.

A small spring on the W slopes of Bababairi which supplied the settlement by water-conduit, consists of clay pipes, has been recorded.

Remains of a small chapel now called Sveti Constantine i Elena, which were probably originally a pagan sanctuary, situated SE of the present day village, on top of the Bababairite hill. A votive tablet to Silvanus has been found at the site.

Mound necropolis, consists of approx. twenty *tumuli*, located along the road to the village Byaga.

A marble male head, dating back to the first quarter of the 3rd c. BCE come from the vicinity of the village.
Мънзова, А. 1978: 102; Цончев, Д. 1950а: 76-81.

NG, MM

Bezhanovo (Bejanovo, Bežanovo, Бежаново) (Lovech region)
Moes. Inf. (?), Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and later a Slavic, located N of the village, in the Stublata district. The settlement has been partially studied. Fragmented pottery from the 2nd and 3rd c. has been recorded. The settlement was destroyed in the mid 3rd c. (during the Gothic invasions of 250-251) and restored not earlier than the mid 8th c.

A sacrificial altar with an inscription in Greek was found in 1902 in the Kaleto district, dedicated to Apollo *επὶ ἥκοος* (the 3rd c. CE), as well as a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (Heros – type B), two hoards buried during the invasion of the Costoboci (Kostobokoi) in 170 CE and a cross from the 6th c.

Бънов, П. 1992: 85-96; Велков, Ив. 1922: 208; Вължарова, Ж. 1961: 317-326; Герасимов, Т. 1946: 235-236; Мушмов, Н. 1919: 147; Овчаров, Д., М. Ваклинова 1978: 51; Тодоров, Я. 1928: № 623; IGBulg. II, 592.

RG

Bezhanovo (Bejanovo, Bežanovo, Бежаново) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Golyam Kachamak, Kachamak-Golemi
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the E outskirts of the village over an area of approx. 20 daa. Finds: pottery; *dolia*; coins from 4th c.
Бобчева, А. б. з.: 26.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.75 km W of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.9 km N of the village, in the Kopanata Mogila district.

BI

Bezmer (Безмер) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Avdula

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.45 km W-NW of the village, in the Ayvalaka district over an area of approx. 100 daa. The settlement occupies a sloping terrain above the right (S) bank of a dry valley.

Sanctuary, located 1.45 km W-NW of the village. Finds: marble statuette of Jupiter Dolichenus; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Бобчева, А. 1984: 21-22; Василчин, Ив. 1981: 75.

Settlement, located on the NW outskirts of the village (it probably occupied part of the territory of the present day village and continued eastward), situated on a plateau-shaped peninsula, surrounded from the N, W and S by a dry valley. A spring is located SW of the settlement.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 27; 1984: 20-21.

Settlement, located 3.6 km NE of the village, in the Akpunar Cheshma district near a spring situated along a dry valley, over an area of approx. 120 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Armaneri district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.85 km E-NE of the village, in the Ormandzhik district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.8 km N-NE of the village, in the Kenartarla district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.5 km NE of the village, on the outskirts of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.35 km S-SE of the village, in the Paradika district.

BI

Bezmer (Безмер) (Yambol region)
formerly: Hamzoren
Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the present day village of Bezmer. Remains of stone masonry are visible on the ground. In the course of land cultivation, over an area of 30 daa, fragments of bricks and *tegulae* were scattered. The pottery from the site dates back to the 2nd and 4th c. Finds: bronze and silver coins from Hadrian to Maximinus Daza

(Daia); six votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (type A); a bronze statuette of Hermes, now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol. All from the NE part of the settlement.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1981: 44-45; 1982: 108; 1983: 15-26.

Mound necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.6 km NE of the settlement. Pottery and bronze vessels (2nd – 3rd c.) come from a disturbed *tumulus*. They are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol. *Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.*

SB

Bezvoditsa (Bezvodica, Безводица) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Susuz Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement (?), located within the territory now occupied by the present day village. Three *amphorae* from the 6th and 7th c. were found by chance.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 26.

Mound necropolis, located in the W part of the village.

BI

Bezvodno (Безводно) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Susus

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, 4th – 5th c., located in the vicinity of the village. Burials have been found on the site, surrounded and covered with thin stone slabs. The burials are in accordance with Christian rituals. Finds: clay vessels and bronze adornments from 4th – 5th c.

GN

BIA (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Bia)

Bia is an unknown fortress in *Haemimontus*, built under Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 135; TIB 6: 206.

RI

Bilo (Било) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sart Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 3 km NE of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 3 km W of the village.

ST

Binkos (Бинкос) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, Roman period, located on a height NE of the village. Finds: coins from the 2nd – the 4th c. from emperors Trajan to Constantius I Chlorus.

TIB 6: 206.

NS

Bistrentsi (Bistrenci, Бистренци) (Ruse region)

formerly: Gyol bunar

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of tiles and shards of pottery, millstones and coins of Constantine I and Constantius II discovered 1.5 km E of the village in the Suhata Cheshma district in the course of land cultivation. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; a bronze statuette of Zeus.

Велков, Ив. 1925а: 252; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 29.

DD

Bistrets (Bistrec, Бистрец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Paradzhik

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, in the Karatekelnik district over a terrace, surrounded from the S, E and NE by a dry valley, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Quarry stones, shards of pottery and fragments of tiles from the end of 3rd c., as well as iron slag have been found on the slopes of the dry valley. Immediately E of the settlement are remains of walls and a water-conduit with clay pipes. The water supply was fed by a well. Another water-conduit with pottery pipes has its source in a well at the S end of Bistrets and reaches the antique settlement, running along the E slope of the dry valley, which begins at the village.

Mound necropolis, located 1 km S-SW of the village, in the Ilanla Yuyuk district.

Mound necropolis, located 0.9 km E of the village, in the Golemite Grobishtia district.

Mound necropolis, located 1.1 km W of the village, in the Iridzhebova Mogila district.

ST

Bistrets (Bistrec, Бистрец) (Burgas region)

formerly: Buyuk Bunar

Thr., Haem.

Fortification, 5th to 6th c., located 3 km SE of the village. The

walls are 2 m thick. At the site fragments of pottery and tiles are scattered. A water cistern has been found, hewn into the rock. The cistern is 3 m deep.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16; TIB 6: 207.

RI

Bivoljane (Bivoljane, Биволяне) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Mandadz hilar

Thr., Rhod.

Fortified settlement, Iron Age, Roman period and early Byzantine period, located 1.5 km NE of the Gasak Hamlet, in the Harman Kaya district. Water reservoirs, wine cellars and dwellings are hewn into the rock. Only the vulnerable N side is fortified. The wall is built of quarry stone without binding. Various archaeological finds come from the site.

Шукерова, А. 1996: 62-66.

GN

Bizhovtsi (Bižovci, Бижовци) (Gabrovo Region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A section of the road *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Nikyup, Veliko Tarnovo region) – *Discoduratae* (Gostilitsa, Gabrovo region) – *Augusta Traiana* (Stara Zagora) has been registered here. The site was excavated in the summer of 2009. From the Roman settlement and *emporion Discoduratae* the road runs eastwards towards the present day town of Dryanovo; then it turns southwards towards the village of Tsareva Livada. The road ascends the hills above the village and descends towards the bed of the Trevnenska river; afterwards it gradually starts ascending the hills above the town of Tryavna. By the present day villages of Bizhovtsi and Voynitsi (Tryavna municipality) the road route is very well preserved. Within this section the road is 4 m wide. It is built of two layers: a lower one – made of earth and fine gravel; and an upper one – made of carefully arranged stones, placed on their sides. There are curb-stones on both sides of the road and vertical slab-stones, which delimit the road-bed. From the hilly elevations above Tryavna the road runs towards the mountain peak Cherni Vrah, runs through the Sechen Kamak district, the Ovchar peak, the peak Muhchenitsa, and the ridge of the Stara Planina mountains towards S Bulgaria. The bed of the Roman road is built in the immediate vicinity of Thracian *tumuli* from the pre-Roman age. They were visible from a great distance and served as a landmark. The construction of the road can be set to the second half of the 2nd c. The road functioned until Late

Antiquity, when it declined in importance because of the increasing importance of the road through Shipka Pass.

Th N

BIZONE (Kavarna, Каварна) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Men. Perg. Per. 156 (Bilōn); Ps. Skymn. 758-760 (Bilōn); Sall. Hist. 4, fr. 19 (Vizzo, Vizzonis); Strabo. VII, 6, 1 (Bilōn); Mela II, 2, 22 (Bizone); Plin. NH IV, 11, 14 (Bizone); Ar. peripl. pont. eux. 24 (Bilōn); Anon. peripl. pont. eux. 75-77 (Bilōn); Sc. Durae Eur. (Bizone); Tab. Peut. VIII, 3 (Bizone); St. Byz. 3, 710 (Bilōn); Eutr. 6, 10 (Burziaonem); Geogr. Rav. IV, 6, 11 (Bizoi).

IGBulg. I/2, 6-10 bis; IGBulg. V, 5001; SIBulg. No 84.

The coastal settlement of *Bizone*, mentioned in many ancient sources, today is localized in the area of the harbor of the town of Kavarna. It probably originated as an autochthonous settlement. In the second half of I millennium BCE it was colonized by settlers from *Mesambria*. Despite its lower economic and juridical status (*polichnion*), compared to the other Greek colonies during the Hellenistic period, *Bizone* became one of the most significant trade centers on this part of the Black Sea coast. Due to a succession of military-political conflicts in the late Hellenistic period and to a catastrophic earthquake in 1st c. BCE *Bizone* went through a long period of decline. Life at *Bizone* started to recover from the beginning of 2nd c. CE. During the Roman period the settlement occupied the low coastal terrace just next to the bay by the sea, where its harbour was located. The terrace has approx. sizes of 400 x 600 m and is formed by the convergence at this point of two deep ravines, which run into the sea. The underwater archaeological survey at the bay of Kavarna and other surveys have revealed many cave-storehouses, hewn into the rocks next to it, testifying to the remarkably active use of the harbor complex throughout the 4th and the 6th c. CE. Traces of habitation on the coastal terrace are quite sporadic after the 6th c.

During the early Byzantine period, due to the escalating Barbarian threat and the indefensibility of the terrain settled in the previous periods, *Bizone* moved up to the Chirakmansko plateau which is more than 120 m above it and became a fortified settlement. The Chirakman plateau is actually the E part of a peninsula, more than 4.5 km long, formed between the almost vertical seashore and a deep ravine with very steep slopes. Today its shape is nearly triangular with a maximum length of 410 m and 100 m

width. Its SE end, which jutted out into the sea as a cape, has collapsed due to the massive earthquake in 1st c. BCE. At its NW part the plateau is divided from the peninsula by a saddle-shaped neck, only 12 m wide.

The established stratigraphy of the cultural layers shows that the early Byzantine *Bizone* is a successor in topography of the acropolis of the settlement from the Hellenistic period. The plateau was intensely inhabited during the Middle Ages (till the mid 15th c.) and thus the earliest constructions have been badly damaged. In 15th – 17th c. a large late medieval Christian necropolis existed here. In more recent times the stone material was plundered. These facts contributed to the complete destruction of the ruins in some areas. This is particularly true for the defenses. According to the notes, left by K. Škorpil, it resembled the fortifications at cape Kaliakra and also consisted of three defensive lines at different distances from each other. The outer line used to lie 1,185 m from the peninsula's end and partitioned it off in a straight line between its steep slopes, immediately W of the large *tumulus*, known as Charakma Mogila. In 1972 excavations were undertaken here which established the earthen nature of the defenses. They consisted of a deep ditch (*fosse*) and an earthwork at its E end. The features of the defences and the archaeologically proven habitation of the land just E of it during the early Middle Ages, provide grounds to date its construction to this period. Only K. Škorpil speaks about the existence of a middle defensive line. Almost completely demolished remains of a such line were identified by him 750 m away from the end of the peninsula and 435 m SE of the outer line. It represented a stone wall running in a SW–NE direction, 50 steps long. It was constructed between the steep slopes, at the very place where the peninsula continues to the SE in the shape of a narrow neck, 325 m long. Today there are no traces on the ground of the middle defensive line mentioned by K. Škorpil.

According to the surveys undertaken so far, the earliest archaeologically proven fortification of the E side of the peninsula (the plateau Chirakman) was that of the early Byzantine period and was connected with the transition of *Bizone* at this time. The fortified area of the settlement is approx. 25 daa. It has been established that the wall had an irregular outline, due to the features of the terrain. From the SW, from the coastal side, no ruins of defenses have been found. The edge of the plateau follows on the other side the defensive wall. Access to the fortified area was from the W through a gat, built on the short section which divided the neck between the plateau and the other part

of the peninsula. According to the data, collected between 1952–1955, the defensive wall here was 1.80 m thick and was constructed in *opus implectum*. The faces were built of polished stone blocks bound with red mortar. The later excavations at the same site revealed the ruins of a square tower, which defended the gate from the S at some time. In the foundations a very rare construction for the period – the use of a wooden grate, consists of longitudinal and transverse beams, has been recorded. The surveys at the NW section of the fortification system, which is more than 120 m long, established an identical construction technique, however, with the use of grayish-white mortar. Along the layout of the wall were established three (?) interconnected small square towers, a postern and a staircase, which led to the fighting platform. At the W end of the same section, near its connection with the W defensive wall, a partially preserved large building was excavated. It is more than 19 m in length and its walls are 2.40–3.20 m thick. The building juts out in front of the defensive line. The dating of the building is in the early Byzantine period and it has been generally interpreted as a barracks, built during the same construction campaign as the rest of the defensive system. Its connection with the defensive wall, however, has not been satisfactory clarified. The remarkably greater thickness of this building's walls, the specific architectural-plastic design of its N façade and even its position, which disturbs the observed rhythm in the disposition of the towers along the NW section of the defensive wall, give reasons to suggest that this was a later addition to the defensive system of the early Byzantine *Bizone*. Judging by the large size and the solid masonry used in the building, it can be defined as a relatively separate defensive facility and may be compared to the "donjons". They were designed as the last refuge of the defenders and for independent defense. These defenses are especially characteristic of the Middle Ages, but are testified to by many examples already in late Roman and early Byzantine fortifications.

K. Škorpil's notes contain reports which significantly widen the concept of the defences at *Bizone*. When he visited the site he noticed the ruins of an extension to the fortification, which occupied the upper half of the NE slope of the Chirakman plateau. The extension was defended by two further straight walls forming an obtuse angle. They were built in *opus implectum*, with faces built of square stone blocks. The walls were 2.25 m thick. The mortar was yellowish, without any admixture of brick pieces. The longer wall started from the sea shore and continued to the NW.

U-shaped towers were built along its layout. They jutted out 8 m from the wall and were approx. 6 m wide, their walls being 2 m thick. A gate was also found here. The other wall ascended to the SW up the slope and joined the wall at the most extended N angle of the fortification.

Despite the long years of archaeological research, no particular stratigraphic data has yet been the subject of scientific discussion. This would allow an accurate chronological interpretation of the ruins of the defensive system of the early Byzantine *Bizone*. The dating of its construction is regularly referred to using the wide and unclear formulation 'fifth – sixth century'. Attempts to date it at the end of 4th/beginning of the 5th c. are not supported by facts.

The first researchers of the Chirakman plateau set the initial period of its settlement to the early Byzantine period, not earlier than the end of 4th and the beginning of 5th c. They note that this was probably just the beginning of a long process. Unfortunately we do not have any concrete synopsis of the numismatic material from Chirakman. However, the coin evidence, established generally on the territory of the Roman and early Byzantine *Bizone*, demonstrates a clearly evident hiatus which spans almost the entire 5th c. – from Arcadius to Anastasius I. The evidence produced gives reasons to suggest that (like the majority of the unfortified settlements in the province of *Scythia*) by the beginning of 5th c. *Bizone*, located in the lowlands, suffered considerably from some Barbarian attack and probably was abandoned.

It is quite possible that already at the beginning of the massive invasions of the last quarter of 4th and the first half of 5th c. part of the population sought refuge in the naturally defended terrain of the Chirakman plateau. Nevertheless, according to the available archaeological data, hardly any organized habitation can be ascertained here earlier than the end of 5th c. The massive and precise character of the excavated fortification construction a *fundamentis* testifies to its being put into practice only in a period of economic revival and political stability. In these parts of the Roman empire such a period only came after the elimination of the Gothic threat in 488 CE. The small quadrangular thick towers, built along the layout of the defensive wall also are dated at the end of 5th c./ beginning of 6th c. They are very close in their form, size and construction features to the towers of the excavated fortifications in the Yaylata district near Kamen bryag and near Sveti Nikola. After a hiatus of nearly half century the economy in *Bizone* recovered, particularly under emperor Anastasius, and this fact must not be overlooked.

The defences of early Byzantine *Bizone* took their final form as a result of a number of later additions and reconstructions. The available information does not provide an opportunity for an accurate delimitation and chronological definition of the construction stages. However, one of them should be undoubtedly related to the construction of the NE fortified extension. The construction of the "donjon" at the W end of the NW defensive wall should be seen as one of the important improvements.

The naturally defended terrain, the solid construction of the defences and the immediate vicinity of the sea predetermined the prolonged existence of early Byzantine *Bizone*, compared to the majority of fortified centers in the interior of the province of *Scythia*. The latest coins from its territory date back to the time of emperor Heraclius.

Бобчева, А. б.з.: 38–39; Василчин, Ив. 1981: 50–63; 1985б: 63–64; Иречек, К. 1974: 903–905; Ёрданов, Ив. 1982: 57–59; Кузманов, Г., Ас. Салкин 1981: 50–63; Мирчев, М. 1960: 38; 1961: 10, 12–13; 1966: 78–79; Мирчев, М. и др. 1962: 21–109; Салкин, Ас. 1982: 29–34; 1984: 50–60; Тонманов, Д. 1984: 64–67; Торбатов, С. 2002а: 242–250; Jireček, C. 1886: 86; Kalinka, E. 1906: No. 116, 233; Mărculescu, O. 1934; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 36–41; Škorpil, K. 1894: 207 sqq.; Tafrali, O. 1927; Vulpe, R. 1934: 200 sqq.; 1938.

BI

BLAESIANI AGRI (gen. *agrorum* *Blaes(ianorum)*) (Malenovo-Smolnik) (Yambol region – Burgas region) AE 1965, 1–2, two inscriptions of 184–185 CE

N Sh

Blagoevo (Благоево) (Razgrad region) formerly: Kazal Murad, Novo selo, Batemberg *Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km NW of the village. An earlier Thracian settlement from 4th – 3rd c. BCE and an early medieval one from 9th – 10th c. CE on the same site.

A hoard of bronze coins from 4th c. comes from the area of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km NE, in the Dermendere district. Finds: a marble votive tablet with an image of Jupiter (Zeus) and Juno (Hera) with a dedicatory inscription in Latin and Greek. Probably a roadside station (*statio*) along the secondary Moesian road from *Marcianopolis* towards *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. A marble votive

tablet of Zeus and Hera has been found on the site.

Добруски, В. 1907г: 169-170, № 216; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 42, 44, 232-233; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 77; IGBulg. II, 749.

G R, G D

Blaskovo (Bluskovo, Blaskovo, Блъсково) (Varna region)

formerly: Asal Beylii

Moes. Sec

Christian tomb, located approx. 2 km S of the village in the Cheshme Yustyu district. The tomb was built of stone and brick, bound with white mortar. The ceiling is semi-cylindrical and the floor is of brick. It is orientated E-W and has dimensions of 2.68 x 1.70 x 0.80 m.

Марзос, А. 1963.

M I

Blatets (Blatec, Блатец) (Sliven region)

formerly: Esirlui, Isirlui

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.2 km NW of the village, in the Yurta district. Stone walls with red mortar, approx. 3 m thick. Finds: a bronze coin of *Mesambria* from 4th c. BCE; Hellenistic, early and late Roman coins from Septimius Severus till Constantine II; as a votive tablet to Hekate.

Settlement, located 0.5 km E of the village. Finds: coins and pottery from the late Roman period.

Велков, Ив. 1940/42; Делирадев, П. 1953: 250; Табаков, С. 1911: 575-577.

N S

Blatnitsa (Blatnica, Блатница) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Sara Gyol

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Donkova Livada district at the foot of a hill at Kara tepe, by the springs of the Kabayuk river. Remains of shards of domestic pottery and fragments of tiles.

Mound necropolises, located in the Dyulgerat, Tabite, Mantaritsa and Terziyskite Mogili districts.

Settlement, located 3-4 km SE of the village in the valley of the Kabayuk river. Remains of tiles and pottery. Finds: bronze coins of Constantine I. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km SW of the village, in the Dikilika district on the left bank of the Potoka river. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic pottery. A mound

necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 542; Цончев, Д. 1963: 66.

N G

Bliznak (Близнак) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kara Evren

Thr., Haem.

A hoard of bronze silver-plated coins from the first half of 4th c. was found in the village center during leveling of the square. Over 600 coins from the hoard are at the Regional Historical Museum of Burgas. However, according to the information received more than 3,000 were discovered. A marble relief of the Three Nymphs from 2nd c. was also found in the village.

Карабахчиев, М. 1984; Карайотов, И. 1984: 193; 1999б: 111-112.

Fortress Kaletto, located approx. 5 km N of the village and 3.5 km W of the road fork to Bliznak, S of the road Bosna – Varovnik, on the main ridge of the Bosna hill. The fortress is largely destroyed. Roman and late Roman coins were found at the site.

Делев, П. 1990: 150; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 350, № 7; Карайотов, И. 1999б: 111; TIB 6: 210.

K G

Bliznatsi (Bliznaci, Близнаци) (Shumen region)

formerly: Ekische

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A hoard of over 2,500 *denarii* from emperors Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Мушимов, Н. 1914: 271.

D A

Bliznatsi (Bliznaci, Близнаци) (Varna region)

formed of: Goren Bliznak and Dolen Bliznak

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman roadside station (*see Erite*).

Fortified settlement, late antique, located approx. 3 km W of the village, in the Dana Basan district. Rubble and pottery from Late Antiquity was found on the ground as well as a coin of Justinian I.

Settlement, Roman and late antique periods, located in the Lukite and Kashla Cheshme districts on a high terrace. Remains of pottery skatered on the ground.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, belonging to the settlement situated E of the road to Burgas.

Settlement, Roman and late antique periods, located in the Emishenliyata district, left of the road between the villages of Priseltsi and Goren Bliznak. It partially covers a settlement mound. Shards of pottery found on the ground.

Settlement, Roman period, located NE of the village, in the Girgen Cheshme district. The coastal road *Mesambria – Odessos* probably ran here. Traces of foundations of buildings and Roman pottery have been recorded on the terrain.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 108-110.

M I

Bliznets (Bliznes, Близнец) (Sliven region)

formerly: Ikischa, Ekisechya

Thr., Haem.

Grey Thracian pottery, early and late Roman domestic pottery as well as coins from different periods – Alexander the Great, Seuthes III, Roman republican and late Roman coins have been found 1 km E of the village, within the bounds of the ancient settlement in the Turskite Grobishta district.

A sanctuary was built on a rock 3 km NE of the village, on a natural hill known to the local residents as the Golyamata Mogila district, above the Sofia – Burgas road. The walling is dry. The sanctuary area covers the hilltop and is approx. 30-40 m in diameter. The terrain is inaccessible. A lot of pottery, scattered on the ground, mainly from *pithoi* was found in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NE of the village, at the foot of the sanctuary and E of it, over an area of 10-15 daa. In 2006 field surveys were carried out here.

N S

Bobovets (Bobovec, Бобовец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Veis Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.8 km SW of the village, in the Pandaklaka district.

S T

Bodrovo (Бодрово) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SE of the village. Remains of foundations of a building.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 23; Добруски, В. 1896: 426.

V K

Bogdan (Богдан) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Derelii

Thr.

Remains of the road *Philippopolis – Oescus* located 3 km E of the village.

Tsontchev, D. 1959: 165.

M M

Bogdanitsa (Bogdanica, Богданица) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Hodzhinovo

Thr.

Sacrificial altar with a dedicatory inscription to Cybele and a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman come from the vicinity of the village. The inscription has been used as *spolium*.

IGBulg. III/1, 1451, 1452.

M M

Bogdantsi (Bogdanci, Богданци) (Silistra region)

formerly: Uzundzhe Orman

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 2.5 km NW of the village in the Cheshmite district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 136; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 8, № 6.

I B

Bogomilovo (Богомилowo) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Teke

Thr.

Road *mutatio* along the *Philippopolis – Augusta Traiana – Anchialus* road.

Two *tumuli*, located c. 0.5 km NW of the village.

Votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and a marble sarcophagus with an epigram in Greek have been found in the vicinity of the village

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 69, обр. 19; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 40; Цончев, Д. 1961: 273-275; Янков, Д. 1979; IGBulg. III/2, 1652 (=1609); Oppermann, М. 2006: 214; TIB 6: 212; Wendel, М. 2005: 274, № 188.

M K

Bogomiltsi (Bogomilci, Богомилици) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Sofular

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (3rd – 4th c.), located 1 km W of the village in the Ilanla Kula district. Finds: coins and pottery from the late Roman period. Shards of pottery and

fragments of tiles, as well as broken stones are spread on the terrain.

Tumulus, located at the vicinity of the settlement.

Tumulus, located at the vicinity of the village. Pottery from 9th – 10th c. indicate the presence of a medieval settlement as well.

МКСБД, 1995: 167.

G R, G D

Bogomolsko (Богомолско) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Sofu Yurt

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km S of the village. The wall is built of quarry stone and mortar, mixed with broken brick. Material, characteristic for 4th – 6th c. is scattered over the site.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 18.

S I

Bolyarovo (Boljarovo, Боляррово) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Ali bey Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located E of the settlement, in the Yamacha district. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic pottery. Finds: millstones and *dolia*.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SE of the settlement in the Dranaka district. An accidental find of a Roman bronze *fibula*.

Settlement, located between the Denchino Dere and Hayval Dere ravines, at the threshing-ground of the former cooperative farm yard of the village. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery. Nearby is situated a mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*.

Remains of buildings walls, fragments of tiles and shards of domestic pottery have been found. Nearby is situated a mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*.

Аладжов, А. 1965: 247-248; 1997: 24-25.

V K

Bolyarovo (Boljarovo, Боляррово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Pasha Kyoy

Thr., Haem.

The territory around the town of Bolyarovo has been settled since the Neolithic Age. The evidence from the settlement of Klise Tarla Mogila indicates traces of life during the Bronze Age as well.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16, № 4; Миков, В. 1933: 82, № 64.

A remarkable Thracian urn from the early Iron Age was discovered during plowing of a *tumulus* on the Baa Tepe hill. Венедиков, Ив., Т. Герасимов 1973: 386, № 311; Миков, В. 1933: 163, № 10; Шкорпил 1896: 66, № 24.

Settlement, located S of the town, near the Pashakyoyskoto Gradishte district. Shards of pottery and a "pointed-base" *amphora* found on the site. According to K. Škorpil, Byzantine coins have also been discovered at the site. Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 378; Делев, П. 1990: 139; Шкорпил, К. 1885: 44.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located N of the village. The necropolis belongs to a type, representative of the Roman period not only here, but in the eastern Strandzha mountain as well (for example at the villages of Vizitsa and Balgari).

Азре, А., В. Дичев 2005б: 45-74; Димитров, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16, № 5.

Fortress known as Pashakyoysko Gradishte has been described and documented by K. Škorpil. It is located 4.5 km N of the village, on the left rocky bank of the Popovska Reka river. A quadrangular fortress and three towers are visible by the walls. The highest place was the site of a quadrangular tower (*pirgi*) inside the fortress by the E wall. The gate, flanked by another tower, was built on the most vulnerable (S) side of the fortress. SE of it emerge the ruins of a small building. Шкорпил, К. 1885: 44, № 9.

Fortress Kaleto, located approx. 3 km NE of Bolyarovo. Its shape is rectangular and its approx. area is about 8 daa. Sections of the walls are preserved. They are 1.80 m thick and built of broken stone bound with white mortar in *opus incertum*. In the case of two of the towers the mortar is mixed with brick, pounded up into large pieces. Five towers with a square form are preserved. Four of them are located at the corners of the fortress and the fifth is on the W wall. The gate is on the E. On the inner side of the S wall outlines of buildings are evident. SE of it, just next to the wall, runs the Popovska Reka river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 4th – 6th c. have been found. The fortress was also inhabited during the Middle Ages. From the site come coins of Justin II and Sophia and of Justinian I.

Делев, П. 1990: 139; Делирадев, П. 1953: 111; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16, № 3, 5; Попов, Хр. 1988: 29; Шкорпил, К. 1885: 44, № 9; 1888: 78, № 5.

A section of a road from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages reported by G. Ayanov. From Bolyarovo it runs towards the village of Voden and from there – towards the village of Strandzha. The road-bed is easily traced even today. A peculiar chain of fortresses are situated along the road. Аянов, Г. 1946: 101; Попов, Хр. 1988: 300.

A O, S B

Bolyartsi (Boljartsi, Boljarci, Болярци) (Varna region)

formerly: Beydzh Oglu

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located c. 0.8 km N of the village, in the Dolnata Cheshma district.

Settlement, late antique, located c. 1.3 km N of the village in the Pereliyata district.

Маринов, В. 1940: 71.

M I

Bolyartsi (Boljartsi, Boljarci, Болярци) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Kara Reizovo

Thr.

Settlement with mound necropolis, located 1 km N of the village, along the Bolyartsi – Bogdanitsa road, in the Develiy, Koriykata and Tashkuyupriya localities. Finds: hoards of coins containing 396 coins from Marcus Aurelius until Philip the Arab; 488 coins from Vespasian to Otacilia Severa; a consecration inscription (an epigram) to Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros. The mound necropolis has been dated based on the coins discovered there. They belong to Licinius, Constantius II and Gratian.

Герасимов, Т. 1962: 228-229; Морева, Р., П. Ангелова 1968: 33-37; Цончев, А. 1960б: 211-212; IGBulg. III/1, 1448, 1449.

M M

BONAMANSIO = LISSAE (Vetren, Ветрен) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

It. Ant. 136, 2 (*Lissas m.p. XXI – Bessapara m.p. XXII*); *It. Burd.* 567, 11 (*mansio Bona Mansio*); *Pass. S. Alex.* 17 (*Βονομάσιον*)

Roadside station (*mansio*) along the main *Singidunum – Serdica – Philippopolis – Constantinopolis* road, located in the vicinity of the village. A mile-stone from the reign of Gordian III, raised by the city of *Philippopolis*. The name of the provincial governor is given – *leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Thraciae Q. Attius Celer* (IGBulg. III/1, 1069).

Димитров, А. П. 1935: 124.; IGBulg. III/1, 1067-1072.

M M

Bonevo (Бонево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Koyunla Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Christian necropolis, 4th – 6th c., located 0.25 km NW of the village over an area of approx. 2 daa.

S T

Borets (Borec) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Salalii

Thr.

Roadside station (*mutatio*) along the *Ranilum – Diocletianopolis* road, located 1 km E of the village, in the Kaleto district. Remains of buildings. Finds: Roman imperial coins; a limestone sacrificial altar with a dedication to Apollo; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman. Mound necropolises is situated in the vicinity.

Roman road *Ranilum – Diocletianopolis (Augustae)*, a branch of the main *Singidunum – Serdica – Philippopolis – Constantinopolis* road, located 1 km NW of the village, towards Tyurkmen, in the Bozalan, Karadere, Kaleto and Enerlika localities.

Колев, К. 1977б: 123-129; Филов, Б. 1912: 285; 69-70; Цончев, А. 1942: 55, IGBulg. III/1, 1495-1498; TIB 6: 215.

M M

Borimechkovo (Borimečkovо, Боримечково) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Yurutsite

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.8 km W of the village, in the Sveti Georgi district. Remains of tiles and shards of pottery scattered on the site. Roman coins from 2nd – 3rd c. of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Julia Domna, Julia Mamaea, Elagabalus, Marcia Otacilia Severa, Macrinus, Alexander Severus, Gordian III and Philip the Arab. Nearby is situated a mound necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*.

Settlement, located 1 km SE of the village. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic pottery.

Settlement, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Kabata district. Remains of tiles and shards of pottery. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village on the right bank of a small stream.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 583; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 316; Цончев, А. 1963: 15.

N G

Borino (Борино) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Kara Bulak

Thr., Rhod.

Roman road, located 7.5 km from the village in the Kemerov Most district at an altitude of 1,100-1,200 m, at the foot of the mountain Velishko – Videnishki ridge.

Mound necropolis, consists of nearly hundred *tumuli* from different ages, located 5 km N of the village, in the Izvora or Kabata district. A group of ten *tumuli* occupy the NW part of the necropolis. Three *tumuli* of similar size (5 m in diameter and 0.50-0.60 m high) have been excavated. They are covered with stones. The cremation ritual was performed at the same place, in the center of the mound pile, on fireplaces with a diameter of 1-1.20 m, where bones and embers have remained. Sometimes there is a stone ring around the fireplace. The burial offerings consist of hand-made clay vessels. The urns, along with some of the burned bones, were put in the fire and the burial offerings were piled by the fire. In a single cases they also include a bronze torc and bracelets. The number of coins, discovered inside the graves, vary from one to nine. They give the graves an accurate dating. The earliest coins are from 1st c. BCE. Most are from the end of 3rd to the beginning of 5th c. CE (Arcadius), these of Constantius II predominate.

Flat necropolis, late antique, located 0.45 km NW of the mound necropolis on a low ridge by the Izvora mound, in the Kastraliyski Polyani district. Seven burials have been excavated. They are positioned in a straight line and cover an area of 35 sq. meters. A stone circle was built around the fires. After the cremation part of the bones were placed in urns and in the fires (1.20-2 m in diameter) while others have no urns. The vessels used as burial offerings are just like those from the above mentioned mound necropolis, but here there is also a lot of red slipware, made on the potters wheel. The burial gifts include one bronze torc. In some burials the number of coins reach 82. A total of 147 coins have been found, dating from the period between Diocletian and Gratian. The coins of Constantius II predominate.

A part of a building has been excavated on flat agricultural land between the village and the Vacha river, in the Kastrakli district. It is built with *opus mixtum* with four rows of bricks and walls 0.90 m thick. The outlines of walls of three more structures, preserved up to a height of 1.20 m, have been partially excavated. Pottery is from 4th to the 6th c. Traces of other buildings are visible in the vicinity. This site is interpreted either as a settlement or part of an landed estate,

along with the house of its owner (*villa rustica*).

Кисъов, К. 1998: 35; 1999.

MV

Borislavtsi (Borislavci, Бориславци) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Ada Chala

Thr.

Sanctuary, located in the Sivri Dekme district along the road to Ivaylovgrad. Finds: fragments of marble reliefs of the Thracian Horseman and coins of the emperors Trajan, Gordian III and Licinius.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 27-28; Делев, П. 1982: 258.

VK

Borisovo (Борисово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Ashaklii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.10-0.15 km W of the present day village of Borisovo, on the bank of the village river. Remains of stone masonry at the site. In the course of land cultivation over an area of 45 daa fragments of tiles – bricks and roof-tiles have been found. Shards of pottery from the site date from the 2nd to the 4th c. Coinage is from Hadrian to Constantius II.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village. Traces of stone masonry. Fragments of tiles – bricks and roof-tiles have been found in the course of agricultural work over an area of 35 da. The pottery is from the 2nd to the 6th c. The coins from the site date from Antoninus Pius to Constantine I.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, on the bank of the village river with remains of stone masonry. Fragments of tiles – bricks and roof-tiles found in the course of land cultivation of an area of 40 daa. The pottery is from the 2nd to the 4th c. and coinage from this site date from Caracalla to Gordian III.

Settlement, located 0.2 km E of the village. Remains of stone masonry spread over an area of 7-8 daa. In the course of land cultivation a water-conduit was found, with the use of clay pipes, bound with mortar and placed on a padding of bricks and mortar. Pottery from the settlement, dated from 2nd to 4th c. The coinage found here is from Gordian III.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located within the bounds of the present day village at its E end. It consists of

twelve *tumuli*, grouped by two and three. During rescue excavations here a brick-built tomb was found. Inside the mound necropolis have been found a gold ring, gold earrings and a bronze strigil with decoration. The objects are stored at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol. Based on the architecture and the materials, discovered inside, the burial has been dated to the 3rd c.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1984; 1994б: 189-200.

SB

Borovo (Борово) (Ruse region)

formerly: Gorna Manastiritsa, Gorno Manastirtsi, Gornyo Manastirtsi, Gornya Manastiritsa

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Villa, located 0.4 km W of the village, in the Magaritsata district, occupying a comparatively small area. A concentration of pottery and tiles, characteristic of the late Roman period.

Settlement, located 1.3 km NW of the village and 0.6 km N of the Chakmak Tepe in the Aykar Yalak district. This is probably the same settlement found to the S, towards the Chakmak Tepe district. Shards of pottery scattered on the ground, some of which are characteristic for 2nd to 4th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., А. Иванов 1983: 30; Крауф, Р. 2006: 342, 344-345, № 141, 147-148.

DD

***BOSAGYRA/-UM** (ethn. Βωσαγυρηνος) (near Ivaylovgrad) (Haskovo region?)

IGBulg. III/2, 1829.

N Sh

Botevo (Ботево) (Varna region)

formerly: Yushenlii, Botyovo;

annexed: Kladenchevo

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 2 km NE of the village, in the Sveta Marina district over a high terrace, sloping to the E. Archaeological material from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages spread on the ground.

Плетинъов, В. и др. 1995: 8.

Fortress, located approx. 4 km N of the village in the Hach Burun Kale district.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 81; Шкорниа, К. 1905: 01.

MI

Botevo (Ботево) (Yambol region)

formerly: Chomlek Kyoy, Botyovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5-0.6 km NW of the present day village of Botevo. Remains of masonry on the terrain. In the course of land cultivation over an area of 4-5 daa stones, mortar and fragments of construction material – bricks and roof-tiles, have been found. The domestic pottery from the site is dated between 2nd and the 6th c. Finds: coinage from Hadrian to Julian; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Дечев, А. 1932/34; Шкорниа, К. и Х. 1888: 25; 1892: 52; 1898: 117.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village over an area of 80 daa. Shards of domestic pottery and fragments of tiles, characteristic for 3rd and 6th c. Within the bounds of the settlement foundations are clearly traceable with a rectangular plan and approx. dimensions of 20 x 40 m.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16.

SB

Botrov (Ботров) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and Thracian, located 3 km E of the village, in the Suh Punar district over the N slope of the ravine which faces S below a spring. During road construction work part of the settlement was discovered together with shards of pottery, characteristic for 4th – 1st c. BCE and between 2nd and 6th c. CE.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., А. Иванов 1983: 30.

DD

Boyadzhiik (Bojadzhik, Boyadzhik, Bojadzhik, Бояджик) (Yambol region)*Thr.*

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the present day village of Boydzik, on the right bank of the Azmak river, on a tell which dates back to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Remains of a rectangular building built of broken stone. In the course of land cultivation quarry stones have been found and fragments of roof-tiles. Pottery was dated to between 2nd and 4th c. Finds: coinage of Caracalla; fragments of votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (type A), now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Детев, П. 1950б: 82; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16.

SB

Bojana (Bojana, Бояна) (Varna region)
formerly: Kokardzha

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 1 km E of the village where foundations of buildings and shards of Roman pottery have been found over an area of approx. 10 daa.

Димитров, А. Ил. 1961: 135-137.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1 km N of the village in the Egrek Cheshme district. Material from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages scattered over the terrain.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 68.

MI

Boyanovo (Bojanovo, Бояново) (Yambol region)
formerly: Mursatlii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the present day village of Boyanovo, above a ravine with a spring over an area of 50 daa. Fragments of broken stones, tiles and shards of pottery dated to 1st and 4th c. Ruins of buildings with stone masonry situated next to the spring, over an area of 200-300 sq. meters. Remains of mortar, bricks, roof-tile fragments and shards of pottery, dated between 1st and 4th c. Finds: coinage from Rhoemetaces I to emperor Valens; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16; Шкортил, К. и Х. 1885: 3.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, on the left bank of the Tundzha river over an area of 5-6 daa. A great quantity of tile fragments and shards of domestic pottery from 2nd to 4th c. are spread over the terrain.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 16.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2 km E of the village. One of the *tumuli* has been destroyed by looters. During a rescue archaeological survey a brick-tomb from the 3rd c. CE was excavated. Finds: clay vessels and glass lacrymatories (unguentaria) now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Бакърджиев, Ст. 2002: л. 1-3.

SB

Bozadzhi (Bozadzii, Bozadjii, Бозаджии) (Sliven region)
Thr., Haem.

Sanctuary, located in the vicinity of the village. A relief-tablet of Zeus Zbelsourdos with an inscription has been found.

Дечев, В. 1952; Добруски, В. 1900: 49; Дякович, Б. 19266.
MR

Bozhan (Božan, Bojan, Божан) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kara Aptula

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.1 km E of the village, on both sides of a dry valley orientated SE-NW, near a spring. The settlement area is approx. 200 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 4.2 km N-NE of the village, in the Kyukyurgyoldzhik district.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 3.7 km E of the village, in the Tashliyukler district.

ST

Bozhanovo (Božanovo, Bojanovo, Божаново) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Karamet, Keramet

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located SE of the village, along the banks of a dry valley.

Settlement, located NE of the village, along the banks of a dry valley, in the Karanasufski yurtluk. An ancient well was visible in 1901.

АКИИ: а. е. 420, л. 46.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.75 km SE of the village, in the Kerameshka Mogila district.

BI

Bozhichen (Božičen, Bojichen, Божичен) (Ruse region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Shards of pottery, characteristic for the 9th to the 11th c., located 0.6 km E of the village, on the right bank of the Cherni Lom river, in the Turkite Lozya district, over a large area sloping to the SW. In the past small kilns were struck during land cultivation.

Building foundations, constructed of polished stone, 1.2 km E of the village, on the left bank of the Cherni Lom river, in the Selishte district. A pick-axe and clippers from this site are now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Ruse.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 29.

DD

Bozhurets (Božurec, Bojurets, Божурец) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Mihal Bey

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the NE outskirts of the village, above the right bank of the Koch Punar stream, in the Adata district, over an area of approx. 30 daa. Archaeological finds date to the Bronze Age, the early and late Iron Age, to the Roman period, and Late Antiquity.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N of the village over an area of 80 daa. The archaeological finds date to the late Iron Age, the 1st and 4th c. and the 5th and 6th c. CE.

ST

Bozhurka (Božurka, Bojourka, Божурка) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Orchenlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 3.5 km E of the village, over an area of approx. 10 daa with an irregular shape, following the terrain. A water cistern, 2 m in diameter, is preserved. Shards of pottery from 5th and 6th c. The site has a visual connection with the fortress Krumovo Kale and the fortress by the village of Prolaz. Thus the three fortresses form a united defensive system on the Derventski pass.

Remains of an old road leading to the fortress which is hewn into the rocks are located 4 km E of the village.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 18.

SI

Bozhurluk (Božurluk, Bojurluk, Божурлук) (Pleven region)
Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village of Bozhurluk, in the Kapakliyata district on the road to Dragomirovo. Archaeological material is scattered over an area of 60-70 daa on the plateau at the vicinity of the village. Building material, bricks and roof-tiles come from there. Ditches reveal antique walls.

Митова-Джонова, А. 1979: 33.

TN

Bozhurovo (Božurovo, Bojurovo, Божурово) (Razgrad region)
formerly: Bunar Beshevi

Moes. Inf.

Vicus, 2nd to 3rd c., located within the bounds of the village. Finds: a *denarius* of Julia Domna.

GR, GD

Bozveliysko (Bozveliysko, Бозвелийско) (Varna region)
formerly: Kada Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the village (not yet localized). Many votive tablets come from the site.

CCET II.1: №283-299; IGBulg. II, 848-849; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1326.

MI

Bradvari (Брадвари) (Silistra region)
formerly: Baltadzhii Eni Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Three *tumuli*, located 3.5 km N, 2.8 km N and 2.7 km SW of the village.

АКБ Изв. Бъчваров № 1200199-1200201.

IB

Braknitsa (Braknica, Бракница) (Targovishte region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km W of the village. The walls surround an area of approx. 4-5 daa. The SE wall is well preserved along with a rectangular tower at the spot which probably was the location of the entrance to the fortress. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with an inscription in Greek; small shards of pottery.

Велков, Изв. 1931а; Дечев, А. 1938а; IGBulg. II, 767.

SI

Branipole (Браниполе) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Ahlanyovo

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.5 km. NW of the village, in the Sveti Constantine and Elena district. Remains of buildings, marble and syenite columns. Finds: Roman republican and imperial coinage; pottery; lamps; a dedicatory inscription raised by the veteran Minitius Laetus from *legio VII Claudia* (76 CE); votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Dionysos and Silvanus.

Christian basilica, located 6 km S of Plovdiv. The basilica has a nave and two aisles, with one apse and double narthex. A baptistery was added to its S wall. The length of the basilica is 27.70 m and its width is 15.40 m. The floor is covered with bricks. The wall between the naos and the narthex is finished from the outer side with buttresses. The baptistery, which is adjoined to the basilica, has a rectangular plan and a semicircular apse to the E. The substructure is built of river

stone bound with red mortar. The superstructure is in *opus mixtum* with large ashlars and bricks. The basilica functioned in 6th c. Many Roman-Corinthian capitals, architectural elements and pieces of votive tablets have been found. The assumption is therefore drawn that a pagan sanctuary existed at the same site and the construction materials from it were used secondarily in the building of the basilica.

Ботушарова, А. 1948; Дякович, Б. 1926а; Колев, К. 1977б; Цончев, А. 1948б; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 255-256; IGBulg. III/1, 1410-1414.

ММ

Branichevo (Braničevo, Браничево) (Shumen region) formerly: Sharva, Sharvii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, 3rd and 5th c., located 1 km E of the village, in the Cheshmebashi district. A foundation of broken stone bound with white mortar runs along the periphery of a fortress. Finds: pottery shards; plaster.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 21.

D A

Branishte (Branište, Бранице) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kurudzha Kyuo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E-SE of the village, in the Zestrata district.

Tumulus (?), located 1.3 km SW of the village, E of the Karierite district.

S T

Branitsa (Branica, Браница) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Salihler, Nabozhno

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 4-5 km S of the village, in the Saru Meshe district. Finds: a bronze statuette of a warrior; a hoard of Roman *folles* of the emperors Constantine I, Licinius, Crispus, and Maximinus Daia (Daza).

Аладжов, А. 1997: 30-31, обр. 10; 33-35.

V K

Bratanitsa (Bratanica, Братаница) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kyose-Muratovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 1-2 km N of the village, in the Elu

Para district. Finds: a marble statuette of the Thracian Horseman; the torso of a female marble statue; *dolia*. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 507; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 103, № 532.

N G

Bratsigovo (Bracigovo, Брацигово) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the Banishteto district in the SW part of the town, by the mineral baths. Remains of walls are visible at the site.

Sanctuary known as Sveta Troitsa, located 2-3 km NW of the town, in the Izvorat na Svetata Voda district. Finds: two late Roman bronze *fibulae*; seven bronze earrings; eighteen bronze loop-rings. The coinage found here is from the following emperors: Augustus, Trajan, Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, Alexander Severus, Maximinus I, Constans I, Constantius II, Arcadius, Honorius, Theodosius II, Leo I and Leo II, Zeno, Anastasius I, Justin I, Justinian I, Justin II.

Settlement, located 5-6 km NE of the town in the Vurtyan Kamen district. Remains of construction materials (bricks, roof-tiles), *dolia*, domestic pottery. Finds: tools; a bronze statuette of Athena; Roman coinage from the 2nd - 4th c. CE.

Roman road, located 6-7 km NE of the town in the Krastets district. Remains of a cobblestone pavement. Part of the road between *Philippopolis* and the Aegean Sea, runs through the Babata, Kozarsko, and Vartyan Kamen districts and the villages of Lupovo, Ravnogor, Sveti Iliya, Fotinovo, Selcha and Devin.

Fortress Kaleto pri Tumbra, located 2.5 km W of the town on the Tumbra mountain top. It is shaped as an irregular polygon. Its walls are constructed of broken stone bound with red mortar. Ruins of buildings, tiles and shards of domestic pottery are visible at the site. Finds: the bronze coinage from Justinian I.

Велков, Ив. 1930/31: 312; Големетов-Чибис, Х. 1940: л. 12 и сл.; Делирадев, П. 1953: 252; Жечев, Г., П. Балабанов 1973: 25; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 64; Мушинов, Н. 1928/29: 386; Панайотов, Ив. и др. 1976: 219; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 103; Wendel, M. 2005: 275.

N G

Bratya Daskalovi (Bratia Daskalovi, Братя Даскалови) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Burnusus, Malko Borisovo, Grozdovo

Thr.

Mutatio along the road *Cillae - Nicopolis ad Istrum*, located by the village of Bratya Daskalovi.

Traces of buildings, many shards of pottery and fragments of tiles have been found at the NE end of the village. Remains of Roman architecture were excavated in the course of building work in the central part of the village. Marble columns and limestone column bases are preserved in the village. This was probably the site of a *villa rustica*.

There is a Roman water-conduit running through village territory and thirteen mound necropoles in the vicinity. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a hoard of antoniniani, a *denarius* and a *folles* - coinage from emperor Elagabalus to Constantine I.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 67, обр. 15; Герасимов, Т. 1964а: 241; Минкова, М. 199; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 47; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № 140, fig. 58.

M K

Bratya Kunchevi (Bratya Kunčevi, Bratia Kunčevi, Братя Кунчеви) (Stara Zagora region)

former: Podslon, Rumanya, Cherkovo

Thr.

Fortress, late antique, located 3.1 km NW of the village. The wall and part of the buildings in the interior are visible. A great amount of tile fragments and shards of domestic pottery are scattered over the site.

A burial made of bricks from the 2nd to 3rd c., found in the course of construction work, was excavated in the village. Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 47; IGBulg. III/2, 1667; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № 145, fig. 63; Oppermann, M. 2006: 227; TIB 6: 219; Wendel, M. 2005: 276, № 232.

M K

Bregare (Берегре) (Pleven region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 2.5 km N of the village, in the Kaleto district. Walls of stone and bricks bound with mortar, pottery as well as coinage from Antiquity are spread over an area of approx. 5-6 daa. At the beginning of 20th c., the fortress could still be seen here. It was rectangular, 60 m long. There were four towers at each corner of the fortification. Some inscriptions and funeral monuments, found nearby, are most probably connected with this settlement.

Necropolis, located 2.4 km from the village and near the fortress, on the left bank of the Iskar river. A Roman funeral

stella comes from this area. All burials are from the pre-Christian period.

Димитров, А. П. 1942: 47; № 95; Митова-Джонова, А. 1979: 34; Frankfurter, S. 1891: 143-161.

T N

Brenitsa (Brenica, Бреница) (Silistra region)

formerly: Karamehmetler, Karamehmed

Moes. Inf.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located approx. 2.4-2.5 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570019-1570029, 1570032-1570034, 1570037.

M I

BRENTOPARA (Врентопара: διὰ κωμῆτῶν Врентопарων)

(terr. *Philippopolis*, belonged to *comarchia Zerclene* or *Zerobastene*) (near Hisar) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III, 1, 1473 under Severus Alexander.

N Sh

Brest (Брест) (Pleven region)

formerly: Bryast

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Todorova Mogila district, with an area of approx. 50 daa. In the 2nd c. veterans from *legio V Macedonica* were settled here. The Danubian road ran N of the settlement.

Traces of an antique necropolis and a tomb located 3.5 km W of the village, in the Susovitsa district. Finds: a marble statuette of Dionysos; inscriptions in Latin; coinage from the 2nd to 3rd c.; *fibulae*; pottery vessels.

Гефов, Б. 1949: 70, № 20; Данов, Хр. 1937: 307; Митова-Джонова, А. 1976: 34; CIL III, 7428, 12353, IGBulg. No 56, 125.

T K, P B

Breste (Бресте) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Gorgos district, on a high plateau W of the Iskar river. Archaeological material from the settlement is spread over an area of 100 daa, including intact vessels and bricks as well as coinage.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village of Breste, in the Selishte district, and 1.5 km S of the other settlement, in the Gorgos district. The two settlements are synchronous. Roman coinage and pottery has also been found here. This settlement is probably connected with the Roman road from *Oescus* to *Serdica* and *Montana*.

Roman road, located 1 km SW of the village passing along the river valley of the Iskar river and leading from *Oescus* to *Serdica* and *Montana*.

Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 34; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 443-502.

T N

Brestnik (Брестник) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km E of the village. Remains of buildings. Finds: a hoard of Aurelian's coinage; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Asclepius and Hekate.

Philippopolis aqueduct along its route Kuklen - Komatevo - Plovdiv.

Добруски, В. 1901: 808; Цончев, Д. 1938: 83, 118.

M M

Brestnitsa (Brestnica, Брестница) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Golyam Karaach, Golemi Karaagach, Gyl Karaach
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 0.8 km NW of the village, in the Topchestata Ktusha district, on flat terrain slightly sloping to the E over an area of 90 daa.

Settlement, located 1.6 km SW of the village, in the Bayramlaka district. The terrain slightly slopes to the N on the right (S) bank of a dry valley over an area of 100 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.8 km NW of the village, in the Dyolnika district.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.35 km W of the village, in the Trite Mogili district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.65 km W-SW of the village, in the Baaluk Buba district.

S T

Brestovene (Брестовене) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Karaach

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec. ?

Settlement, Roman (2nd - 3rd c.) and early medieval, located

in the Yurtluk district.

МКСБД, 1995: 169

A Roman military diploma (today in the Regional Archaeological Museum of Varna), dated 146-154 CE, from the reign of Antoninus Pius comes from the site.

Венедиков, Ив, 1952.

G R, G D

Brestovets (Brestovec, Брестовец) (Pleven region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Roman *villa rustica* with a sanctuary of the goddess Diana, located 0.5 km NE of the village, near the road from *Oescus* to *Philippopolis*. Part of an estate. Whether the estate was private or imperial property is not known. Remains of walls of burnt buildings, large quantities of tiles, architectural ornaments. Finds: shards of clay domestic objects; bronze objects; great quantities of Roman coinage dating up to the mid 3rd c.; a votive tablet and a circular sculpture of Diana, Dionysos and Hermes.

Гергов, Б. 1980: 82; Ковачева, Т. 1990; 1998: 71; 1999: 84.

T K, P B

Brestovitsa (Brestovica, Брестовица) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Bryastovitsa

Thr.

Settlement, inhabited since the Iron Age and survived until Late Antiquity, located 2 km E of the village on the mountain slope. Mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity. A *tumulus* containing a chariot from the 2nd c. CE, and burials built of bricks and graves, covered with *tegulae*.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3 km NE of the village. Remains of walls, water canals and a water cistern found in the Karadzhitsa district.

Necropolis, 2nd to 3rd c. CE, located in the vicinity of the village. The necropolis consists of brick constructed graves.

Roman military diploma, issued on January 7, 245 CE.

Велков, Ив. 1943; Петкова, А. 1966; *CIL XVI*, 149; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1398-1399; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 118.

M M

Brestovitsa (Brestovica, Брестовица) (Ruse region)

formerly: Bryastovitsa

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of tiles and shards of domestic pottery, some characteristic for the 2nd to 4th c., are spread 5 km W of

Obretenik, to the NW on the slope of the Batinsko Dere ravine, in the Lipite district. No traces of any architectural structures. Probably an unfortified settlement from the Roman period.

Archaeological material (mostly pottery), dated to Late Antiquity, is spread over the N slope 0.6 km S of the village. Probably from a small settlement.

Krauß, R. 2006: 338, 340, № 130, 136.

D D

Brestovo (Брестово) (Lovech region)

formerly: Bryastovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Archaeological material from the Roman period, including a bronze *fibula* with a zoomorphic image and a scattered hoard of bronze municipal coinage, comes from the area.

Стоянов, Г. 1985; Юркова, Й. 1982: 63.

R G

Brezovo (Брезово) (Plovdiv region)

formed of: Brezovo and Choba

Thr.

Roman road *Ranilum - Diocletianopolis (Augustae)*, a branch of the main road *Singidunum - Serdica - Philippopolis - Constantinopolis*, found 2 km S of the Choba quarter. The remains of a *mutatio* (roadside station) found on the site. Finds: a bronze seal with an inscription in Latin - *Q. Pompeius Saturninus*; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Hades.

Settlement, Roman period, located SE of Brezovo, towards Choba, on the right bank of the Kodzhabeglyska river. Remains of buildings and marble bases preserved at the site.

Mound necropolis, located in the Chervenite Mogili district. A *tumulus* contained a chariot from the 2nd c. CE.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located 4 km W of Brezovo, on the Aytepe hill. A 5.5 m long chamber was excavated, as well as a section of a brick floor, tiles, and the remains of an enclosing wall. Finds: votive tablets; Roman coinage.

Ботушарова, А. 1948; 1950a; Детева, П. 1950b; Иванов, С. 1954; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1499-1506.

M M

BRI--- (*vico Bri[---]*) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*)

AE 2001, 2165, diploma, 221 CE

N Sh

Brodilovo (Бродилово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Pordikos

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Kaleto, located approx. 12 km SE of Brodilovo, upstream along the Mukio river, between the Pikulaka and Gurnitsata districts, N of the old road between Brodilovo and Rezovo. The fortress is very small and resembles a separate tower. From its SW side a rampart (*vallum*) and a ditch (*fosse*) are visible. No dating material found.

Fortress Kaleto, located 6 km S of the village, above the right (E) bank of the Likuryaka river. The slopes are very steep on all sides except for the S from where a narrow ridge leads from E to W. The fortress is oval. The walls are to a large extent destroyed. No traces of mortar have been found. No dating material.

Делев, П. 1990: 146; Карайотов, И. 1999b: 83.

K G

Bryagovitsa (Brjagovica, Бряговица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Lefedzhii

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, in the Kayalak district. Finds: a significant amount of Roman pottery, stones and *tegulae*. The site is spread over an area of approx. 10 daa.

Roman building, located approx. 3 km E of the village, in the Beliya Bair district near the dam. During the digging of a canal workers came across the foundations of a large building from the Roman period. Multiple shards of Roman pottery.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 10.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4 km E of the village, in the Yama Koru district. It has an area of approx. 1 km in length and is 200 m wide. Materials from the Roman period found on its perimeter.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 11.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km E of the village in the Sivri Koru district.

АКБ С. Султова.

S S

Bryagovo (Brjagovo, Брягово) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Kara Alan

Thr.

Remains of walls and buildings situated in the vicinity of the village. Finds: a gold medallion of Theodosius II.

Герасимов, Т. 1939a.

M M

Bryastovo (Brjastovo, Брястово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Boz Agach

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.2 km NW of the village, at the S foot of the Sarnena Sredna Gora mountain, on the left bank of the Tash Tekne river. Rescue excavations carried out in 1993. The material, discovered here, date back to the 3rd and 4th c. Finds: coinage of Gordian III.

Игнатов, В. 1995; Койчев, Н. 1997а; 1997б.

VI

Bryastovo (Brjastovo, Брястово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Tortamash, Poroy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Remains of walls, a marble angular cornice and pottery from the 2nd to 4th c.

АКШ, а.е. 420, л. 142; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 28.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.2 km SW of the village, in the Tortamushka Mera district.

ST

Buhovtsi (Buhovci, Буховци) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Buhlar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village. Shards of pottery from the Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.) spread on the terrain.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 19.

SI

BUKELON = Matochina**Bukovlak** (Bukovluk, Bukovlák, Буковлък) (Pleven region)*Moes., Moes. Inf.*

Archaeological material from a Roman settlement (pottery shards, walls) found 1.5 km E of the village of Bukovlak, in the Yablanitsa district. The mortar is mixed with brick pounded up into large pieces. In the area of the Roman settlement some pottery-kilns were also found. The antique settlement at Bukovlak is located near the *Oescus* – *Philippopolis* road. After passing it, the road continued to the Roman roadside station of *Storgosia*.

Маджаров, М. 2004: 39; Митова-Джоннова, А. 1979: 35; Трифонов, Ю. 1933: 7.

M Ma

BURDAPA VICUS POMP(---) BURDAPA (*v(ico) Pomp.*

Burdap.; ethn. Βοῦρδαπηνος, Βοῦρδοπ., Βοῦρδεπ., epith. Βοῦρδαπηνος) (terr. *Philippopolis*) (Огняново, Огняново) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Saladinovo, Maritsa

Thr.

CIL VI, 2799=32543, 227 CE; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1338-1370; *IGBulg. V*, 5506; *SEG* 39, 658-659

Settlement *Burdapa*, located 1 km SW of the village, in the Oreshaka district, along the *Philippopolis* – *Bessapara* – *Serdica* road, on the left bank of the Maritsa river.

Sanctuary of the Nymphs, located in the Dipsiza district. Remains of stone masonry, tiles and shards of domestic pottery. Finds: clay lamps; mirrors; glass vessels; bone teaspoons; marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Ares; coinage of Caracalla, Alexander Severus, Gordian, and Philip the Arab. Beside the sanctuary there was a workshop where the sacrificial offerings were manufactured. The votive tablets from the Nymphaeum are kept at the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum in Sofia.

Гочева, Зл., Е. Пенкова 1988; Добруски, В. 1896: 404-408.

Settlement, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Nasreshtha district. Remains of walls, tiles and pottery.

Remains of the *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* road are to be found in the vicinity of the village. Finds: a marble mile-stone from the time of emperor Gordian III and the governor of the province of *Thracia* Catius Celer; an inscription in Greek. Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 522-523; Ботушарова, А. 1948: 188; Добруски, В. 1896: 404-423, 425; 1901: 808, обр. 28, 29; 1907а; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 81-83, обр. 35, 36; Цончев, А. 1950а: 75, 80; Kazarow, G. 1938а: 150-151; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1338-1370.

M M, N G, N Sh

BURDENIS (Svilengrad, Свиленград) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Mustafa Pasha

Thr.

Roadside station and fortress, located 1 km NW of the town center in the Hisarya district. Remains of walls and shards of pottery (2nd – 6th c.). Finds: three inscriptions in Latin.

Necropolis, located approx. 0.5 km E of the Hisarya district. The burial included pottery and clay vessels (3rd – 4th c.).

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 213-214; Велков, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 232-233; Детева, П. 1946: 172-173.

V K

BURTICUM ? = URDOVIZA**BUSIPARA** (Βουσιπαρα: κώμης Βουσιπαρων) (near *Pizus*)*IGBulg. III/2*, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

Butovo (Бутово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)*Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.*

Settlement with a ceramic production center, Roman period, located in the central and E parts of the village. Remains of a wall found N of the small Lomia river. Pottery-workshops, which occupy an entire area, and 38 pottery-kilns have been excavated S of the river. The complex dates from the beginning of the 2nd to the mid 3rd c.

Султоу, В. 1985: 26-28.

Settlement, Roman and Late Antiquity periods, located approx. 4 km S of the village in the Chatala district. Numerous shards, tile fragments, stones and mortar have been recorded. *HMII* 1966: 1-2, № 17.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located immediately S of the village, in the Kalvaka district near the railway station. A burial constructed of large slabs was accidentally discovered.

Settlement, Roman period, located N of the village. Finds: Roman pottery; architectural fragments; coinage from the 2nd to the 4th c. A Roman necropolis is situated in the N part of the village. Pit inhumation burials have been found. They included coinage of Caracalla.

Султоу, В. 1968: 41.

Necropolis, Roman period, located by the modern pottery factory. *Sultov, B.* 1985: 29.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located 1.25 km S of the village.

АКБ II. Владкова, Ив. Церов № 0700351.

Tumuli, located 1 km SE of the village.

P V, I Ts

Buynovo (Bujnovo, Буйново) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Muratlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SE of Buynovo. Remains of buildings clearly visible on the ground. Fragments of tiles

and shards of domestic pottery.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 19.

SI

Buynovtsi (Buynovci, Bujnovci, Буйновци) (Veliko Tarnovo region)*Moes. Sec.*

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km from the village on the Ostrets hill in the Gradishteto district.

Рашев, Р. 1982: 189, № 320.

P V, I Ts

Byaga (Bjaga, Бяга) (Pazardzhik region)*Thr.*

Settlement, located 2-2.5 km N of the village in the Koru Cheshme district. Remains of buildings (*tegulae*, bricks and stones) and pottery. Finds: a marble statue; Roman colonial and imperial coinage of Caracalla, Diocletian, and Valerianus recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village in the Shtereva Yama and Vorzha Mogila districts. Remains of tiles and shards of domestic vessels have been found at the site. Finds: two marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman with inscriptions in Greek; coinage of Antoninus Pius and Anastasius I. A mound necropolis is situated nearby.

Fortress Hisar or Pika Kale, located 2.5 km N of the village in the Koru Cheshme district. Remains of walls, bound with red mortar, fragments of tiles and shards of domestic pottery recorded.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 250; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 31; Иречек, К. 1886: 445; Цончев, А. 1950а: 81; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 103, *IGBulg. III/1*, 1321.

N G

Byal Izvor (Bjal Izvor, Бял Извор) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Ak Bunar

Thr.

Vicus along the *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis* road. Milestones come from the vicinity of the village.

Five *tumuli*, located S and SW of the village.

Hoard from the end of the 3rd to 4th c. from emperor Licinius to Constantine I have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 53; *IGBulg. III/2*, 1699; *TIB* 6:208; *Wendel, M.* 2005: 272, № 159.

M K

Byala (Bjala, Бяла) (Varna region)

formerly: Ak Dere, Astra

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located S of the town, on the cape Sveti Atanas. The Roman coastal road from *Mesambria* to *Odessos* passed by it. A *tumulus* was situated to the NW near the fortress.

Tumulus, located N of Byala.

Шкорпил, К. 1892: 42.

MI

Byala (Bjala, Бяла) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortification, late antique (over earlier Thracian settlement), located 1 km NW of the town, on a high plateau sloping to the NW, bordered by the Belensko Dere river and the right bank of the Yantra river. The fortification has an irregular quadrangular shape with the following wall lengths: N wall – 308 m; S wall – 198 m; E wall – 208 m. The W wall is heavily damaged. Today only the layout of the N and part of the E wall outline beneath an earthwork of 1-2 m are visible. During the 50s of 20th c. a ditch (*fosse*) was still visible to the N. The stone piles at the NE and SW ends probably mark the positions of towers. Finds: a sacrificial altar dedicated to Herakles (now in Bucharest); coinage of Gratian and Theodosius I; shards of pottery.

Unfortified settlement, located 6 km SW of the town, in the Pusta Byala district. It is situated on the left of the road above a fountain situated on a SW orientated slope. Foundations of buildings were discovered here in the past but they have not been studied and their remains have been destroyed. Fragments of tiles and shards of domestic pottery characteristic for the 3rd to 4th c. are spread on the ground. A votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type B), now kept at the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum in Sofia probably comes from this site.

Many shards of pottery, most of which are characteristic for the Roman and late Roman period, have been found 1.7 km SE of the town, on a slope orientated SE. Probably an unfortified settlement from Roman period.

A marble votive tablet (Inv. № 242) with an image of Diana is kept at the Regional Museum of History in Ruse. According to the description in the inventory book it was found in the Byala Laka district. However, there is no visible evidence for habitation of the site during the Roman period.

Велков, Ив. 1930/31: 308; Григоров, С. 1962: 23;

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 31; Михайлов, Г. 1967: 38-39; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 13-14; CCET II.2: 100; Крауф, Р. 2006: 324, № 91; Tocilescu, G. 1902: 53.

DD

Byala Cherkva (Byala Čerkva, Bjala Čerkva, Бяла черква) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Gorni Turcheta, Byala Cherkova

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman (Heros), located in the Slivite district. Some votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman have been found.

CCET II.2: 116.

A pottery production center has been reported in the Urushkite Lozja district, S of Byala Cherkva. The foundations of a few farm buildings with an elaborate form have been found in the course of excavations. Three kilns for bricks and tiles were studied.

Султов, Б. 1977: 27-31.

Villa, late Roman period, located 2.7 km SW of the town, in the Kaya Olu district.

Sanctuary, late Roman period, located 2.6 km S of the town, in the Slaveevi Gori district.

Mound necropolis, located 2.3 km NW of the town, in the Eski Baala district.

АКБ II. Владкова

PV

Byala Reka (Bjala Reka, Бяла река) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Roman building, located amidst the vineyards of the village. The ruins of a small stone built structure was excavated during land cultivation. Finds: a stone sarcophagus; an intact limestone female statue; the lower half of a female statue. Probably a burial-memorial complex.

Венедиков, Ив. 1946; Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 12-13.

PV, I Ts

Byala Reka (Bjala Reka, Бяла река) (Shumen region)

formerly: Ak Dere, Stara Byala Reka

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 3 km SE of the village. It is situated on a hill of the Stara Planina mountains, on the left bank of the Ravna Reka river, in the Asarya district. Its shape is elliptical with approx. sizes: 120 m length and width from 30 to 60 m. The outlines of a wall are clearly visible. The wall was built of

broken stone bound with mortar and mixed with triturated *tegulae*. To the N a circular tower with a diameter of 10-12 m and to the S a square (?) tower are visible. There are also remains of buildings situated on the E slope and a church with dimensions of 20 x 10 m. at the foot of the hill, in the Pladnishte district. The construction is of broken stone grouted with mud. Shards of late Roman pottery, coinage and a statuette were found on the site which dates to the 4th and 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 21.

DA

Byala Voda (Bjala voda, Бяла вода) (Burgas region)

formerly: Konak

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Kungyov Grob, located approx. 4 km SE of the village in the Kungyov Grob district, above the left bank

of the Mladezhka Reka river. From the SW side, due to the natural defence, there is no wall. On the other sides there are dry stone walls. On the NW side, the most vulnerable side of the fortress, additional walls had been built. Remains of buildings have been found inside the enclosed area. Ancient pottery is scattered over the terrain.

Венедиков, И. и др. 1976: 157; Делев, П. 1990: 150-151, № 1; Карайотов, И. 1999б: 112.

Traces of a road at the old and new cemeteries. According to some scholars these are the remains of the Roman road, marked in *Tabula Peutingeriana*, which connected *Anchialus* with *Cenopurio* and *Perinthos*. There is no archaeological data for dating.

Аянов, Г. 1946: 111; Делев, П. 1990: 150; Карайотов, И. 1999б: 112.

KG

C

CABYLE, KABYLE (τὰ κάστρα Καβύλης; ethn. Καβυλῆνος) (by the present day village of Kabile, Tundzha municipality, Yambol region)

Thr., Haem.?

IGBulg. V, 5637

Dem. VIII. 44, X.15: οὐ γὰρ οὕτω γ' εὐήθης ἐστὶν οὐδεὶς ὅς ὑπολαμβάνει τὸν Φίλιππον τῶν μὲν ἐν Θράκῃ κακῶν (οὐ γὰρ ἄλλο τις ἂν εἴποι Δρογγίλον καὶ Καβύλην καὶ Μάστειραν καὶ ἄ νῦν ἐξαίρει καὶ κατασκευάζεται), τούτων μὲν ἐπιθυμεῖν καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ταῦτα λαβεῖν καὶ πόνους καὶ χειμῶνας καὶ τοὺς ἐσχάτους κινδύνους ὑπομένειν; *Harpocrat.* p. 165, 1-4: Καβύλη: Δημοσθένης ἐν ἡ' Φιλιππικῶν. χωρίον ἐστὶ τῆς Θράκης, ὡς φησι Θεόπομπός τε ἐν μζ' καὶ Ἀναξίμενης ἐν ἡ' Φιλιππικῶν. οὗτος δὲ φησὶν αὐτὸ ἰδρῦσθαι πρὸς τῷ Τάξῳ ποταμῷ κατὰ μέσον τῆς Θράκης; [*Theopomp.* 47 = *Fr. Gr. Hist.* IIB, 581, *Fr.* 246; *Anaximen.* 7 = *Fr. Gr. Hist.* IIA, 122, *Fr.* 12]; *Strabo.* VII.6.2.39-41: ὑπέρεται δὲ τοῦ Βυζαντίου τὸ τῶν Ἀστῶν ἔθνος, ἐν ᾧ πόλις Καλύβη, Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου τοὺς πονηροτάτους ἐνταῦθα ἰδρύσαντος; *Ptol. Geogr.* III.11.7: Καβύλη νδ' L'γ' μγ' δ' [54° 50', 43° 15']; *St. Byz.* p.154. 8: Βαβύλη, πόλις ἐν Ὀδρυσίαις γ ..., p. 346, 1-3: Καβύλη, πόλις Θράκης οὐ πόρρω τῆς τῶν Ἀστῶν χώρας. Πολύβιος τρισκαίδεκάτῃ [*Polyb. XIII.10.10*]. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Καβυλῆνος ὡς Ἀρτακηνός, p. 350, 4-5: Καλύβη, πόλις Θράκης, ἀποικὸς Μακεδόνων. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Καλυβίται ἢ Καλυβεῖς, ὡς τῆς Ἀλύβης Ἀλυβεῖς; *Suidas s.v.* 9: Καβύλη: χώρα τῆς Θράκης, ἰδρυμένη πρὸς τῷ Τάξῳ ποταμῷ, κατὰ μέσον τῆς Θράκης, s.v. 1423: Δούλων πόλις = Καβύλη; *Amm. Marc.* 31. 11. 5: Qua causa percitus Fritigernus et extimescens, ne dux, ut saepe audierat, impetrabilis dispersos licenter suorum globos raptiue intentos consumeret improuiso adoriens, revocatis omnibus prope Cabyle oppidum cito discessit ut agentes in regionibus patulis nec inedia nec occultis uexarentur insidiis; *Eus. Hier. Chron.* 234 F, X ad a. 71: M. Lucullus de Bessis triumphavit capta Cabyle et Tomis et ceteris vicinis urbibus; *Eutr.* VI. 10: Alter autem Lucullus, qui Macedoniam administrabat, Bessis primus Romanorum intulit bellum atque eos ingenti proelio in Haemo monte superavit. Oppidum Uscudamam, quod Bessi habitabant, eodem die, quo adgressus est, vicit, Cabyle cepit, usque ad Danubium penetravit; *Festus* 9.3: Marcus Lucullus

per Thracias cum Bessis primus conflixit. Ipsam caput gentis Thraciam, Haemimontanos subegit, Eumolpiadam quae nunc Philippopolis dicitur, Uscudamam quae modo Hadrianopolis nominatur, in dicionem nostram redegit, Cabyle cepit; *Geog. Rav.* IV. 7: Gavilis; *S. Hilar.* fr. III. 668: Severus episcopus a Cabula opto vos in Domino bene valere (a. 343); *Tab. Peut.* VIII.3: Cabilis ab Aquis calidis m.p. L et a Beroe m.p. LII; *It. Ant.* 175, 1-3: Iter Thraciae. A Cabile per compendium Hadrianoploim usque m.p. LXXIX.

IGBulg. III/2, 1731 (*Seuthopolis*) (= *IGBulg.* V, 5614 = *Βελκωβ.* B. 1991, № 1 = *SEG* 42, 661), vss. 27-31: τὸν δὲ ὄρκον τοῦτον γραφῆναι εἰστήλας λιθίνας καὶ ἀνατεθῆναι [ἐ]μ μὲν Καβύλῃ εἰς τὸ Φωσφόριον καὶ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν παρὰ τὸ μ βωμὸν τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος (ca. 300/280 BC [*SEG*]); *IGBulg.* V, 5636 (= *AE* 1974, 580 = *SEG* 32, 1982, 672 = *Βελκωβ.* B. 1991, № 8; *Sayar* 1998: EZ 23), vss. 11-13: Ἕλληνας οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐν Καβύλῃ (a. 144); *IGBulg.* V, 5637 (= *Βελκωβ.* B. 1991, № 12), vs. 5: τὰ κάστρα Καβύλης (ann. 270-275 sub *Aureliano*, fortasse a. 270); *Βελκωβ.* B. 1991, № 10b (= *SEG* 42, 646 = *Stefan.* A. 2004, No 9 = *AE* 2004 [2007], 1301), vs. 10: Καβυλῆνων (*mensibus Ianuario* 309-Aprilo 310, sub *Galerio et Licinio augustis*).

KABYΛHNNΩN (3rd - 2nd c. BCE - *Γετοβ.* A. 2006: 105-108).

IGBulg. III/2, 1774-1777; *IGBulg.* V, 5635 (=1777) - 5638 bis.

The ruins of the antique settlement are located approx. 7 km NE of the present day town of Yambol, on the E slopes of the Zaychi Vrah (Taushan tepe) hill, which is part of the Sredna Gora mountain. The hill runs in a W-E orientation with three clearly outlined peaks - Valchata Skala (Kurt kaya), Srednata Skala (Ort kaya), and Golyamata Skala (Bash kaya). The central peak dominates the other two with its altitude of approx. 258 m. On the E peak there is a rock outcrop, where, from the Hellenistic period onwards, a sanctuary dedicated to unknown deity/deities operated. According to some scholars, the sanctuary was established in the Early Iron Age and was a major factor in the organization of an important Thracian settlement, captured and reorganized by Philip II during his campaigns in Thrace in 342-341 BCE (*Velkov.* V. 1979; *Fol.* A. 1994: 53-55).

Identification of these archaeological remains with the settlement *Cabyle*, known from written sources, was established at the end of 20th c. Partial excavations were performed at the beginning and in the second half of 20th c. (synopsis in *Βελκωβ.* B. 19826). Since the start of regular archaeological research in 1972 two epigraphic monuments

from the Roman age have been recorded, which confirm the location of the city (see the aforementioned inscriptions from 144 and 270-275 CE).

During its peak as an urban center in the Hellenistic period, *Cabyle* played a significant role in the trade and economic infrastructure of *Thracia*. The location at such an important section between two major roads - one from the S running from the Aegean coast along the course of the rivers Maritsa and Tundzha, and the other from the E, which connected the Greek colonies *Apollonia Pontica* and *Mesambria* with the Thracian hinterland - strengthened the economic potential of the city. This was achieved by a combination of active trade relations and production, as well as by the minting of local bronze and silver coinage (*Γετοβ.* A. 1995; *Драганов.* A. 1993; *Πονοβ.* Xp. 2002: 111-122, *Γετοβ.* A. 2006).

The fortified urban area covers c. 30 ha and includes an acropolis, consisting of the central and E peaks of Zaychi Vrah, and the city in the plain to the E.

Epigraphic data and results from the latest archaeological excavations show the presence of an urban body based on the Hellenistic model - agora, orthogonal planning, and imposing public and religious buildings. During the first half of the 3rd c. BCE the city functioned under the supervision of local Thracian noblemen, but from the middle of the century numismatic and other archaeological material reveals that the city came under the control of the newly arrived Celtic tribes who had settled in the region.

Archaeological data shows a reduced volume of trade with the centers in the E Mediterranean lands in the 2nd c. BCE. These contacts further decreased during the 1st c. BCE.

These processes directly resulted in the detachment of *Cabyle* from the economic infrastructure in which the city had been included during the early Hellenistic period. The capture of *Cabyle* by the proconsul of *Macedonia* M. Terrentius Varro Lucullus during his campaign in the interior and western *Pontus* in 72-71 BCE was a decisive blow to the city.

During the period of the last Thracian kingdom, which was a client state of *Rome*, *Cabyle* most probably was included in the administrative system of the strategies. However, there is no direct evidence of this. From *Strabo's* text we can suppose that a strategy called *Astikē* is concerned.

Archaeological excavations at present have not determined a layer from the second half of the 1st c. BCE or the 1st c. CE, nor a cultural layer from 1st - 3rd c. CE on the territory of the ancient city. From excavations and other sources multiple finds have been recorded - coins, sculptures, architectural

elements and especially inscriptions, commonly reused in later buildings. Thus, epigraphic material is the major source of information for the social and administrative organization of *Cabyle* during the Principate.

Cabyle became the camp (*castra*) of an auxiliary military unit (*cohors equitata*) little before 136 CE (*Βελκωβ.* B. 1991: №№ 4-6, *AE* 1999 [2002]: No. 1370[ante 136], 1371-1372 [a. 136]). The data from the *itineraria* and the inscriptions on mile-stones from the area shows that the site was located at the road junction between the section *Augusta Traiana* - *Anchialus*, and the route to the S, which connects *Aenus* - *Hadrianopolis* with the *Haemus* passes (cf. last *Wendel.* M. 2005: 104-106). *Cohors II Lucensium*, which had been transferred from *Abritis* in *Moesia Inferior*, was initially stationed at the camp. During *Commodus's* rule the cohort was stationed at *Germania/Germaneia* (*Sapareva Banya*), in the territory of *Pautalia*. Its place at *Cabyle* was occupied by *cohors I Athoitorum/ Athoitarum* (*Βελκωβ.* B. 1982a: 116-124; *Γετοβ.* A. 2003; *Holder.* P. 1998: 254-255; *Roxan.* M., P. *Weiss* 1998: 379-387, 395-419; *Velkov.* V. 1989b; 1989c).

Not later than the time of emperor *Aurelian*, the number of the military contingent at *Cabyle* was already around 1,000 men (cf. inscription from 270-275 CE). Most probably this was still *cohors I Athoitorum*, but increased to *cohors miliaria* (*Γετοβ.* L. 2003: 122). From the time of *Aurelian* the name of the camp is also known - τὰ κάστρα Καβύλης, which along with the other epigraphic monuments from the site give grounds to think that the military unit was stationed within the territory of the Hellenistic city (*Velkov.* V. 1978a; *Βελκωβ.* B. 19826). The separation of a military camp within the urban space is unusual in *Thracia*, a well known practice in the Hellenistic sphere (cf. *Dura Europos*, camp of *cohors XX Palmyrenorum* - cf. *James.* S. 2007). All comparisons to such sites, as well as entirely practical considerations, militate in favour of the idea that the camp at *Cabyle* was strengthened using a section of the earlier fortification. Formation of the military camp caused changes of an administrative, legal and territorial character.

The text of an inscription from 144 CE gives information about the formation of the administrative structure, in which the provincial governor of *Thracia*, an imperial procurator and the prefect of the military unit stationed at *Cabyle* are mentioned. The mention of the last two offices is of primary significance for establishing the administrative organization of *Cabyle* (about the civil settlement and a part of its population cf. vs.11-13: Ἕλληνας οἱ κατοικοῦντες ἐν Καβύλῃ). In view of the hierarchy shown in the inscription,

the imperial procurator (of equestrian rank, probably from *gens Clodia*) was in charge of the prefect of the cohort. It is supposed that his responsibilities were related to the administration of the administrative region around *Cabyle*. The presence of such an administrative region is attested to by inscriptions from the vicinity, as well as the expression *κατοικοῦντες* (*κατοικία* being a settlement of tenant farmers on imperial property). The military camp was also situated within its confines, while part of the lands represented pastures (*prata*) earmarked for supporting the *cohors equitata*.

Over time some of the lands of the imperial domain were leased by members of the municipal elite or by the neighboring urban centers (*Augusta Traiana*, *Anchialus*). The civil settlement of *Cabyle* probably had the status of *κώμη* like the so called *Kastellvici* among the auxiliary units in *Raetia* and *Germania*. It should be expected that the settlement gradually evolved a form of self-government with separate magistrates, but under the direct control of the person who commanded the military unit (*praefectus cohortis*, mentioned in the inscription from 144 CE).

Some of the residents were veterans (Боянов, Ил. 2006; 2008) who are presumed to have held executive positions at the *κώμη*.

Roman *Cabyle* follows the general historical pattern during the time of Hadrian and his successors, when in most provinces the practice of renting imperial lands to tenant farmers expanded. These conditions were not restricted solely to agricultural activities, but also applied to the practice of different crafts. The complex farm and production activity was intended to supply the auxiliary troops and to stimulate the economic development of the entire region. The care of the central government in controlling and directing the flow of settlers inside the province is symptomatic. In this respect *Cabyle* shows very close contact with the provincial center *Perinthos*. The boundaries of the imperial domain seem to have followed to some extent these of the urban territory from the Hellenistic period, but were restricted by the geographical realities of the region. In the S, towards *Hadrianopolis*, the boundary probably ran from E to W along a line stretching between the present day villages of Stroyno, Drama and Golyam Manastir. To the W the natural boundary was the Manastirski and Svetiliyski Hills; to the N – the S slopes of *Haemus mons*; to the E and SE – the Bakadzhitsite Hills and the foothills of Strandzha mountain. The extraterritorial status of this region is undoubted so existing concepts about the

range of the neighboring urban territories should be revised, and an acceptable explanation of the otherwise strange absence of *Cabyle* from the urban project in *Thracia* from the time of Trajan is suggested.

Topography

Within the fortified area of the old Hellenistic city ruins of buildings from 2nd – 3rd c. were excavated in sector X and XII. In sector X the foundations of a building with a rectangular form were partially excavated. From there originate two marble sculptures of Aesclepios and Hygieia, as well as a fragment from a marble altar (*ara*) with an inscription (Белков, В. 1991: № 13; SEG 42; 1992 [1995]: No 647; Темов, А. 2002). It was probably a small temple situated at the foot of the slope towards the E of Zaychi Vrah. Excavations in sector XII have documented traces of continuous construction. The earliest remains here originate from a dwelling with an *eschara* from the Hellenistic period (the first half of 3rd c. BCE). To the S foundations of a building with an elongated form have been excavated. Its orientation entirely coincides with the plan of the street network of Hellenistic *Cabyle* (with a displacement of 35° along the axis N-S in the direction NE).

The finds of coins point out that the building was used during 2nd – 3rd c. It can be concluded that at this place the street pattern was preserved at least to the beginning of 4th c., when new construction was performed on a large scale.

This included construction of new streets with a N-S orientation (with a displacement of 20° to the NE) and E-W, intersecting at right angles.

The pavement of the streets is of small stones and broken pottery. The E-W orientated street leads to the newly built E gate of the city. No traces of footpaths have been excavated. The N-S orientated street is 6.75 m wide. On both sides two opposing buildings were built – “A” to the E and “B” to the W. Building “A” has an elongated form. After the mid 4th c. its internal area was divided into separate structures. An entrance from the W was revealed. Its final shape and size has not yet been clarified. Building “B” consists of two equal parts (N and S) with dimensions of 7.5 x 9.5 m. The S part included a deep portico (*in situ* bases for columns have been excavated on the E side and at the SE corner). According to the finds, the buildings were inhabited only for a short period.

Recorded traces of destruction indicate that the two buildings were abandoned around the 70's of 4th c. Later habitation is documented not earlier than the mid 5th c., without the street pattern being maintained. Construction above the streets continued during the 6th c. (Темов, А. и др.

2004). Observations at sector XII show that in the period between the first Tetrarchy and the rule of Constantine I (the end of 3rd – first quarter of 4th c.) a large-scale urban development project was executed in the centre of *Cabyle*, including the laying of a new street network and construction of new (probably public) buildings. This happened at the same time as the renovation of separate sections of the entire fortified wall on its perimeter from the older fortification. Construction of the E gate and its connection with the complex of streets and buildings at sector XII supports this theory. At sector XII the ruins of the civilian settlement from 2nd – 3rd c. are located, superseded in the 4th c. by the newly founded urban center. The subsequent building from 5th – 6th c. cannot be related to the functioning of the urban structure. As part of the project put into practice by Diocletian and his successors we should probably explore two other structures. For the time being we have only preliminary information about them. They are a *horreum* at sector V (Белков, В. и др. 1979: 67 f.; Белков, В. и др. 1980: 70) and small *thermae* in the SE urban area (Белков, В. и др. 1981: 52).

On the Hisarlaka hill, which is the highest part of the city, an inner *castellum* is located. The area, fortified by a wall, has an irregular shape and covers 50 daa. The presence of a gate to the SW has been revealed here, which remains the only documented entrance to the fortified area for the moment. In the interior a large bath building, barracks and trade premises, adjacent to the fortified wall, have been excavated, as well as a large complex including a single-nave basilica and adjacent buildings which surround a square. The complex was constructed in two main phases, the first in the 2nd – 3rd c. when the settlement and fortification of the military camp, which is mentioned in the epigraphic monuments from 136 CE onwards, was carried out. During this phase the aforementioned *thermae* were constructed. The second phase dates to the end of 3rd/beginning of 4th c. During this period a new street network, water-mains and sewerage system were laid and major reconstructions to the fortified wall were undertaken. A little later, during the 40's of 4th c., the Christian basilicas and surrounding buildings were constructed (Танчева-Василева, Н. 1986; 1994a; 1994b; Танчева-Василева, Н. 2000; Съсъялов, А. 1982). Results from excavations in recent years have led to a re-examination of the dating and function of the complex. Stratigraphic tests at some sections of the fortified wall, as well as analysis of the information from the previous excavations, show that the building of the *castellum* and its initial inner construction

date generally to the first half of the 4th c. The building technique and comparisons to other sites in the dioceses of *Thracia* and *Dacia* have yielded the same dating. Without more precise dating at the present moment it can only be stated that the *castellum* is synchronous to the other urban events from the end of 3rd and the beginning of the 4th c., or that it was built a few decades later. In the area of Hisarlaka neither preserved architectural remains, nor a cultural layer which we could relate to the military camp from 2nd – 3rd c., have been registered. This obviously requires additional stratigraphic research over a larger area. From the time of Septimius Severus the building of a temple to Iuppiter Dolichenus (Белков, В. 1982a; 1991: № 10a, SEG 42, 646 [probably 205 or 208 CE]; AE 1999 [2002]: № 1374a) has been epigraphically attested to. The inscription was between 309 and 310 CE.

In terms of the Christian topography, construction of imposing church buildings at the *castellum* (Basilica No 2) and the S part of the city (Basilica No 1) in the mid 4th c. testifies to the rapid Christianization. Information about the participation of the bishop of *Cabyle* in the Council of *Serdica* in 342 CE (cf. S. Hilar.), poses the question about the residence of the bishop in the 4th c. The excavation of basilica № 1 showed that not until the second construction period (after the beginning of 5th c.) was the building provided with a synthronon. However, the basilica was already episcopal in the 4th c. (Димитрова, А. 1982: 138, 150). The unfinished excavations and the lack of publication about Basilica No 2 do not allow any conclusions to be drawn about the plan, dating or function of the building. According to the researcher, its construction took place in 30-40's of the 4th c. and it should therefore be defined as episcopal (Танчева-Василева, Н. 1994a: 209). Acceptance of this, however, depends largely on identification of additional buildings and structures, forming an episcopal residential complex. At the current stage of research and documentation, such buildings have not been recorded. At both church buildings destruction is evident, which has been set to the Gothic wars of 376-378 CE (Димитрова, А. 1982: 131 f.; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1994a: 209). Basilica No 1 survived and functioned in the 5th – 6th c.

Necropolises

Excavation of the necropolises of the city from the Roman and the late Roman period has advanced significantly in comparison with the other complexes. Three of them have been registered and partially excavated. They are located to the S, E and NW of the Hellenistic fortified wall by the

route of the main road which runs from *Hadrianopolis* to the S and the road which leads from *Cabyle* towards *Augusta Traiana* to the NW. To the S there is a mound necropolis. A few *tumuli* have been excavated. They contained primary and secondary graves, dating to the period between the second half of 2nd – 4th c. Inside the *tumuli* Christian graves have also been registered, some of them dating back to Late Antiquity, while others are probably medieval. The central graves from the Roman period contain mostly cremations, while the secondary graves most often contain inhumation burials. The closest *tumulus* is located approx. 150 m from the fortified wall, and in its immediate vicinity the remains of a brick-built grave without a mound have been excavated. Unlike the old Hellenistic mound necropolis, which is located approx. 1.5 km S, during the Roman period in this zone a significant movement of the burial facilities towards the city (Iemov, A. 1982; 1991) is to be observed. The NW necropolis is located c. 800 m from the W gate of *Cabyle*. Graves from the 2nd – 3rd c., situated inside *tumuli* from the Hellenistic period, (Велков, В. и др. 1987: 79–80; Велков, В. и др. 1988: 51–52; Велков, В. и др. 1989: 32–33; Велков, В. и др. 1990: 61) have been excavated here. Circa 900 m E of the city a necropolis, consisting of mound and flat graves, dating to 2nd – 3rd c. has been excavated in recent years (2007–2009). (Ханджийска, В., К. Рабаджиев 2009).

General observations on the necropoles indicate that the inventory in many cases consists of standard sets: pottery, glass and bronze vessels. Coins inside burial complexes were minted mainly in the neighboring cities in *Thracia*: *Philippopolis*, *Augusta Traiana*, *Anchialus*, and *Deultum*. Some of the vessels are imported and are of luxurious craftsmanship, which testifies to the tastes and lifestyle of the urban population. In the S necropolis single graves have been excavated, inside which elements of military costume (appliqués for belts) and earthenware indicate the presence of persons of non-Roman origin. The administrative reorganization of Diocletian from 293 CE (Barnes, T. 1982: 225) probably gave *Cabyle* back its urban status (see the aforementioned inscription from the time of Galerius and Licinius, January 309 – spring of 310; vs. 10 *ethnikon*: Καβυληνῶν; vs. 12 [Stefan, A. 2004: 286] urban offices: δεκαπ[ρώτου]). This inscription was reused as a doorstep inside one of the structures of the large *thermae* in the *castellum*. The text implies significant building activity [vs. 9: Велков, В. 1991: 21 tends to complement with τὸ τεῖχος or derivative], financed partially or entirely from the funds of the collegia *dekaprōtoi*. The situation may refer to the building of the *castellum*, the construction of the *thermae* or

if the *castellum* is later it may indicate activity related to the general urban activities documented in other parts of the city. The affiliation of *Cabyle* to the province of *Thracia* from the end of 3rd c. is also a matter of discussion (Лозанов, Ив. 2005: 457–458). For the time being no documents concerning this problem have been found. In the inscription from the time of Galerius and Licinius, the publishers reconstruct as vs. 8: δ[ιασημύτατος] [ἡγέ]μων τ[ῆς] Θράκης = *perfectissimus praeses*. Actually, after the administrative reforms of Diocletian, the provincial governor of *Thracia* carried the title *praeses* (cf. Fl. Palladius, *praeses provinciae Thraciae*: PLRE I, 661 f. (c. 337–341); SIBulg. 190–191 (341–344); AE, 1999 [2002]: No 1387; SEG, 54, 638 c. 337–341 CE).

However, this title is quite unsure, at least till the time referred to by the evidence about the E part of the Empire in *Not. Dign.* Thus, for instance, a little after 324 CE *consularis Europae et Thraciae* (Barnes, T. 1982: 159) is referred to. By the end of the 4th c. the governor of *Thracia* already had the constant rank of *consularis* (κονσουλάριος) (*Not. Dign. Or. I.* 73). This probably happened synchronous to the promotion of the governor of the province of *Europa*, while in charge of the other four provinces of the diocese – *Haemimontus*, *Rhodopa*, *Moesia Secunda*, *Scythia* – there remained a *praesides* (*Not. Dign. Or. I.* 72–73, 113–116; Hier., *Synec.* 631. 4a–b). However, all this does not mean that we have certain evidence that the reorganization during the first Tetrarchy found *Cabyle* as a city in the province *Thracia*. Doubts arise from *argumenta ex silentio* and an analysis of “indirect” data. We should note the absence of *Cabyle* from any official documents about the administrative and ecclesiastical organization of the Thracian diocese as a whole, and in particular about the homonymous province. Until recently, this fact was explained by the possible identification of *Cabyle* with *Diospolis* – a thesis which was proved false by the revealing of an epigraphic document concerning the localization of the *Diospolis* in the district of the Chirpan Hills (cf. *Diospolis*). On the other hand, if we accept that the boundaries of the urban territories in the area along the middle course of Tundzha river did not suffer any significant regulation under Diocletian's reform, what makes an impression is that the territory of *Hadrianopolis* (in the province of *Haemimontus*) juts far to the W (at least to the modern village of Momkovo, Haskovo region – cf. SEG 39, 654; AE, 1992 [1995]: No 1511: 222–231 CE). Its logical extension to the N runs along the Manastirski and Svetiiliyski hills. We have grounds to consider the possibility that they mark the W boundary of the territory of *Cabyle*.

This line encloses a separate physical-geographical area, which reaches *Toyda* to the N, by the present day town of Sliven, which was also included in the province of *Haemimontus*. If *Cabyle*, along with its urban territory from the end of 3rd and the beginning of 4th c., belonged to the province of *Thracia*, this would mean that it ranged far to the E (at least to the present day town of Karnobat) between the territories of the neighboring centers in *Haemimontus*. This is very unlikely due to administrative and logistical considerations.

However, the province of *Haemimontus*, which included the territory of *Cabyle*, is reflected in cartographic sources (Лозанов, Ив. 2005: 458, бел. 13). This gives an additional argument for the affiliation of the city. The reason for *Cabyle* to disappear from the sources after *Ammianus Marcellinus* (who describes the withdrawal of the Goths of Fritigernus from the district of the city a little before the battle of *Hadrianopolis* in 378 CE) is probably due to the collapse in urban life in the last quarter of 4th c.

Abandonment of urban initiatives launched under the Tetrarchies support such an idea. The decline may have been caused by the Gothic Wars (376–378). From the end of 4th / beginning of the 5th c., with the decline of *Cabyle*, it seems that the neighboring *Toyda* took on the function of leading urban center in the region. The site had developed from the 4th c. and it gradually increased its characteristics as a settlement of urban type (cf. *Toyda*). This change is already reflected in Hierocles, who does not mention anything about *Cabyle*, but *Toyda* is placed on the list of cities in *Haemimontus* (Hier. *Synec.* 635, 14). Continuity in the functions of the two cities should take into account the administrative affiliation. *Toyda* seems to have taken the place of *Cabyle* in the church hierarchy in the region, because from the middle of 5th c. it was not mentioned as an episcopal center.

Documented remains of life within the territory of *Cabyle* in the 5th – 6th c. no longer meet the criteria of a center of urban type (for instance – chaotic building in sector XII) and testify to the gradual decay of the settlement at the end of 6th c.

Боянов, Ил. 2006; 2008; Велков, В. 1973; 1982a; 1982b; 1986b; 1991a: 7–53; 1991b; Велков, В. и др. 1979; 1980; 1981; 1987b; 1988; 1989; 1990; Гергова, Д., Ил. Илиев 1982; Гергов, Б. 1980; Гетов, А. 1982; 1991; 1995; 2002; 2003; 2006; Гетов и др. 2004; Димитров, К. 1982; Димитрова, А. 1982; Динчев, В. 1999b; Драганов, Д. 1993; Драганов, Д., Ж. Янкова 1993; Лозанов, Ив. 2004; 2005; 2006; Попов, Хр. 2002; Съсълв, Д. 1982; Танчева-

Василева, Н. 1986; 1994a; 1994z; Ханджийска, В., К. Рабаджиев 2009; AE 1999: NoNo 1370–1383; Barnes, T. 1982; Beševliev, V. 1964; Biernacka-Lubanska 1982; Dimitrova, A. 1974; Fol, A. 1994; Getov, L. 2003; Holder, P. 1998; James, S. 2007; Oberhammer, E. 1919; PLRE I 1971; Roxan, M., P. Weiss 1998; Sayar, M. H. 1998; SEG 1992: NoNo 641–653, 661; Seure, G. 1920; TIB 6; Stefan, A. 2004: 273–291 (No 9, pp. 285–288); Tančeva-Vasileva, N. 2000; Velkov, V. 1978a; 1979; 1989b; 1989c; Wendel, M. 2005;

IL

**CAPRA(E)/-UM? (epith. Καπρηνός) (terr. *Marcianopolis*) (near Dobroplodno, Varna region)

IGBulg. V, 5328

N Sh

CARASSURA, CARASURA (Rupkite, Рупките) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

It. Burd. 568, 8; Proc. De aedif. IV, 11, 146, 11 (Καράσθυρα); Pass. S. Alex. 22 (ἐν κάστρῳ τινὶ Καραούρα).

IGBulg. III/2, 1623–1634; IGBulg. V, 5590

Mutatio on the *Philippopolis* – *Hadrianopolis* – *Constantinopolis* road, IL Roman miles from *Philippopolis* and XVIII Roman miles from *Augusta Traiana*.

Archaeological excavations have revealed an area of approx. 4 ha. It consists of two sections connected by a heavily fortified wall with a gate and bastions. Various public buildings, dwellings, and buildings connected with the economy of the city have been recorded. Two Christian basilicas have also been excavated. A burial covered by a slab has been found near the altar niche in one of the basilicas where a representative of the high clergy, most probably a bishop, was interred. A shine to Apollo Deiterenos has also been found.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1992b: 62–63; Мучев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 234; Bertemes, F., S. Ostritz 2001; Bertram, J. 2003; Bertram, J., M. Minkova 2003; SIBulg. 136–137, № 202; Böttger, B. 1986; Böttger, B., F. Hallof 1991; Böttger, B., H. Krummrey 1991; 1992: 401–405; Buyukliev, H. 1992; Buyukliev, H. 2001: 250–253; Buyukliev, H., N. Sharankov 2003; Karasura 2001; 2002; 2005; Kazanov 1938a, № № 1600, 1160, fig. 412, 413; Oppermann, M. 2006: 217–218.

MK

CARBATEIS (Καρβατεῖς: ἐπὶ Καρ[βατε]ῖδα, ἀπὸ Καρβατεῖδος) (terr. *Dionysopolis*)
IGBulg. V, 5011, under Augustus or Tiberius

N Sh

CARBRINUS VICUS (*vico Carbrino*, v.l. *Carerino*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)
CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

****CARDIBRIA?** (epith. Καρδιβρηνοῦς) (terr. *Marcianopolis*)
 (near Suvorovo, Varna region)
IGBulg. II, 837

N Sh

CARSALEON, CAZALET, SABULENTE, KANALION?
 (Bara/Gaberoovo, Bara/Γαберово) (Burgas region)
Thr., Haem.

Traces of an early Byzantine fortification, located 5 km S in the Kaleto district.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 183; Пауев, Р. 1982: 187; Wendel, M. 2005: 92, 236-238, 240-241, 268.

RI

CASTRA IARBA = mansio CASTOZOBRA = CASTRIS RUBRIS (CASTRA RUBRA)

CASTRA RUBRA (Izvorovo, Изворово) (Haskovo region)
 formerly: Bunarchevo

Thr.

It. Ant. 231, 5 (Castrum Iarba); It. Burd. 568, 11 (mansio Castozobra); Proc. Deaedit. IV, 11, 15, 146, 15 (Καστράζαρβα); Tab. Peut. (Castris Rubris); IGBulg. III/2, 1636.

Road station on the main road *Philippopolis - Hadrianopolis*, located 3 km W of the village, in the Bahchite district. Remains of walls of buildings, a *colona miliaris* of the governor of *Thracia* in 222-223 - *Rutilius Pudens Crispinus*. Remains of the Roman road and a scattered hoard of colonial coinage from the 3rd c. have also been found.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 93-98

Fortress, located 3 km W of the village and 0.20 km, E of the road station, in the Kaleto district. Remains of an early Byzantine basilica. Finds: a marble column with an inscription; copper, silver and gold coinage.

Герасимов, Т. 1962: 230; Делирадев, П. 1953: 75-76; Детев, П. 1946: 172-176.

VK

***CERIBOSTA** (ethn. Κηριβωστηνος) (Evksinograd) (Varna region)
IGBulg. I/2, 270

N Sh

****CERMILLA/CYRMILLA?** (epith. Κερμυλληνος, Κυρμυλλ.) (near Ezerovo, Plovdiv region)
IGBulg. III/2, 1711-1712

N Sh

Chala (Čala, Чала) (Smolyan region)
Rhod.

Settlement, located SW of the village on a S orientated slope in the foothills of Gyostepo peak (1,652 m). On the N part of the slope remains of a large building are preserved up to 1 m height. Finds: numerous ceramic fragments; coinage from 4th - 5th c.

Flat necropolis, late antique, characteristic for the Rhodope mountains. Situated adjacent to the village on the S slope of an elongated ridge. Two burials have been studied, without goods, in cist chambers covered by stone slabs with dimensions 1.80/1.70 x 0.40 x 0.40 m; orientation E-W.

Section of an ancient road in the Karadzha Dere district, W of Chala. The road surface is preserved in some places for over 5 km. The width of the road is 1.80-2.20 m, made of large slab-like stones with a curb of vertically placed stones.
Кисьов, К. 2003: 57-58.

MV

Charda (Čarda, Чарда) (Yambol region)
 formerly: Surudzhali

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located within the present day village of Charda, over an area of 1-1.5 ha. In the course of construction work parts of walls made of broken stones and mud, pieces of mortar as well as tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been found.

Settlement, located 4 km SE of the village, on the S bank of the Kovanli river, in the Yurta district. It covers an area of c. 1.2-1.3 ha. In the course of land cultivation a great quantity of fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd - 4th c. were found.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 28.

SB

Chargan (Čargan, Чарган) (Yambol region)
Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located within the present day village of Chargan. At its NE end part of a wall has been preserved with three arched openings - 0.60 x 0.35 m. The wall is made of square bricks and white mortar.

Over an area of 0.3-0.4 ha sections of other brick walls have been found. Fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd - 4th c. have been recorded.

Settlement, located 0.80 km N of the village, over an area of 0.5-0.6 ha. A large quantity of stones, tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd - 4th c. have been found.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, Roman, adjacent to the village.

Settlement, located 1.2 km N of the same village, on the left bank of the Mogilska river. Remains of buildings can be seen. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd - 4th c. Finds: a silver coin from the Severian dynasty.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 28; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106.

SB

Chavdar (Čavdar, Чавдар) (Smolyan region)
Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, located approx. 1.5 km N of a farm yard in the village of Chavdar, in the Kilsyata district, on an area of approx. 2.5 daa. (*Кисьов, К., М. Маджаров 2001: 8 и сл.*). Two rectangular buildings from that settlement have been studied. Their dimensions are 6 x 6 m and 6 x 8 m. They are orientated NE to SW with a 40° deviation from the axis N-S. The superstructure of the walls has been almost entirely destroyed. Only at certain places is it preserved to a height of 0.45 m. The walls of the buildings are 0.70 m wide and are built of stones and mud. Fragments of tiles and earthenware characteristic for Late Antiquity were found during excavations. Most probably the roof construction of both buildings was wooden and finished with roof-tiles.

The buildings in the Kilsyata district probably constituted a roadside station on the local Roman road passing through the foothills.

Кисьов, К., М. Маджаров 2001: 8; Маджаров, М. 2009: обр. 154, обр. 155.

M Ma

Chavdar (Čavdar, Чавдар) (Sofia region)
 formerly: Kolanlare, Radoslavovo

Thr.

The village is located in the valley of the Topolnitsa river in the region of the Etropole mountain, part of the Stara Planina mountains, close to Sredna Gora mountain. There are ruins of a round fortification with two towers 3 km to the E-SE of the left bank of the Topolnitsa river (in the Kyoy Dere district). In the adjacent Cherkovishte district there are traces of a small church and fortification.

One km SE of Cherkovishte, in the Kyoy Dere district, another fortification with dimensions of 55 by 42 m has been recorded.
Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 39 и сл.; ТИВ 6: 227-228.

RI

Chavdarts (Chavdarts, Čavdarts, Чавдарци) (Lovech region)

formerly: Lazhene

*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.**ILBulg. 112-113, No 248*

Material from the Neolithic, Aeneolithic and the Roman period have been found c. 1 km W-SW of the village, in the Manastirisheto district, over an area of approx. 3 ha.

At the beginning of the 20th c. a small mausoleum from the Roman period, located to the W of the village, was studied. The mausoleum consisted of two parts - a temple with dimensions of 8 x 8 m above the surface and an underground tomb. The surface section was made of large limestone ashlar with a casseted ceiling. The plinth and the architrave are preserved *in situ*. During the excavations parts of columns, bases of statues, fragments of at least three sarcophagi and two Latin inscriptions were recorded. The mausoleum was built in the 2nd c.

Circa 100 m N of the mausoleum a structure made of broken stone and mortar with a width of 0.65 m was also studied.

Геров, Б. 1980: 86; Кацаров, Г. 1930: 80-81; Мънзова, А. 1978: 80-81; Рабаджиев, К. 2003; Регистър ПК: 79; Филов, Б. 1911а; 1912/13а.

RG

Chelnik (Čelnik, Челник) (Yambol region)
 formerly: Gidiklii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1 km SW of the present day village of Chelnik in the Dolnia Yurt district. Remains of buildings can be traced over 2 ha, together with rocks, mortar, and

fragments of bricks, in addition to domestic pottery from the 3rd–4th c.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Golyamata Mogila district. The settlement is situated over an area of approx. 30-40 daa. During cultivation broken stones, some partially worked, fragmented tiles, bricks and *tegulae* have been found together with fragmented domestic pottery from the 2nd–4th c. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type A), at present kept in the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol; a *dolium* found at the settlement is kept in the village. A large *tumulus* is situated N of the settlement and a coin from Antoninus Pius was found.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1983: 15-16.

Settlement, located 2 km E in the Gyola district. The settlement has an area of approx. 1 ha. Fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd–4th c. have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 28; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 104; ТИБ 6: 228.

S B

Chelopech (Čelopech, Челопеч) (Sofia Region)

Thr.

Fortress, located in the Cherveinia Kamak district, not far from the Grayova quarter. Three of its sides have been measured – 55 m, 62 m and 65 m. Foundations of a church, called Sveti Chetiredeser Machenitsi, is situated in the Manastirishte district. Coinage from the 6th c. has also been recorded.

The ruins of another small church – Sveta Petka – can be seen 3 km W-NW of Chelopech. The material for its construction was probably taken from the ruins of the nearby fortification.

Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 42; ТИБ 6: 228-229.

R I

Chelopechene (Čelopečene, Челопечене) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Eli Bey

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.3 km N-NE of the village. The settlement is situated on terrain slightly sloping to the S, towards a shallow, dry valley, over an area of 1.5 ha.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 68-69; Шкорпил, К. и Х. 1892: 50-56.

Mound necropolis, Roman, located 0.3 km SW of the village.

B I

Cherencha (Čerenča, Черенча) (Shumen region)

formerly: Cherenche

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, 4th c. BCE – 14th c. CE, located 3.5 km NW of the village, in the foothills of the Fiseka heights. It has the shape of an irregular rectangular with approx. dimensions of 150 x 180 m. To the SW there are three towers and another in the NE. The wall is badly damaged. The fortress was built over an earlier wall and continued to be used during the Middle Ages.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 64; ИРАИК 1905: 441.

Settlement, 1st–4th c., located approx. 0.60 km SW of the village, in the Tuzlupunar district.

Fortification, 4th – 6th c., located 3 km N of the village, in the Horotash district, on the Shumen plateau. It has an irregular shape and approx. dimensions of 50 x 35 m. The S wall is well preserved, made of stone and mortar mixed with broken bricks.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 64.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NW of the village on the SW slope of the Fiseka heights.

Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1998; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 64.

D A

Chereshevo (Čereševo, Черешево) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sherds of pottery are scattered 0.5 km SE of the village, in the Lamburya district, on a slope over an area of approx. 4 ha. Some of the pottery is characteristic for the period between the 2nd and 4th c. No structures have been discovered, indicating a non-fortified settlement.

D D

Cherkovna (Čerkovna, Черковна) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located approx. 6.5 km NW of the village in the Selishte (Boruna) district. Situated on a high promontory above the pass to Shumen. A wall, approx. 2 m wide and 50–60 m long, can be traced on the terrain. Remains of stones, mortar and small sherds have been found.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 22; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 408.

Settlement, located W of the fortress. Sherds of pottery have been found on the terrain.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 22.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km W of the village in the Loznitsa district. Small amounts of tiles and domestic pottery have been found on the surface.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 23.

Settlement and shrine, Roman period (2nd–3rd c.), located approx. 1.5 km SW of the village in the Izvora district. Sherds of domestic pottery have been found here as well as votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 23; Хараламбиева, А., В. Иванов 1987.

M I

Cherkovna (Čerkovna, Черковна) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique (4th–6th c.), located at the S end of the village in the Kaleto district.

G R, G D

Cherkovna (Čerkovna, Черковна) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Dabrava

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 1.5 km SE of the village. The fortress has an almost rectangular shape and an area of 1.2 ha. The wall is made of broken stone and mortar. Finds: a few sherds of pottery, characteristic for the 4th and 6th c. A basilica from Late Antiquity is situated 1 km E of the village. Based on excavations the site is dated to the end of the 4th c.

Basilica and late medieval church, end of the 4th – the beginning of the 5th c., located 1.3 km SE of the village. Finds: a silver gilt bowl (church bowl); a hoard of bronze coinage from the 2nd and 3rd c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 74; Конакчиев, А. 1988.

S I

Cherkovo (Čerkovo, Черково) (Burgas region)

formerly: Duvalare

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 4 km W of the village in the Grozdanka district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Settlement, located 4 km NW of the village in the Ilan Kaya and Shabanova Kamak districts, over an area of approx. 1.5 ha. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Settlement, located 5 km E of the village in the Lakite district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village in the Solenata Voda district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village in the Yasovira district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 274.

I K

Cherna (Černa, Черна) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Enidzhe

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman, located 1.35 km SE of the village, in the Chetiri Mogili district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman, located 3.95 km SE of the village in the Karaivanova Mogila district.

S T

Cherna (Černa, Черна) (Shumen region)

Former: Karalar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 1st–4th c., located 2 km E of the village. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been recorded on the terrain.

Settlement, 2nd–4th c., located 2 km S of the village, in the Klisendzhik district. Traces of foundations and remains of tiles and pottery.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 65.

D A

Cherna Mogila (Černa mogila, Черна могила) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kara teke

Thr.

Fortified settlement, located 2 km N of the village on the Gradishteto ridge. Remains of walls and an early Christian church with a *baptisterium* (6th c.) have been found. Finds: domestic pottery; iron objects; a coin of emperor Julian.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 292-301; Делирадев, П. 1953: 73.

V K

Chernevo (Černevo, Чернево) (Varna region)

formerly: Kara Hyusein, Sracimir

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Shrine of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period. The exact location of the site in relation to the village is not given in the literature. Finds: fourteen reliefs and a statuette of the Thracian Horseman.

Тодоров, Я. 1928: 112; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 20.

M I

Cherni Vrah (Cherni Vruh, Černi Vrah, Черни връх) (Shumen region)

formerly: Kara burun

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, 3rd – 5th c., located 4 km NW of the village on the Kalerto hill top. The fortress has an irregular shape in the form of a horseshoe, with its base to the E. The walls are made of broken stones and white mortar, preserved up to 3 m. Stones from buildings are heaped in the interior. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found on the terrain.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 65

D A

Chernitsa (Černica, Черница) (Burgas region)

Former: Eni kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Karakusha district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 275.

I K

Chernogor (Černogor, Черногор) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kara darlar

Moes. Inf.

Tumuli, Roman, located approx. 0.8 km NE, 2 km SW, and 3.5 km E of the village.

Бечваров, Ив. 1988: 62-63.

I B, M I

Chernogorovo (Černogorovo, Черногорово) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, Roman, located in the vicinity of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, to the left of the road from Chernogorovo – Pazardzhik. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE and E of the village, in the Chervenaka district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli* (the Obleshtenitsa, Demirova, and Ovcharska Chuka *tumuli*), is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km SE and E of the village, in the Gaskarkata district, on the banks of the Luda Yana river. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Mound necropolis of four *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity: one in the Duhlya district (the Kurtanska mound), two in the Damyanskoto district, and one in the Esov Kladenets district.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 447, 454; Цончев, Д. 1963: 17.

N G

Chernogorovo (Černogorovo, Черногорово) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kara orman

Thr.

Shrine, located 1 km E of the village, in the Chukite district. Remains of buildings, tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: part of a marble statue of Herakles.

Shrine, located 1 km E of the village, in the Chukite district.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 301.

V K

Chernograd (Černograd, Черноград) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kara sarlii

Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the foothills of the Stara Planina mountains, over a large area (1.50 ha). Pottery from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages has been recorded.

Settlement, located c. 4 km N of the village, to the W of the Sarana Dol. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages has been recorded.

Partition wall, 4 km N of the village. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages has been recorded.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 275.

I K

Chernolik (Černolik, Чернолик) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kara Eese Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Five *tumuli*, Roman, located approx. 1.4 km S, 1.7 km, 2.2 km and 3.3 km SW, and approx. 2.5 km SE of the village.

Бечваров, Ив. 1988: 68.

I B

Chernomorets (Černomorec, Черноморец) (Burgas region) former: Sveti Nikola

Thr.

Fortress, located at cape Akin, 1-2 km from the resort. Finds: a *pithos* with a graphite monogram – ANT; a collective hoard of bronze coinage, which had fallen in a thick layer of charcoal and ash from the 6th c. BCE; pottery from Late Antiquity.

Карайотов, Ив. 1974: 19-22, Обр. 1-5; Трифионов, Тр. 2003: 8, № 17; Шкорпил, К. и Х. 1890/91: 145.

I K

Chernomortsii (Černomorci, Черноморци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ismailch kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman, located 1.3 km S of the village, in the Bozalaka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of eighteen *tumuli*, Roman, located from 0.1 to 1.5 km from the village, in the Dzhafraska mogila district.

S T

Chernoouchene (Černoouchene, Черноучене) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Karagyozer

Thr., Rhod.

A major hoard of silver imperial coinage from the 3rd c., contains antoniniani from the reign of Commodus, Gordian, and Philip the Arab.

Колес 1978: 213.

G N

Chernookovo (Černookovo, Черноокково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karagyozer kyusyu, Chernooko, Chernook

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, Roman, located N of the village.

S T

Chernovrah (Chernovruh, Černovrah, Черновръх) (Gabrovo region)

formerly: Popovtsi

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Shrine, located 1.5 km NE of the village of Chernovrah and 7 km NE of Tryavna. The stratigraphy of the site has been clarified. A humus, cultural and sterile layer have been

established, the cultural layer is 0.80-1 m thick in the centre of the site; towards the periphery the layer gradually becomes thinner, reaching 0.30 – 0.50 m in the construction horizon, where there has been a fire and traces of ritual activities connected with it. A cultural horizon has been established. Immediately above the stone shrine was found material from the pre-Roman and Roman period. The finds from the periods appear to be out of context due to stratigraphic interference during the later Roman period. The finds from the 4th – 2nd c. BCE as well as those of the 2nd – 3rd c. CE lie immediately over the yellow sterile layer. The thickness of the layer is up to 0.40 m in the middle of the shrine and gradually becomes thinner at its periphery. The burnt layer is due to the destruction of the shrine during the invasion of the Goths in the mid 3rd c. The last period dates to the second half of the 3rd and the mid 4th c. Material from this period is found all over the excavated section of the shrine and the sections to the N, W and E of it. The thickness reaches 0.40 m.

Observations of the stratigraphy have shown that there were stone structures only in the middle of the shrine – broken stones with mud in a circular form. A large quantity of heaped stones lie to the S – they were part of the construction of the round stone shrine which after its destruction fell to the S along the slope of the hill. To the N separate stones were recorded although no structures have been identified. The cultural layer follows immediately after the humus layer. The soil in the N has the same structure – grainy, crumbly, mixed to a certain extent with small stones. The earth in the sterile layer is hard, beaten and yellow.

Construction technique of the shrine, identification

The round stone circle is the central structure of the shrine. It dominates the height and represents a primitive stone structure of broken stones with mud. A stone platform occupies the interior. This is the place where sacrifices were performed, and in its centre a large ritual fire was lit. The only construction found during the excavations was an arc-shaped stone wall made of broken stones and mud. The wall closed off the platform in the S. When the platform was excavated, it was established that it was covered by a 0.20 m thick burnt layer which consisted of black earth, embers, and ashes as well as remains of ritual activities – broken clay vessels, small bells, beads, and bones from sacrificial animals (lambs). Some of the stones forming the platform had been subjected to very high temperature. The situation of the rock platform and the archaeological context of the finds, as well as the traces of ritual activities, are proof that a large fire

had been lit on the platform. The burning fire could be seen at a distance and in the thinking of people of the time this was a sign that a ritual ceremony was taking place at the shrine, with the aim of establishing contact with the deity.

The arc-haped stone wall is preserved to a height of 0.50 m. It is part of the round shrine. It is possible that at the shrine in the pre-Roman period the Thracian Dionysos-Sabazius was venerated here, and later, in the Roman and late Roman period – the Thracian Horseman Heros. The continuation of this type of wall from the N can only be found in the foundations – large broken stones, some crudely worked, which limit the inner space of the stone platform in the N. Access to the shrine was from the E, where the entrance was placed. The shrine had no roof structure.

Leaving gifts and performing certain rituals in the shrine is an indication of a highly developed religious ritualistic system among the local Thracian population. This ritual included a strictly regulated practice and activities, whose traces have been established in the course of archeological excavations.

Ritual activities

Ritual activities included the killing, tearing asunder and eating of the sacrificial animal; leaving part of the food to the deity; dedicating it to the deity; ritual breaking of vessels and deliberate breaking of gifts; presenting the gifts. Such are the ritual practices that have been established through archeological excavations.

Various objects serving as gifts were left at the shrine. Votive tablets with the image of Heros were left in the round shrine on the stone platform. This is proof that the stone platform and the shrine were built in the pre-Roman period, and of the continuity of the cult and ritual practices carried out in the 2nd – 4th c. when Heros was venerated. Most of the pottery, found at the excavations, was in proximity to the shrine. Clay vessels were broken after the rituals were finished. The sherds of pottery considerably decline in quantity in proportion to the distance from the round shrine.

The objects placed as gifts at the shrine were deliberately broken, deformed or burnt in the fire. This La Tène practice, known as 'killing the object' became typical in Thracia after the Celtic settlement in the region in the first part of the 3rd c. BCE, and has parallels in other sanctuaries such as those near the villages of Babek and Tsrancha in the Rhodope mountains. It is interesting to note that the ritual of 'killing the object' appears at the shrine on the hill of Elova Mogila later on. The ritual has been witnessed

archeologically in a layer with material from the 3rd – 4th c. The preservation of this rite till Late Antiquity shows the strength and vitality of Thracian religious traditions, in spite of the emerging Christianity in the 4th c., which had not been adopted by the population in the mountains. At the shrine the ritual was practiced as early as the pre-Roman period from which metal objects have been found (mainly deliberately damaged *fibulae*). The materials from the late Iron Age, dating from the 4th to the 2nd c. BCE, appear in the lowest part of the cultural layer, which stratigraphically lie over the sterile soil. They are almost always mixed with finds from the Roman period.

Finds

The nature of the finds allows us classify them according to their use:

1. Objects connected with rituals and ritual activities. They include small bronze bells, ritual tablets, and fragments of clay and metal vessels.

2. Gifts. Most of artifacts fall into this category: coinage, ornaments (rings, earrings, repousse covers of boxes), and attributes connected with clothing and belts (*fibulae*, clasps, applications).

3. Objects connected with sacrificial animals (lambs). These are parts of necklaces, placed on the necks of the sacrificial animals as well as beads, rings, large iron rings and bronze bells.

4. Lead amulets.

Dating and phases of use

The stratigraphical position of objects with a reliable dating allows one to recognize the phases in the history of the shrine. The earliest finds are from the 4th c. BCE (coinage of Alexander III of Macedon and Cassander; single spiral *fibula* and *fibulae* of the 'Thracian type'. The 2nd c. BCE marks the appearance of bilateral *fibulae* at the shrine as well as sherds of grey pottery. Finds from the pre-Roman period include bronze bells with a ritual function, jewelry (an iron ring) etc.

Activity at the shrine greatly declined in the 1st c. BCE. This is explained by the chaos and the military activities surrounding the conquest of Thracia by the Roman legions which affected the normal functioning of the cult shrine. The secondary flourishing of the shrine in the Elova Mogila district is to be observed from the middle of the 2nd to the mid 3rd c. More than 20 coins (bronze coinage, minted by *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Marcianopolis*, *Augusta Traiana*; silver coinage – *denarii* from Julia Domna) have been found

from this period. The period of the Antonines and Severi is represented by a considerable number of objects: *fibulae*; clasps, jewelry (rings, earrings); fragments of bronze vessels and repousse covers for wooden boxes. The intensity of the rituals carried out is illustrated by the presence of over 200 well preserved small bronze bells. This is further added to by the numerous rings and glass beads, and necklaces from sacrificial animals.

About the mid 3rd c. activity at the shrine came to an end. This is evident from the absence of archeological material. This hiatus in the cult site was due to the great invasion of the Goths in 250–251 CE. The Gothic invasion resulted in major disruption of the normal rhythm of life in settlements, which was marked by the hiding of hoards in particular in the urban area of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and the settlements in the Central Stara Planina mountains. During their penetration to the S the Goths made use of Central Stara Planina passes and possibly clashed with the local Thracian population. Some of the population abandoned their settlements and sought protection from the barbarians in the mountains. The passing of the threat from the Goths was accompanied by a normalization of life in the central parts of the Stara Planina mountains. The final stage of the shrine at Elova Mogila covers the period from the third quarter of the 3rd to the mid 4th c. This period is best expressed in the stratigraphy of the shrine, and follows immediately after the humus layer. It is 0.40 m thick. The latest coinage, signifying the final days of the shrine, are from Constantius II and Valens. The final decline probably began in the second half of the 4th c.

Иванов, Р., В. Бараков 2005: 184-185; 2006; 2007; 2008; Иванов, Р., В. Бараков 2006.

V B

Chernozem (Černozem, Чернозем) (Yambol region) formerly: Araplii

Thr., *Haem.*

Settlement, located 2.5 km W of the present day village of Chernozem, in the Bash Tepe district. Over an area of 3-4 ha walls of broken stone and mud have been found. Stones, fragmented tiles and sherds of domestic pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. have also been found in the course of cultivation. A large *tumulus* is situated 0.3 km E of the settlement.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 28; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 107.

S B

Chernozemen (Černozemen, Чернозем) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Kara Toprak

Thr.

Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine periods, located N of the village, in the Yurta district, on the right bank of the Stryama river, with an area of 7–8 ha. Tiles and domestic pottery have been found, as well as pipes from a clay water supply system which were found in the NW part of the present day village. A necropolis of several *tumuli* is situated N of the ancient settlement, in the Knatsite and Shipkovata Melnitsa district. Burials and votive tablets to Zeus and Hera have been recorded.

Two hoards of Roman coinage, one from the 2nd – 3rd c., the other from the 3rd c., have been found in the vicinity of the village. One of the hoard consists of 396 silver and billon coins from Septimius Severus to Aurelian; 10 kg of copper coinage from the 2nd – 6th c. were also recorded; and a gold coin of Theodosius II.

Necropolis, Roman, located on the road to the village of Razhevo. *Tumuli* from the 2nd – 4th c. together with grave goods – pottery, coinage, and iron swords have been found in the vicinity.

Ботушарова, А. 1950б: 257; Демев, П. 1971: 39; Маджаров, М. 2004: 99; Цончев, А. 1963: 96.

M M

CHEROINON (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Χερσίνων).

Unidentified location in the province of *Haemimontus*, know from the list of fortresses constructed by Justinian I. Бежелев, В. 1970: 134; TIB 6: 230.

R I

Cherven (Červen, Червен) (Ruse region)

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*, *Moes. Sec.*

IGBulg. II, 161.

Fortress and late medieval city of Cherven, located 1 km N of the village, on a rocky plateau surrounded on three sides by the Cherni Lom river. The shape of the fortress and city is in accordance with the terrain. A wall has been built only in the E and W and in small sectors in the SE and NE corners, where the terrain is lower. The E wall is 98 m long, its width is 2.60 m. The wall at the NE corner, which here changes its direction to the S, has a length of 79 m is oriented NW-SE. On the N side of the ridge the wall turns at a right angle to the W and continues another 5.60 m. Here the width is 1.70 m.

On the S side of the ridge it runs again at a right angle, reaching high rocky terrain. The length here is 8.50 m, the width – 1.70 m. The substructure of the wall reaches a height of 3 m. On the external side it is made of ashlar in the rustica style, with dimensions of 0.55 x 0.70 x 0.55 m, placed closely together and plastered. The internal side has a structure of ashlar mixed with plastered broken brick. The *implectum* consists of broken stones with the same mortar. To the E the fortress has two gates – one at each end. One of them is 15 m from the NE corner. The *propugnaculum* is trapeze-shaped with dimensions of 5 x 5.50 x 3.50 m. The exterior is 2.10 m wide, the interior – 4.90 m. The plan consists of a tower and a gate, jutting in at a height of 2.10 m, and on the interior – 4.90 m. The second gate is in the SE corner. The entrance is 2 x 1.70 m. On the external side the gate has an opening – 1.40 m wide. The sockets of the beams of the two wing doors, together with the threshold below, are preserved. A two-segment staircase (to the N a shorter segment), 1.25 m long, S of the main gate leads to the defensive platform. The W wall is 96 m long, the structure identical to the E one although it is wider – 3 m, while in the section by the tower, where there is a bend, it reaches 4 m. Here the wall runs directly on the rock. The W wall is defended by a tower above the gate, 10 m wide, jutting out of the curtain wall. Structurally it is connected with the wall, and has dimensions of 3 m. It is made of large ashlar which in the curved part are reinforced with iron clasps and lead. The entrance during the Middle Ages was 2.30 m wide on the exterior and 7.50 m on the interior, orientated at an angle. The passage is 8 m long. A single step-staircase leading to the defensive platforms has been excavated. It is 1 m wide (in the structure of the wall), made of large monolithic stones. A defensive ditch serves to strengthen the defensive capacity of the wall. The studies on the construction of the wall attribute it to the reign of Justinian I.

Restoration work was carried out in separate sectors. Thus in the N section of the E wall, over a section of 13 m of the fortress was repaired. However, the structure was of crudely worked stones instead of rustica. Repairs also occurred on the two gates on the E wall. A wall has been added to the central side of the entrance and at the N side of the gate a wall was added to make the passage narrower. Such a narrowing has also been carried out on the other gate, with additional construction work (broken stones and mud) thus making the entire passage longer. The repairs date from the second half of the 6th c. In this phase another E wall (to the N of the main gate) of a large building, probably of a military nature,

was also constructed. It is 4 m wide and its preserved length is 10 m. The exact dimensions cannot be established, as the S wall has been completely destroyed.

Only a few buildings have been studied within the fortress. A rectangular building (No 1) is situated on the N slope of the ridge by medieval church No 7. It was built directly on the rock, joined by mortar, shaping a plinth 0.90 m wide. Adobe bricks lay on this base. The surviving length is 5 m, and width – 4.20 m. The N wall entirely falls under the medieval fortress wall. Building No 2 is situated 0.90 m E of the church. Dimensions are 5.20 x 5 m. A lamp was found, dating from the 6th c., on the floor level. Building No 3 is 1.40 m to the E. Only the substructure of the N wall, 6.20 m, and its NW corner have been preserved. The wall is 0.70 m wide, and is constructed of unworked stones and mortar. Part of the S wall (4 m), and the W wall (1.60 m), forming the corner of building No 4, have survived. In the earth around them pottery characteristic for Late Antiquity has been recorded. Building No 5 is situated 30 m E of building No 4. It is made of unworked stone blocks. Traces of another building, made of large blocks, have been found W of the medieval administrative building, situated in the area of dwellings in the citadel of Cherven. The material found in the area around the walls has been attributed to the 6th c. A layer of secondarily baked adobe from destroyed buildings was also found in the NW corner of the fortress, on the floor of a structure from the medieval fortress. A coin of Justinian I has been found here. Earlier material – pottery and coinage from the 1st – 5th c. – also comes from the territory of the fortress. Pottery sherds and coinage from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found 1.2 km N of the village in the Moskov Dol district. No structures have been found. It is possible that this is material from a settlement.

Георгиева, С. 1972; Димова, В., Д. Иванов 1985: 17-27; Kalinka, E. 1906: 440; Petrova, M. 1980.

D D

Cherven (Červen, Червен) (Plovdiv region) formerly: Tserven

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, in the Milina Cheshma district. Finds: a marble head; a marble Corinthian capital; a coin of Vespasian.

Necropolis, located 0.50 km from the antique settlement. Жузлев, К. 1965: 4, 11.

M M

Cherven Bryag (Červen bryag, Červen brjag, Червен бряг) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 2.5 SW of the town, in the Pod Bivolski kamak district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: tombstones; a silver serving set with the initials of emperor Licinius.

Димитров, А. П. 1942: 45-46; Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979: 66; Огненова, А. 1955; Шкорпил, К. 1892: 77.

Т К, Р В

Chervena Voda (Červena voda, Червена вода) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Construction work in the village uncovered the foundations of a building, made of broken stone and mortar, from an ancient settlement. Sherds of tiles and domestic pottery have been found around the earthfills. Two hoards come from here: one is of 45 Republican and Imperial *denarii* up to Vespasian; the second – 889 Republican and Imperial *denarii*: the Imperial ones are from Nero to Hadrian. There have been reports of two more hoards coming from the area – out of which two specimens of coinage of Antoninus Pius (inv. No 932, 938) have reached the Regional Historical Museum of Ruse.

Вербанов, В. 2000: 137; 2006; Герасимов, Т. 1969: 235; Гуцераклиев, Р. 2000: 39; Димова, В. 1968; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 77.

D D

Cherventsi (Červenci, Червенци) (Varna region) formerly: Kazaldzhilar

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 0.5 km NE of the village, in the Kaikadzhak or Dyado Draganovata Gradina district. Sherds of vessels from Late Antiquity have been recorded.

Димитрова, А., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 21.

Settlement, located 0.5-0.6 km W of the village, in the Aslan district. Numerous sherds of Roman ceramic and domestic pottery have been found on the surface. The foundations of a building, with dimensions of 8 x 8 m, in the SE part of the settlement, have been destroyed in the course of cultivation work. The area was c. 1.5 ha.

Димитрова, А., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 21-22; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 292.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located approx. 2 km SW of the village. A considerable amount of Roman and

domestic pottery from Late Antiquity has been recorded on the terrain.

Димитрова, А., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 22.

M I

Chestimensko (Čestimensko, Честименско) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village on both banks of a dry river (chiefly on the right bank), in the Belyustyu district. It has an area of approx. 5-6 ha. A hoard of coins from the end of the 2nd – mid 3rd c. (from Commodus to Herennius Etruscus) probably comes from the settlement.

Герасимов, Т. 1959а: 363; Мирчев, М. 1961: 141-143.

Settlement (?), located 0.3 km S of a farm yard in the Zlatarski Block district, on a S slope. The settlement covers an area of c. 1-1.5 ha.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman, located 1.7 km N-NE of the village, in the Yukchala district.

B I

Chintulovo (Čintulovo, Чинтулово) (Sliven region) formerly: Kasamovo

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located S of the village, adjacent to the pump stations.

Numerous burial gifts have been found in a tomb from the Roman period including bronze and clay vessels as well as a stone tablet to the Thracian Horseman. Also was found coinage from the Hellenistic and Roman period (including emperor Philip the Arab – Licinius I).

Велков, Ив. 1919/20: 149; 1920: 57; Миков, В. 1933: 79; 1957: 237; Протич, А. 1920; Табаков, С. 1911: 597-599; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1885: 49; 1892: 59-81; 1898: 110; 1886: 20

Two settlements, located 1-3 km E of the village. Finds: coinage of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Caracala, Licinius, and Constantine I.

N S

Chilnov (Čilnov, Чилнов) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sherds of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as broken stones with traces of mortar on them are recorded 2 km S of the village in the Cherkovitsa district. Finds: a stone statue of Herakles; a bronze statuette of Aphrodites; a bronze

appliqué from a chariot; two well preserved clay vessels (one with cone-line decorations); sherds of *terra sigillata*; weights for a loom; bones.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 77.

D D

Chokoba (Čokoba, Чокоба) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Settlement, located W of the village in the Yurta district. Finds: a bronze application of a horseman; bronze *fibulae*; a cow-bell; an iron axe; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with inscriptions; iron implements; considerable quantity of coinage: Philip II, Marcus Antonius, Septimius Severus, Geta, Caesar, Philip the Arab, Constantine VIII, a copper *scyphate* – a latin imitation (1204–1261).

Дякович, Б. 1924; Миков, В. 1933: 85; Табаков, С. 1911: 600-602; Шкорпила, Х. 1886: 24-26; Шкорпила, Х., К. Шкорпила 1898: 28.

Villa rustica, located NW of the village. Finds: bronze appliques of a horseman; early Roman coinage.

N S

Chomakovtsi (Čomakovci, Чомаковци) (Pleven region)

Settlement, located on the road from *Ulpia Oescus* to *Serdica*, on the *Oescus fl.* It has been identified with *Zetnoukortou* – a settlement fortified by Justinian I.

Urban centre, Roman, located within the limits of the present day village. Foundations of buildings, among them an early Christian basilica with floor mosaics (late 4th–6th c.) have been recorded. Finds: Roman imperial coinage.

Ковачева, Т. 2000; Миков, В. 1968: 29-32; Шкорпила, К. 1905.

T K, P B

CHRYZANTHOS (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Χρύσανθος)

Unknown fortress in *Haemimontus*, mentioned in the list of fortresses constructed by emperor Justinian I.

TIB 6: 230.

R I

Chudomir (Čudomir, Чудомир) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kara ib

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Pandalik district. Traces of broken stones, fragmented

tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Pottery, dated 9th – 10th c., has been found on the same terrain.

G R, G D

Chukovets (Čukovec, Чуковец) (Silistra region)

formerly: Tokmak kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Four *tumuli*, Roman, located approx. 0.3 km NW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 59.

I B

CILLAE (Κελλαί; gen. Κελλων; ethn. Κελληνος) (Cherna gora, Černa gora, Черна гора) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kara orman

Thr.

IGBulg. III/1, 1515-1534; IGBulg. V, 5548-5551; It. Ant. 136, 4 (Cillis); It. Burd. 568, 7 (mansio Cillio)

Mansio on the *Philippopolis* – *Pizus* road, located XXX Roman miles from *Philippopolis*, XX miles from *Parembolē* and XII miles from *Carassura*. Localized 1 km S of the village. Separate dwellings and buildings connected with the daily life of the settlement, located 3.5 km SW of the village. The remains of three such buildings have been unearthed. Building No 1 has an area of 900 sq. meters. Eight structures have been studied together with two more surrounding the court yard. Building No 2 has a square form and dimensions of 8 x 8 m, with a shed on the SE side. Building No 3 has two separate buildings which consist of stone plinths and adobe walls. The earliest materials date to the 2nd – 3rd c. and the latest – to the third quarter of the 4th c. A shrine to the Thracian Horseman existed at the settlement.

An excavated tomb in the N part of the village, constructed of marble *spolia* with inscriptions, dates from the 4th – 5th c. Votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and coinage from the middle of the 4th c. have been found here.

Велков, В. 1964: 383; Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 379; Геров, Б. 1980: 62; Данов, Хр. 1937: 310-314; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/34: 133-136; Калчев, Кр. 1999: 12-13; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 288; Пенкова, Е., Кр. Карадимитрова 1988; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982: 370-371; Цончев, Д. 1940/41: 47-50; Oppermann, M. 2006: 208-209; TIB 6: 307; Wendel, M. 2005: 279, No 299.

M K

***CISAZA** (ethn. Κισαζήνοι) (near *Carassura*)

IGBulg. V, 5591; mid-3rd c. CE

N Sh

COCELONEIS (Κοκελωνεῖς: κώμη της Κοκελωνε[ων]) (Orizovo) (near Chirpan, Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1514 = SIBulg. 205

N Sh

CONSTANTIA (Simconovgrad, Симеоновград) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Seymen

Thr.

City, late antique, located in the Asara district, on the right bank of the Maritsa river. Walls with towers, remains of buildings, tiles, and domestic pottery have been found. Built in the 4th c., the fortress was also inhabited over a long period throughout the Middle Ages.

Аладжов, Д. 1981; 1995; 1997: 232-233; Велков, Ив. 1944.

V K

***CORYOLA** (κώμη Κορυολην[ων]) (terr. *Odessos*)

IGBulg. I/2, 301

N Sh

CRASALOPARA (Κρασάλοπαρα: κώμη Κρασάλοπαρων) (near *Pizus*)

IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

CUNTIEGERUM (*vico Cuntiegerum*, [vi]co *Cuntiegro*) (terr. *Philippopolis*) (Plovdiv region)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

CURPISUS/-UM (Κουρπίσος/-ον: κώμη Κουρπισου) (near *Pizus*)

IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

C---MENOS (*vi[c]o C[---]menos*) (terr. *Philippopolis*) (Plovdiv region)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

D

****DABATOPIA/-IUM?** (epith. Δαβατοπι[ν]ος, Δαβατοπειος)
(near Abrit, Dobrich region)

IGBulg. II, 867 bis, 868, 869; IGBulg. V, 5385

N Sh

Daben (Duben, Dâben, Дъбен) (Lovech region)

formerly: Dabeni

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Tumulus, pre-Roman period, located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: part of a votive relief with the image of the Thracian Horseman; a Latin inscription – ‘*Heroni sancto Messianus...*’

Кумов, Г. 2003: 73; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 199; IGBulg. p. 91-92; No 191.

R G

Dabene (Dubene, Dâbene, Дъбене) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Dabeni

Thr.

The ancient *Philippopolis* – *Ulpia Oescus* road ran through the village. A section of the road is preserved in the NE towards the village of Moskovets.

M M

Dabovan (Dubovan, Dâbovan, Дъбован) (Pleven region)

formerly: Charchelan

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 1 km to the W, in the Piperova Mogila district.

Settlement, located 3.5 km to the S, in the Neykovoto Loze district, over an area of 6 ha. Fragments of construction material, broken stones, tiles and bricks with the seal of *legio V Macedonica* have been found. Finds: coins from the 3rd – 4th c.

Necropolis and tomb, located in the territory of the village. A brick tomb with burial gifts has been found.

Геров, Б. 1949: 76, № 33; Митова-Джоннова, А. 1979: 45; IGBulg. No 65.

T K, P B

Dabovo (Dubovo, Dâbovo, Дъбово) (Yambol region)
formerly: Meshelii

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located in the Gradishte district.

Shrine from the pre-Roman and Roman period.

Necropolis, located on the left bank of the Popovska Reka river.

A O

DACIA RIPENSIS (province)

Dacia Ripensis was a province within the diocese of *Dacia*, part of prefecture *Illyricum*. It was founded under Aurelian/Diocletian. Its E boundary was the *Utus fl.* (modern Vit river), which separates both two prefectures and two dioceses (to the E lay the diocese of *Thracia*, a part of prefecture *Per Orientem*). The province included the W parts of the former Roman province of *Moesia Inferior* and the E parts of *Moesia Superior* (generally corresponds to modern NW Bulgaria and the E regions of Serbia). The Danube river served as the N boundary of the province (it ran E of the town of *Taliata*); from here the boundary ran E of and parallel to the Vit river; afterwards it ran along the crest of the Stara Planian mountains, along the watershed between the rivers Timok and Morava to the settlement *Horreum Margi* (Čuprija); from there it ran N towards the Danube. The province capital was *Ratiaria* (by the present day village of Archar, Vidin region, the former *colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria*). From 271-272 CE the *legio XIII Gemina* and a unit from the Danubian fleet was stationed here. The Danubian road ran through the city, and an imperial arms workshop functioned there. Here was the office of the provincial governor, and the city was an episcopal center as well. *Ratiaria* was a prosperous city during the 4th – the first half of the 5th c., when it is mentioned by Priscus as “a big and populous city”. In 442 CE the city suffered from the invasions of the Huns. Under emperor Anastasius, *Ratiaria* had its fortified walls repaired. A limestone plate with a three line Latin inscription, placed above the western gate, reads: “+ Anastasiana Ratiaria semper florat”. In 586 CE the city was captured by the Avars. The second most important city in the province was *Oescus* (Gigen, Pleven region earlier *colonia Ulpia Oescensium*). The city was an important military and commercial center and a road junction. From there ran the road towards *Philippopolis* and *Serdica*. It was also a station on the Danubian road. In 328 CE a bridge over the Danube

(*Oescus* – *Sacidava*) was constructed. Iordanes reports that in the mid 5th c. Huns and other tribes were settled here (probably at the fortification *Hunno*, to the S of *Oescus* by the present day village of Stavertsi, Pleven region). *Legio V Macedonica*, which came from *Potaissa* (in *Dacia Porolissensis*), was stationed at *Oescus* in 271-272 CE. Other settlements in *Dacia Ripensis*, mentioned by ancient authors are: *Dierna*, *Transdubeta-Pontes*, *Dorticum*, *Bononia* (present day Vidin), *Castramartis* (by the present day town of Kula), *Timacum maius*, *Felix Romuliana* (Gamzigrad), *Ceburus*, *Zetnukortou* (Chomakovtsi, Pleven region?), *Montana* etc. Велков, Б. 1959: 79-84; 1984: 92-94; Динчев, Б. 2002b: 13-3; Иванов, Р. 1999: 27-28; Митова-Джоннова, А. 1979; Mirković, M. 1968, *passim*; Srejskić, D., Č. Vasović 1994; TIR-K-34: 55, 63.

TN

***DADOPARA** (ethn. Δαδοπαρηνος) or = **DODOPARON?** (near *Cabyle*, Yambol region?)

Велков, Б. 1991: 26.

N Sh

****DAITERA?** (epith. Δαιτερηνος) (near *Carassura*)

IGBulg. V, 5591, mid-3rd c. CE

N Sh

DALATARBA (unknown)

Haem.?, Rhod?.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7 (Δαλάρβα)

A fortification from the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 71-72; TIB 6: 234.

R I

Dalbok Dol (Dulbok Dol, Dâlbok Dol, Дълбок дол) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, Roman period, located NE of the village in the Gergyova Cherkva district. Part of a Roman sarcophagus was found in the 70s of the 20th c. An early Christian basilica has been excavated in the same district

Дрянска, Н. 1979; Иванова, М. 2003; Кумов, Г. 2003: 73-140; Христов, Ив., М. Бинев 2003.

R G

Dalboki (Dulboki, Dâlboki, Дълбоки) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Settlement (*villa* or road station?), located 2.5 km SE of the village.

Fortress, late antique (5th – 6th c.), located 3 km NE of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Ten mound necropolises have been localized in the vicinity of the village. Finds: a limestone column with three inscriptions from 3rd – 4th c.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 67, обр. 14; Герасимов, Т. 1934: 470; Герасимова-Томова, В. 1988: 29-35; Понев, Ам. 1982: 102; IGBulg. III/2, 1665 (=1554)-1666; Oppermann, M. 2006: 226; TIB 6: 234; Wendel, M. 2005: 281, No 345.

M K

Dalgach (Dulgach, Dâlgač, Дълагач) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village. Pottery fragments, characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c., have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 33-34.

S I

Dalgo Pole (Dulgo Pole, Дълаго поле) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Uzun Karovo

Thr.

Remains of the *Philippopolis* – *Ulpia Oescus* road have been found SW of the village. An antique settlement and a *tumulus* have been found close to the road. Remains of walls, domestic pottery, and bronze and silver coins have been found. A burial covered with tiles has been dated by coins of Constantine I.

Цончев, А. 1963: 96; Cončev, D. 1958: 157.

M M

Dalgopol (Dulgopol, Dâlgopol, Дълагопол) (Varna region)

formerly: Novo selo

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located in the W part of the town. In the 70s of 20th c. there was a chance discovery of a rich cremation burial. The inventory consisted of bronze vessels, weapons, an iron collapsible chair, etc. The burial is dated towards the end of the 1st/ the beginning of the 2nd c.

Settlement, Roman period, probably connected with the necropolis, located W of the town near the settlement. Archaeological material from the Roman period has been found in the area.

Лазаров, М. 1999: 274.

The foundations of what may be a *villa rustica* have been found on the territory of a former farm yard to the W. There is no information on the structure or plan of the building.

Christian basilica, located SW of the town. A single apse, single aisle building. Only trial excavations have been carried out. Fragments of wall paintings have also been found.

Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 18.

MI

DAPHABE (near Kapitan Andreevo ?) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Viran Teke

Thr., Haem.

IGBulg. III/2, 19-190.

Mutatio Daphabe (on the *Philippopolis* - *Hadrianopolis* road). A mile-stone, dated between 222-230 CE in the reign of Alexander Severus, has been found. There is a medieval necropolis in the vicinity.

TIB 6: 298-299.

RI

Daskot (Duskot, Dâskot, Дъскот) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Gyorcheshme district. Fragments of Roman domestic pottery and tiles have been recorded.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 57; Димитрова, А., Б. Султов 1970: 17-18.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.5 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located E of the village, in the Orlak district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km N of the village, in the Byuyukalan district.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km NE of the village, in the Tyullutepe district.

Three *tumuli*, located SW of the village, in the Arnaudoglu district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26.

Tumulus, located 1 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, located 3.5 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 1.6 km N of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

PV, ITs

Davidkovo (Давидково) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Davudevo

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Drakoskoto district. The foundations of a building have been found with marble bases and an inscription (found in 1929, and subsequently lost). Broken tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrices*) have been discovered, together with remains of pottery-kilns, millstones, pottery, Roman coins. A carved cross was found in the 60's of the 20th c. in the E part of the district.

Necropolis. Burials in a *tumulus* have been found immediately adjacent to the settlement. One of the small *tumuli*, on a hill-top, is known as Chileto. A jar containing bones had sections pressed by fingers, which is a characteristic feature for the *Rhodopa* in the 2nd - 3rd c.

Flat necropolis, located in the N of the Chilecheto district. The burials were unearthed during construction work on buildings in this part of the settlement. The heads of the deceased were orientated in a W direction and clay Roman lamps were placed in the graves.

Mining works. Surveys revealed a gallery 112 m long at a depth of 10-12 m deep with remains of a vertical shaft. Part of a mining shaft has been found as well as a ladder and a pick. It was probably worked by the local inhabitants.

MV

Davidovo (Давидово) (Targovishre region)

formerly: Dautlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village. Fragments of tiles and pottery characteristic for the 2nd - 3rd c. have been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 26

SI

Debelets (Debelec, Дебелец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 0.5 km S of the village, close to the ceramic works. A considerable quantity of Roman pottery and stones with traces of mortar have been recorded on the terrain.

Димитрова, А., Б. Султов 1970: 16.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km SW of the village.

Рашев, Р. 1982: 189, № 329.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 0.1 km NW of the village in the Bayra district.

Рашев, Р. 1982: 189, № 330.

PV

Debnevo (Дебнево) (Lovech region)

formerly: Debnyovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located in the Kaleto hill. In the course of excavations coinage from the 4th - 6th c. as well as the 10th - 11th c. was found.

Захариев, И. 1978: 37-46; Милчев, Ат. 1956a: 510; Тотевски, Т. 1996: 45.

RG

Debovo (Дебово) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Ruins have been found NW of the village, on the left bank of the Osam river, probably connected with a nearby antique settlement known locally as Kaleto. This settlement is only 2 km S of a fortress in the territory of another village, Musalievo. Walls, water pipes, buildings, domestic pottery, and coinage have been found in the course of cultivation. The site covers an area of 6 ha.

Two *tumuli* make up an ancient necropolis NW of the village, on the left bank of the Osam river. Tombs, built of bricks and roof-tiles, have been recorded. The grave goods and burial rites relate to Antiquity. The necropolis probably belonged to the settlement.

Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979: 43.

TN

Debrashitsa (Debruštica, Дебръщица) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Deredzhik kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located in the SE part of the village. Remains of baths, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1 km SW of the settlement in the Ebzhovitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Fortress, located in the Gradishteto district, in the vicinity of the village. Remains of walls, made of broken stones with red mortar, were found over an area of 150 by 50 m. In the interior remains of a church and other buildings were discovered.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village in the Dobra Voda district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village in the Poletto district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been

registered. A mound necropolis consists of seven *tumuli* is situated nearby.

Fortress Kaleto, 5th-6th c., located 2.5 km SE of the village. Remains of a double wall, made of broken stone and red mortar, have been discovered.

Remains of a road which runs from the village through Dobra Voda, and from Sveti Konstantin to Batak - Gotse Delchev.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 771; Делирадев, П. 1953: 196; Джамбов, Хр. 1954: 249, обр. 12; Катинчарова, А. 2002: 69-71.

NG

DEBRE (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Δεβρε)

Unknown fortress in *Haemimontus* mentioned in the list of fortresses from the time of Justinian I.

Бежелиев, В. 1970: 136; TIB 6: 236.

RI

Debrene (Дебрене) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyudzhuk

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.25 km NE of the village in the Achmata district, over an area of 10 ha. Finsd: a bronze lamp; pottery from the 2nd-4th c.; coinage from Trajan to Arcadius.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Achmata district.

Fortified city (Debrene I), late antique and medieval, located 3.5 km NE of Debrene, in the Slamata district. The fortified city is situated on a triangular promontory, bordered on the S and NW by a dry river bed which runs SW from the village of Debrene to the Batovo river, to the W of the village of Batovo. In the NE and the E the promontory is separated from the plateau by a deep ditch. The total area does not exceed 2.3 ha. The approach to the structure consists of a narrow path between the S end of the ditch and the steep slope.

Archeological excavations of the city have shown three periods of habitation. The first two refer respectively to the late Roman and the early Byzantine period, which are directly connected with the fortifications on the promontory. The third period dates from the early Middle

Ages, when a Bulgarian settlement arose over the ruins of the late antique settlement, and existed until the middle of the 10th c. Periods of habitation alternate with periods of various lengths when there are no signs of settlement. The fortification system built in the early Byzantine period has a totally different appearance from the earlier one which dates to the late Roman period. There were two different fortifications – Debrene I and Debrene II. The secondary use of the existing ditch before the wall is the only common feature.

The defenses of Debrene I are quite basic. The system consists of a ditch which separates the promontory from the plateau and a wall, raised parallel to and immediately SW and W of the ditch. The absence of a banquette between the two defensive elements shows that the wall did not have any towers. The steep vertical slopes of the promontory were considered sufficiently naturally defended so walls were not built in the NW and S. The wall parallel to the ditch is 2.40 m wide, cut 0.20 to 0.50 m into the present level of the terrain. The construction technique is *opus implectum*. It is constructed of large worked stones and the fill is of smaller broken stones. Clay was used in the largest ashlar, shaping the external face of the wall.

Based on numismatic evidence, the construction of the first fortification in the Slamata district should be attributed to the late Roman period, probably the second half of the 4th c. A clear cultural level which is synchronous to this fortification system is found only in the immediate proximity of the fortification wall, where the thickness did not exceed 0.30 m. A small bulb-like *fibula*, – type ¾ variant C, according to F. M. Pröttel's classification, dates from the second half of the 4th c. In the excavated part of the interior of the fortification (approx. 0.1 ha) no structures from the first period of habitation have been found. Archeological material from that period is quite sparse and owing to the partial leveling of the ground in the 6th c. appears not in a single layer but is mixed with the 6th c. layer. This indicates that the site was not occupied permanently which gives grounds to believe that this was not a fortified settlement. The isolated location, elementary plan and the primitive construction technique completely excludes the possibility that the fortification was a military post. The only feasible interpretation is that it was a fortified post serving as a refuge (*refugium*). It was probably a local initiative, stemming from the growing threat of barbarian raids and built by the inhabitants of the adjacent non-fortified settlement. The archeological material allows us to conclude that the

refugium in the Slamata district was probably built in the second half of the 4th c. Chronologically and historically the adjacent *refugium* dates to the first quarter of the 5th c. and is connected with the attacks of the Huns during this period. An indication in this respect is the bronze Hunnish mirror, found in the course of regular archeological excavations. *AKIII: a.e. 413, л. 4-6; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 34; Мурчев, М., А. Димитров 1958/1960: л. 18-19; Топбатов, С. 2002a: 345-348.*

Refugium (Debrene – II). In the series of hoards from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages at the settlement in the Slamata district we find a clear hiatus which includes the second and third quarter of the 5th c. Its restoration during the early Byzantine period was accompanied by fortification activities. The defensive wall of the fortress-settlement Debrene I was leveled at the time, and the stones were probably reused in the construction of the new fortification system. In the layer of rubble a coin (474-491) was found, marking the *terminus post quem*.

The Debrene II fortress covers an area of 0.2 ha and was protected by a surrounding wall, which had the shape of an irregular pentagon. The wall is 2 m wide, built in *opus implectum*, consisting of comparatively well worked ashlar of various sizes – from 0.80 x 0.45 m up to 0.17 x 0.12 m. In order to make the rows even smaller blocks were placed in between. The fill is of small broken stones and white mortar. On the external side a plinth was formed, dividing the substructure from the superstructure, jutting out 0.20-0.26 m, and placed some 0.30 m above the level of the terrain. The joints in the lower structure are 0.5 – to 4 cm wide and are covered with mortar containing broken bricks. The foundations are of broken rock and mortar. Only one tower has been found along the surrounding wall. It is situated behind the defensive line, approx. in the middle of the E section. It is a tower-gate of the Andernach type, with external dimensions of 4.72-3.40 m. It is connected to the wall and begins 1.35 m behind it. The width of the passageway is 2.40 m from the interior wall and 1.75 m from the exterior wall. The reason for its narrowing is the two pilasters connected with wall to protect the two-wing door blocking the passageway. The great number of broken tiles in the passage as well as in the surrounding areas shows that the tower above the gates had a roof. N of the gate was an open staircase attached to the NE wall which touched on the NW corner of the gate, which is preserved to a height of 2 m. The staircase differs from the structure

of the wall which illustrates that it was built separately. The wings were of crudely worked stones with mud, while the interior consisted of an earth filling with a small quantity of broken stones. Four steps, allowing the reconstruction of the stairs to approx. 3 m, have been preserved. If we consider these steps leading to the battlements, the height of the battlements, including the parapet and the crenels did not exceed 5 m. It is possible that the stairs provided access only to the first upper level of the tower above the gate. Later a wall, 1.80 x 0.60 m, was built. A small structure, probably a guardhouse, was thus created at the W end of the N side of the gate.

From a functional perspective the early Byzantine fortification, similar to the previous one, should be seen as a *refugium*. The only building registered in the excavated part of the interior is a three aisle early Byzantine basilica with a narthex and a baptistery, connected to the S wall. It has dimensions of 23.25 x 7.05 m. The used material was crudely worked stones and mud. The only superior construction was a semi-circular apse, constructed of worked ashlar and white mortar. The construction of the basilica belongs to a second phase of construction activity within the second period of the settlement. Construction work on the wall was preceded by careful leveling of the terrain. The cultural level contains a large quantity of archeological material from the 6th c., including two *pentanumia* of emperor Justin II. These coins, which represent a *terminus post quem* for construction work on the basilica, is also a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the fortification system. This would date the early Byzantine fortification in the Slamata location from the reign of emperor Zeno to that of Justin II.

The numismatic material can be described according to emperors as follows: Zeno – 1; Anastasius – 1; Justinian I – 6; Justin II – 8; 6th c. (unidentified) – 1.

The construction of the early Byzantine *refugium* at Debrene can be dated to the second quarter of the 6th c. It should be seen as an initiative of the inhabitants of the settlement localized on the plateau beyond the *fosse* immediately E and SE of the fortification. The material found dates it to the end of the 5th and 6th c., while the two coins were minted under Justinian I.

The second phase in the construction history of the *refugium* is associated with the building of the Christian basilica and can be attributed to the reign of emperor Justin II. The layer of ash over the ruins of the building is evidence of the enforced habitation hiatus. An iron arrow-head has been found in the burnt layer, belonging to the type generally

referred to as Avar. The latest early Byzantine coinage from the territory of the fortress dates from emperor Justin II, which illustrates that the early Byzantine settlement and its adjacent *refugium* in the Slamata ceased to exist towards the end of the 6th c., destroyed during one of the numerous Avar and Slavic raids at the time.

Топбатов, С. 2002a: 349-352; 2006.

Mound necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E-SE of the village, in the Chukurska Polyana district.

Mound necropolis, consists of twelve *tumuli*, located 1 km S-SW of the village, in the Manayurtluk district.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.55 km SW of the village, in the Manayurtluk district.

Mound necropolis, consists of nineteen *tumuli*, located 2.15 km SW of the village, in the Manayurtluk district.

B I

Dedintsi (Dedinci, Дединци) (Veliko Tarnovo region) formerly: Dede bal

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km N of the village in the Kanarata district.

Пауев, Р. 1982: 189, № 331.

I Ts

***DEIZA/--TRUDEIZA ?** (ethn. Δαίζης or --τρουδείζης, or proper name?)

Thr.?

IGBulg. III/1, 1204

N Sh

Dekov (Деков) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 5-6 km SW of the village of Dekov, in the Selishte area, above the Dvete Cheshmi district. It is situated on the N slope of a wide ravine, and covers an area of approx. 20 ha. Finds: tiles and a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman. In the vicinity of Dekov, there are seven *tumuli*, forming a mound necropolis – Buzova mogila *tumulus*, located 4 km E of the village, in the Blatata district; Kocheva Mogila *tumulus*, located 3 km E of the village; Mocheva Mogila and Shopova Mogila *tumuli* are located 5 km S of Dekov; Cherkovna is located on the road to the town of Nikopol, W of the village. In the centre of Dekov a *tumulus* was leveled in the past. It contained bones

and two small flat-bottomed *amphorae*.
Митова-Джанова, Д. 1979: 43.

T N

Delchevo (Делчево) (Razgrad region)
 formerly: Ferhatlar
Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located E of the village. Tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive statuette of the goddess Hekate. Probably the site of a shrine.

G R, G D

Dennitsa (Dennica, Денница) (Yambol region)
 formerly: Gyundyuzleri
Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located in the Bataka district.

A O, S B

Dermantsi (Dermanci, Дерманци) (Lovech region)
 formerly: Darmantsi
Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, 2nd–4th c. and 13th–14th c., located approx. 0.5 km S of the village in the Batova district, on the right bank of the Osam river. Finds: two Latin inscriptions, one was dedicated to Jupiter and Juno (beginning of the 3rd c.), the second one, on a limestone column, was dedicated to Diana (2nd c.).

Remains of a cobblestone road, located 1 km N of the village, in the Beli Kamak district. A hoard of *denarii* and *antoniniani* from the 2nd – 3rd c. was found during construction of a road between Dermantsi and Dragana.
Герасимов, Т. 1964б; Китов Г. и др. 1994; Миков, В. 1968: 41; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 208.

R G

DELTALLOS (unknown)
Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7 (Δέρταλλος)

Fortification from the reign of Justinian I with unknown location.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 133; TIB 6: 237.

R I

Detelina (Детелина) (Burgas region)
 formerly: Barganlii, Bargan
Haem.

Remains of fortifications, 5th – 6th c., located 1 km N of the

village in the Kaita district. Remains of stone walls with white mortar.

Settlement, late antique, located NW of the village in the Klyunka district.

TIB 6: 237.

R I

DEULTUM, COLONIA FLAVIA PACIS DEULTENSIIUM
 (Debelt, Дебелт) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Plin. NH. 4, 45; Ptol. 3, 11, 7; It. Ant. 229, 3; Amm. Marc. 31, 8, 9; Anon. Rav. 4, 6. CIL 3828+31692; CIL III, 12329; IGBulg. III/2, 1849-1850.

Colonia *Flavia Pacis Deultensium*, founded by Vespasian in 70 CE. The city is located E of Debelt. The antique city covered an area of 40 ha.

Pliny the Elder explicitly notes that veterans were granted the right to own land between the two rivers and 'the marshy land' which they form '*Develton cum stagno, quod nunc Deultum vocatur veteranorum*' – Develton is the marsh which the veterans call *Deultum* (*Plin. NH 4, 45*). Pliny's report is particularly valuable because he also gives the old Thracian name of the place. Linguists consider that *Develton* stood for 'the place of the two swamps'. Whether in this case it referred only to the lower reach of the Sredets and Rusokastro rivers or to the lands further out reaching to the middle of present day Burgas bay, is not clear. Consider that veterans were granted 15 juger agricultural land (approx. 15 ha.) there are grounds to suppose that a large part of the land between the Vaya river and the Mandrensko lake was granted to veterans of *legio VIII Augusta*.

It is unlikely that the border between the territory of *Anbialis* and *Deultum* passed through the middle of the Vaya lake. It is more probable that the N bank of the lake was the N boundary between the territories of *Anbialis* and *Deultum*. An inscription has been found here which reads: *F(ines) C(oloniae) D(eultensium)*. The S border ran through the village of Panchovo; the W border has not been conclusively established. It is known that Rusocastra, Novoseltsi, Trastikovo, Cherni Vrah, Polski Izvor, Sarnevo, Zhelyazovo and Asparuhovo were part of the Roman colony of *Deultum*. B. Gerov considers that in the N and S this territory stretched for 50 km and included the lower reaches of the Rusocastro, Sredets, Fakia and Izvor rivers.

According to the Škorpil brothers the water supply system in Antiquity began in the area of the village of Rusokastro. Between the Rusokastro river and the Erkesia ditch clay

pipes (0.20 x 0.03 m) have been found. At the end of the 19th c. it was clear that the water supply pipeline was about 8 km long and reached the Dolnoto Gradishte district of Debelt. At unequal intervals there were reservoirs, 3.3 m wide and 1.5 m deep. One of these was found in the forest near the village of Livada.

The colony was founded during the Flavian dynasty, precisely in the reign of Titus Flavius Vespasianus. The emperor settled veterans from the *legio VIII Augusta* which in 46 CE under Claudius had been moved from *Pannonia* to *Moesia* and stationed at *Novae* near present day Svishtov. We know that the colony was called *Pacis Deultensium* immediately after 71 CE, when we do not need a *terminus ante quem* as Dimitar Draganov, on the grounds of a jubilee series of coinage, has proven that the colony was founded in 70 CE. Another precise dating we know is the year 82 CE, which is found on an inscription from *Rome*.

The remains of the antique *Deultum* lie on the N side of Mandra lake, or rather between the estuary of the two rivers Rusokastro and Sredets. Over the years artifacts have been found from all periods of Antiquity. This is the site of the largest hoard ever discovered of bronze coinage of the Macedonian kings Philip II and Alexander the Great. According to Nikola Mushmov it weighed 15 kg. Kamen Dimitrov has published several coins from this hoard and it also contained coinage of the types of Philip with a lion below the horse and the inscription AY. This means that part of the coinage was minted at the time after the break up of the empire of Alexander the Great, when *Thracia* was nominally ruled by Lysimachus.

A later silver hoard relates to the stormy years of the first quarter of the 1st c. BCE during the wars between *Rome* and Mithridates VI Eupator. It contains coins of *Byzantion* and can be associated with the first war of Mithridates (88–85 BCE). Separate coinage of *Mesambria* has been found in the city of *Deultum*, and several years ago a specimen minted at *Cabyle* in the mid 3rd c. BCE was also found.

A large quantity of material has been found at the settlement of *Deultum*, which testifies to intense urban settlement during the period when this was the harbour of the colony. Particular attention should be drawn to a series of coins of Gordian III, with an elderly man on the reverse – a personification of the sea (*Thalassa*).

Some of the most valuable artifacts were acquired by the Deultum Archeological Society as early as the 30s of the 20th c. Among these is a remarkable head of goddess with a crown shaped like a fortress. She may be considered a patron

of the city and could be the goddess Cybele. A marble lion has also been found in the city.

A statue of the goddess Artemis also comes from the city.

At the end of the 19th c., close to the old railway station, a stone column was found with the aforementioned inscription. It was dated to 155 CE. The inscription contains the name of the proprietor of *Thracia* Orphelianus. Initially this province had no governor with military functions. However from Trajan onwards there was a *legatus Augusti pro pretore*. At the end of the inscription a *presidium* is mentioned, i.e. a larger fortress. This was probably the fortification at the village of Panchovo.

The necropolises of *Deultum* have also yielded many finds. As early as 1926 the Deultum Archeological Society acquired bronze appliques, found in a *tumulus* in the course of road construction. One of them represents a Bacchus. Later, in 1950, a bronze vase and *oinochoe* with figural decoration were acquired by the museum. The *oinochoe* dates from the 1st c. and its handle is also decorated with images linked to Dionysos, god of fertility. In 1973 a large rectangular brick tomb, oriented E-W, was discovered in the yard of Vaty Uatarov. The walls were 0.60 m thick and in the interior were double layers of plaster. The inner layer was sealed with broken bricks to make it watertight and the surface layer with fine white mortar. The tomb was covered by three marble slabs polished on the inside. The chamber was 1.22 m high.

The antique city has a rectangular shape. The dimensions of the walls surrounding the city at the end of the 19th c. were 560 steps N-S and 140 E-W. Hence the 'lower city' occupied an area of approx. 8 ha. Later, according to the Škorpil brothers, the city was expanded and surrounded by new walls and ditch. During excavations in the 1980s, the E gate and part of the main street were unearthed. On the inner side niches for statues were found.

During excavations at the necropolis, E of the medieval fortification, ten burials were investigated. The graves are hewn in the rock, rectangular in shape and 1.50 m in depth. On top there were stone slabs. The graves have yielded many vessels, rings and bronze Roman coinage from the imperial period, dating the necropolis to the 2nd – 3rd c. CE. Some of the graves were used secondarily in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, hence material from later periods has also been found.

Deultum minted coinage from the reign of Trajan to the joint reign of Philip the Elder and Philip the Younger. These included issues of: Trajan, Julia Domna, Septimus Severus, Caracala, Macrinus, Diadumenian, Alexander Severus, Julia

Mamaea, Maximin Ceasar, Gordian III, Tranquilina, Philip the Elder, Philip the Younger, and Otacilia Severa.

Many of the *Deultum* coins have a marine theme. Only the coinage of *Deultum* in this region had inscriptions in Latin as the veterans of the *legio VIII Augusta* originated from the Italic peninsula and were Latin speaking, in contrast to the old cities of *Mesambria*, *Anchialus* and *Apollonia*, where Greek was used on coinage.

A relief of the Thracian Horseman, found by chance in the 30s of the 20th c., is clear evidence of Thracian influence in the colony. A Thracian chariot burial has also been found in the area.

Deultum continued its development in Late Antiquity when it was fortified once again and became the seat of a bishop. Life continued in the Dolnoto Gradishte district over a larger area of at least 28 ha and a large number of coins of Constantine I and his successors have been found. Two rare silver hoards have been unearthed here. One consists of medallions of Constantine I and Constantine II, the other of silver *milliarensia* of Constantine I and Constantius II. The fortress in the Gornoto Gradishte district was built on the left banks of the Sredetska river.

Diocletian passed through *Deultum* on October 29th, 294, which shows the significant position of *Deultum*.

The history of *Deultum* in Late Antiquity is exceptionally dramatic. On events in 377 CE we learn from Amminius Marcellinus. Emperor Valens called on the ruler of the Western Roman empire for aid, yet found himself alone and sent his commander Prophturus against the "barbarians". The battle took place in the vicinity of *Tomis* and was inconclusive. However, the forces of the Eastern empire were forced to evacuate the passes in the Stara Planina mountains and at *Deultum* the Goths caught up with them. The city suffered for the second time at the hands of the Goths.

Part of the fortification system has been excavated. The E gate was excavated in the 80s of the 20th c. At the beginning of the 21st c. the second E gate of the early Byzantine city was found, S of the first one. It was built after 457 CE.

During the search for the SE tower the remains of a building were found. The building was made of crudely worked stone bound with white mortar. Its function remains unknown. It was destroyed after 351 CE. No doubt *Deultum* suffered seriously under the reign of Constantius II. The structure lay over the remains of two other burnt buildings.

A square *balneum* with *opus mixtum* walls and an entrance from the N was located. A *hypocaustum* installation has been preserved. The *hypocaustum pilae* were made of

square bricks and, in some sectors by the walls and below the basins, of stone shaped like bricks. The building was constructed in the first half of the 3rd c. and during the first half of the 5th c. it was burnt again. Burnt coins from emperors Honorius and Theodosius II have been found. Storehouses were subsequently built over the ruins.

The materials from the baths were used as *spolia*.

A new fire followed. It can be dated by a coin of Justin II found in the burnt layer. A stone structure subsequently replaced the building.

Parts of the sewer system of the antique city have also been studied around the fountain and the *balneum* next to it. It was built of rectangular crudely worked rock channels and white mortar.

The street network has not been well studied. 65 m of the length of a *decumanus* have been excavated. The aforementioned *balneum* is on the N side of the *decumanus*. A second *decumanus* has also been established, and a third one S of a temple. Fifteen meters of a *cardo* have been unearthed to the W of an insula.

The temple was active chiefly during the reign of the Severi dynasty. The building was erected over an older cult structure from the end of the 1st – 2nd c. Three statue bases with dedicatory inscriptions – two of them to Otacilia and one to Philip the Arab, have been found in the E part of the temple. Another two bases with analogous inscriptions in honour of the emperor and empress have been found in the S and E sections. Fragments of a bronze life-size statue of Septimus Severus have been found, the face of which has survived.

A necropolis has been found in the Kostadin Cheshma district, on the S banks of the Sredetska river, before it flows into the Mandrensko lake.

Азманов, Б. 1998; Балабанов, П. 1985; 1992; 2004; 2005б; Балабанов, П., С. Петрова 2002; Балабанов, П. и др. 1991; Божкова, Б. 1993; Бонева, Ил. 1984; Вагалински, А., И. Д. Чолаков 2007; Ваклинова, М. 1993; Велков, Ив. 1929; 1933а; 1960: 60 и сл., 73; Герасимов, Т. 1952; 1955б: 603; Геров, Б. 1980: 46 и сл.; Дамянов, Ст. 1982; 1988; Дамянов, Ст. и др. 1982: 36-37; 1983, 1984; 1987; Драганов, Д. 1993: 120, № 103.4; 2005; 2006; Дражева, Ц. и др. 1994; Иванов, Т. 1950: 326-327; Игнатов, В. 2000; Иречек, К. 1974: 835-837; Карайотов, Ив., Н. Проданов, 2001: 11-21; Карайотов, Ив. и др. 2000: 43-51; Кацаров, Г. 1926; 1928/29: 79, № 4, обр. 9; Койчев, Н. 1958: 472-473; Костова, В. 2006; Костова, Кр. и др. 2005; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 198-200; Мушмов, Н. 1912: №. 3529-3815;

1925: 254-255; Преиленов, Хр. 2005; Филов, Б. 1928: 27; Шкорпила, К. и Х. 1890/91, 1901:134-138, Обр. 44, 45, 46; Шкорпила, К. и Вл., 1885: 94; Шкорпила, К. и Х. 1892: 88; Юркова, Й. 1965; Dimitrov, K. 1994; Head, B. 1911: 287; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 86, Nr 416; Oppermann, M. 2006: 61, 234, 236, 342, 244, 248, Kat. Nr. 729; Todorov, T. 1980.

IK

Devetaki (Деветаци) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located in the Dyulevo district, over an area of approx. 8 ha. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been recorded.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4.5 ha to the SE of the Rimna district. Fragments of bricks, tiles and sherds of broken vessels have been recorded.

Material from the Roman period has been found 1.7 km N of the Devetaki cave. There was probably a shrine here – votive tablets to Artemis and the Thracian Horseman have been found.

Material from a Roman settlement has been found opposite the Devetaki cave as well as remains of a Roman road. Other archeological material – a bronze statuette of a priestess, a teracota toy, a clay lamp and a hoard of copper coinage, dating chronologically from 341-346 to 378-383, has been found.

АКБ Ж. Величков; Божкова, Б. 1994: 43; Велков, Ив. 1925а: 252; Динчев, В. 2000: 197; Кацаров, Г. 1930: 80; Миков, В., Н. Джамбазов 1960: 186; Цончев, Д. 1930/31.

RG

Devin (Девин) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Dyovlen

Thrac., Rhod.

Settlement, located in the Zabral district, near the bridge on the Vacha river to Devin. Finds: pottery; a bronze statuette of Hermes.

Necropolis, located to the E along the Vacha river. A *tumulus* with a cremation burial and grave goods consist of pottery and glass vessels from the 2nd – 3rd c. has been excavated. The necropolis existed until the 5th c. A cremation burial was found at the S end of the necropolis, where the road forks at Nastan. The burial is accompanied by pottery and glass vessels and coinage from the end of the 4th c./ beginning of the 5th c.

Necropolis. Graves have been found in the Malak Kamak

district, in the E part of the city. Nine burials were found during road construction. The graves were surrounded and covered by stone slabs, and the burials oriented E-W. Vessels were placed at the feet of the deceased. Thirteen coins and a belt clasp were also found in one grave. The pottery conforms to the pottery type found in necropolis in the Rhodope mountains in the 4th c.

Necropolis, located 13 km NW of Devin at an altitude of 1,330-1,400 m in the Lilovo district, adjacent to a settlement from Late Antiquity. S of it is a peak with a leveled platform and traces of a shrine. In *tumulus* No 170 cyst burials of various types have been studied – graves surrounded by stones, in the center of the *tumulus*, with ceramic vessels, bowls, bronze coinage and glass beads; graves dug into the fill of the *tumulus* with abundant burial gifts; graves surrounded by slabs often without burial gifts. The orientation is NE-SW. The gifts are of the same type – vessels and jewelry from the 3rd – 4th c. The coinage is from Diocletian, Valentinian, Constantine I and Constantius II, the latter prevailing. In the third quarter of the 4th c. and the beginning of the 5th c. *tumulus* No 8 was used secondarily – fifteen cyst burials have been found there.

Борисов, Б., Н. Иванова 2007: № 30; Ваклинова, М 1976: 116-117.

MV

Devnya (Девня) (Varna region)

consists of: Devya river, Devnya village, Poveyanovo village *Moes. Sec.*

Marcianopolis, a Roman and late antique city located near the present day town of Devnya (see. *Marcianopolis*).

Basilica, 5th – 6th c., located in the Tabia district. Its W part has been studied. A three aisle, one apse, Christian basilica with pillars was excavated. The central aisle is 8 m wide, the side aisles 2.90 m wide. In the central aisle, below the floor, a stone sarcophagus with a semi-cylindrical arch has been found.

Ангелов, А. 1990.

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 0.3 km N of the town.

Димитров, Д. Ил. 1982; Раев, Р. 1976: 39-45.

Villa, Roman period, located approx. 0.5 km W of Devnya. Several buildings, limestone bases and columns have been found.

Мирчев, М., Г. Тончева 1956.

MI

DEZICA(S) (Δηζικά τέρμων: toponym or proper name?) (near *Philippopolis*; bordering upon Gereia(s) (Plovdiv region))

SIBulg. 214, 4th – 5th c. CE

N Sh

DIAMPOLIS (Yambol, Jambol, Ямбол) (Yambol region) *Thr.*

Fortified settlement, located in the centre of Yambol, has been identified as the medieval *Diampolis*, which was built over a late antique settlement. It is situated on the left bank of the *Tonzos fl.* It was a major crossroads towards the Stara Planina montans, the Black sea, and the lower course of the *Tonzos fl.*

TIB 6: 239-240.

S B

DIANENSIVM TERRITORIUM (at *Storgosia*) (Pleven region)

ILBulg. 223

N Sh

---**DIANUS VICUS** (*vic[o] ---[diano]*) (terr. *Marcianopolis*) *CIL* V, 892

N Sh

Dichevo (Dičevo, Дичево) (Silistra region) formerly: Kemal Kyoy, Polkovnik-Toshkovo *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.6 km NW of the village, in the Orman Cheshme district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990:136.

I B

Dichin (Dičin, Дичин) (Veliko Tarnovo region) *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, located 0.5 km from the remains of a bridge W of the village of Dichin, in the Rositsa river valley. The upper section, where the fortress is situated, has dimensions of 170 (E-W) x 90 m and an area of approx. 1.1 ha.

The Gradishteto site near Dichin was the focus of an Anglo-Bulgarian research project between 1996–2006. About 20 % of the area of the fortress has been excavated. The hilltop of Gradishteto was occupied during the Aeneolithic, Bronze and Iron Age. So far no remains of

structures or any cultural strata from the first centuries CE have been found. Individual finds, including coinage from the second half of the 2nd to the 4th c. indicates sporadic occupation of the hilltop during that period.

Gradishteto was occupied early during the reign of Theodosius II. There are two main periods of settlement referring respectively to the 5th and 6th c. In the first period we find two phases – the end of the 60s and the end of the 80s of the 5th c. The end of each phase was marked by fire. After the second fire Gradishteto remained uninhabited for some time. The exact dating of renewed habitation is unclear, but what is certain is that by the reign of Justinian I Gradishteto was occupied once again. It was finally abandoned at the end of the 6th c. The latest coin found during excavations recently been those of Tiberius II Constantine.

The fortification of Gradishteto included two walls – an internal one (the main one) and an external one (the so called *proteichisma*). There is an external wall only on the W and S side, i.e. towards the lower and more vulnerable side of the hilltop. In the studied sectors the distance between the two walls varies from 2.80 to 4.30 m. The thickness of the main wall is 1.75–1.80 m. The wall has been strengthened additionally with pilasters in the interior. The thickness of the *proteichisma* varies. However, it is usually 1.45 m. Two fortress gates have been studied – at the W end of the N wall and in the central section of the E wall. They had single wooden doors. The gates were comparatively small and had a simple locking device. A wall, running along the slope of the hilltop, has been traced. The excavated corner towers at the foundation of the fortress wall are round, the towers in between rectangular. Several staircases connected to the fortification have been found. The fortifications are built in *opus mixtum* with four rows of bricks. Various details from the bridge connected with the water supply system have been used as *spolia* in the fortification construction. Evidently the *proteichisma* was abandoned after the first fire in the 60's of the 5th c. In the 6th c. the two fortress gates were blocked off with *spolia*.

Construction work in the 5th c. was chiefly on the street network. The structures from that period are larger and better built. Their walls were, on average, 0.70 m thick. The foundation and lower parts of the superstructures were of stone and clay. Higher up the walls were made of adobe. Some of the buildings had a second storey, in some cases access was ensured through stone staircases. Roofs were made of wood covered with tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrices*).

The buildings restored in the second phase of the first period used the same material and the same construction methods. Buildings from the 5th c. had various functions. Some were military buildings connected with the defences of the important sections of the fortress – for instance the structures found in the NW corner ensured the defence of the corner tower and nearby E gate, which probably was the main gate. Grain warehouses (*chorea*) have been found in the W part of Gradishteto. These had wooden floors raised on pylons. The remaining buildings from the 5th c. can be determined as dwellings.

The strata from the 5th c. have yielded numerous finds – mortar, domestic pottery, various iron implements, weapons, coinage, sherds from glass vessels etc., as well as large quantities of burnt grain. The type of buildings, their situation, and the materials discovered here show that in the 5th c. *Gradishteto* was inhabited by militarized inhabitants, probably *foederati*. Most probably the fire ending the first phase can be explained by the raids of the Huns of Dengesichus on *Moesia Inferior* at the end of the 60s of the 5th c. The fire in the second phase may be connected with the retreat of the Goths from the Balkan provinces at the end of the 80's of the 5th c.

The new inhabitants of Gradishteto in the 6th c. made use of the earlier buildings or built new ones. The general impression is of a settlement without any advance planning. In the earlier buildings partitions appear, the new buildings are smaller. The structures are not solid. The walls lack foundations or have only shallow foundations. The roofs were of straw or reeds. Hearths and domestic articles have been found. The layer from this period is comparatively thin. Domestic pottery and other finds are sparse. There are parallels with similar sites from the Lower Danube. The end of the second main period and of permanent inhabitation at Gradishteto may be connected with the Avar and Slavic raids at the end of the 6th c.

Динчев, В. 1999a; *Чолакова, А.* 2005; *Guest, P.* 1999; *Poulter, A.* 1999; *Popova, Zv.* 1999: № 2, 73-74.

V D

DIIESURE (*[vico] Diiesure*) (*Philippopolis* region) *CIL* VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Dimcha (Dimča, Димча) (Veliko Tarnovo region) *Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Tumulus, located 4 km NE of the village *АКБ П. Влакова, Ив. Церов.*

Settlement, late antique, located 2.35 km E of the village.

Settlements, Roman and late antique, located 4.1 km NE of the village in the Gornoto Usoe district.

Tumuli, located 2 km E of the village.

Tumuli, located 4.3 km w of the village.

АКБ П. Влакова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Dimitrovgrad (Димитровград) (Haskovo region) consists of Mariino, Rakovski, Chernokonyovo *Thr.*

Settlement, located 2 km W of the Chernokonyevo quarter, on the left bank of the Maritsa river in the Chalaka district. Finds: domestic pottery; metal finds; coinage from the 3rd–4th c.

Settlement, located 5-6 km W of the Chernokonyevo quarter, in the Darabik district. Remains of walls and coinage from the 3rd and 4th c. have been found.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 65-66; *Мушимов, Н.* 1924: 229.

V K

DIMUM (*stat(io) Dim(ensis)*) (Belenе, Белеңе) (Pleven region) *Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.*

ILBulg. 237; *Ptol. Geogr. III, 10, 5* (Διμόν, Διακόν codd.); *Tab. Peut. (Dimo)*; *It. Ant. 221, 3 (Dimo)*; *Not. Dign. XL (Cuneus equitum Solensium Dimo)*; *Geogr. Rav. (Dimon)*

Settlement, located in the N part of the present day town of Belene. It emerged as a station on the Danubian road: *Ratiaria – Ulpia Oescus – Novae – Sexaginta Prista – Durostorum* – towards the estuary of the Danube river. A military unit was stationed here as early as the second half of the 1st c. A port existed from the 3rd c. onwards. Later the *ala Solensium* (2nd – 3rd c.) was stationed here. Seals with the text ALSOL have been found. A military *castra* existed here which was probably fortified during the reign of the Flavius dynasty. It covered an area of dimensions 240 m (E-W) x 180 m (N-S). Today the N section has been eroded by the Danube river. The SW part of the wall and the SE section survives. At the SE corner an interior rectangular tower has been found. The thickness of the wall in substructure is 2.80 m and in superstructure 2.30 m. The inner filling of the wall is stones and earth. Probably during the reign of Constantine I the wall was completed. The gates are rectangular, and the towers in-between are U-shaped. The location around Belene and the large island opposite the settlement is convenient for a sheltered river port

during the cold winter months and stormy weather. The area considered here is that of *Securisca – Dimum – Quintodimum*, the area facing the large island opposite Belene and two smaller ones.

Graves from the necropolis of the *castellum* have been found in the centre of the present day town, including burial in sarcophagi with material from the 2nd and 3rd c. SW of the *castellum* burials from the Great Migration period were found. Finds: bricks and tiles with the seal of *leg I ITAL* and *Rimorid(us)*; domestic pottery from the Roman and Early Byzantine period (1st – 6th c.); a Roman/ early Byzantine ceremonial mask; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; a statuette of Venus; Roman Imperial coinage; a hoard of Republican *denarii*.

Герев, Б. 1950б: 93; Иванов, Р. 1999: 34, 108, 162-163, 185, 285, 287; Ковачева, Т. 1991: 50; 1992; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 2003; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 443-502; Mitova-Džonova, D. 1986; 1994; Prokopov, I., T. Kovacheva 2006.

DD

DINEA = Voyvoda ?

DINISCORTA CIVITAS, DINISCARTA (*ex civitate Diniscorta*; Δινισκάρτα)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11

Velkov, V. 1990: 253, inscription, 2nd c. CE

N Sh

Dinkata (Динката) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the W part of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village in the Tranlivite Mogili district. Remains of buildings (bricks, tiles and stones) and domestic pottery. Finds: a bronze coin of Theodosius II. A necropolis consists of four *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4 km NW of the village in the Boyanovo Dere district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 486; Цончев, А. 1963: 10; Kazarow 1938a: 54, No 125.

NG

DIOCLETIANOPOLIS (Hisar, Hissarya, Хисар) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Hyssar – Momina banya

Thr.

Localization

The Roman and early Byzantine city of *Diocletianopolis* is situated in the NW part of the Hisar valley, between the Upper Thracian plain and E part of the Sredna Gora mountain. From the N, E and W it is surrounded by the Sredna Gora mountain hills which protect it from the cold N winds. The average altitude is 370 m, and its area is 20 sq. km.

The Hisar valley was formed during the early Tertiary, when a great massif sank between Sredna Gora and the Rhodope mountains (Маджаров, К., Г. Узунова, 2006: 5-6). Its situation at the N part of this sunken area has been due to an abundant number of thermo mineral deposits, consist of 22 warm thermal springs. Geologically the Hisar valley consists of various granite, granite-gneiss and crystalline schists, followed by alluvial and deluvial soils. The surface rocks have been subjected to powerful pressure of the gneiss, making them rather easy for use as construction material.

It has a moderate continental climate and this fact, together with the warm springs, created favourable conditions for life here as early as the Neolithic (5000 years BCE) (Демев, И. 1962). In the 6th c. BCE a Thracian settlement was established here which considerably expanded during the Hellenistic Age (4th c. BCE) (Маджаров, К. 1993: 15-17). By the Roman period the Thracian settlement had become a large city whose impressive remains are still visible today.

Travellers, written sources and roads

The ruins of the Roman and early Byzantine city at the Hisar mineral springs, remained unnoticed by travelers and researchers until the end of the 18th c. They begin to be mentioned as late as the first half of the 19th c. The first brief description of the antique city at the Hisar mineral springs was that of G. Tsoukalas in 1851 (Маджаров, К. 1993: 6, бел. 1). In 1892 the French archeologist, A. Dumont, in his study of *Thracia*, also provided information about the archaeological heritage at Hisar (Dumont-Homolle, A. 1892: 214). More detailed information on Hisar came from the Czech historian Konstantin Jreček. He was also the first to deal with the localization of the city (Jreček, K. 1887: 156). In his opinion the antique remains at Hisar belonged to the Roman city of *Diocletianopolis*. Later Jreček rejected this supposition and erroneously identified *Diocletianopolis* with the *emporion Pisos*, at the village of Dimitriev, Chirpan region. The identification of *Diocletianopolis* with the Hisar

mineral springs was an opinion also held by the Škorpil brothers (Шкорпила, К. 1885: 55-79) and Ivan Velkov (Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 379-380). Petar Mutačchief also rejected Jreček's thesis on the localization of *Diocletianopolis* at the village of Dimitriev (Мутафчиев, П. 1931: 87-113). On the grounds of a Latin inscription, found in 1953, which mentions *Augustae*, D. Dechev believed that the antique city at the Hisar mineral springs bore the name of *Augusta* (Дечев, Д. 1935/36). Based on written sources and archeological finds from Hisar, Vesselin Beševliev also identified *Diocletianopolis* with the remains of the antique city at the Hisar mineral springs (Beševliev, V. 1964a).

Written sources on *Diocletianopolis* are scant but they serve to cast light on the city in antiquity and facilitate its localization.

Hierocles mentions *Diocletianopolis* as one of five large cities in the province of *Thracia*. In the list of dioceses from the 7th to the 10th c., which reflect an earlier period in the Late Roman Empire, *Diocletianopolis* is mentioned as one of the seats of a bishop subordinate to the metropolitan of *Philippopolis*. The names of bishops of *Diocletianopolis* appear frequently in the acts of ecumenical councils (Beševliev, V. 1964a).

Theophylactus Simokata, who lived during the reign of emperor Heraclius, provides more information on *Diocletianopolis*. In his work the author speaks of events connected with the Avar invasion of *Thracia* in 587 CE. After their unsuccessful siege of *Beroe*, the Avars turned towards *Diocleniopolis*. The city was so well fortified that they could not capture it and turned on *Philippopolis*. From Theophilactus Simokata's text it is clear that *Diocletianopolis* ranked among the larger targets, attractive for attack and looting.

In terms of size (30 ha) and significance it came third after *Philippopolis* and *Beroe*.

Analyses of historical and archeological information lead to the conclusion that this large late antique city can be identified with the town at Hisar. (Маджаров, К. 1993: 6-12).

Diocletianopolis was not mentioned in any of the known Roman *itineraria*, as it was far from the main Roman roads. 10 km from it ran the important road from *Oescus* to *Philippopolis*. The connection with the city was realized via two main routes. One was from the N gate, which led to the E along the S foothills of the Sredna Gora mountain, at the present day village of Mihiltsi, Plovdiv region, and joined the *Oescus – Philippopolis* road. The second, and

most important one, was that which ran from the S gate and was a continuation of *cardo maximus*. Approx. 1 km from the S gate the road reached the Miromir quarter where it forked. The SE fork ran along the small Voden Kamak hilltop and reached the Roman *mutatio* on the *Oescus – Philippopolis* road at the village of Ivan Vazovo, Plovdiv region (Маджаров, М. 2004: 28). This stretch is in fact part of the *Ranilum – Diocletianopolis* Roman road. (Шкорпила, К. 1885: 102; Цончев, А. 1940/41: 54-57).

The second route ran S, passed through the Chernicheva river, and reached the road station at the village of Chernozem, where it once again joined the *Oescus – Philippopolis* road (Маджаров, М. 2004: 29).

History

The Roman city of *Diocletianopolis* was a successor to the prehistoric settlement and the Thracian city from the Iron Age. (Маджаров, М. 1993: 15-17). In the 1st c. the settlement around the Hisar mineral springs gradually began to grow. Settlement during this period is testified to chiefly by the coinage of Rhoemeltaces, Nero, Vespasian, and Nerva found during excavations. Archeological finds are from 2nd and 3rd c.: inscriptions in Latin and Greek; coins; pottery; architectural details; marble votive reliefs. The finds demonstrate that during this period an unfortified settlement already existed. In 250 CE the settlement suffered from the Gothic raids when it was looted and burnt down. Its recovery can be connected with the construction activities of emperor Diocletian in *Thracia* between 293 and 305 CE (Beševliev, V. 1964a: 49). At this time the city was probably granted the status of *civitas*, noted later in the *itineraria* of Hierocles, and was fortified (Маджаров, М. 1993: 59-62).

Fortification system

The wall of *Diocletianopolis* was quadrangular and covered an area of 30 ha (Цончев, А. 1937: 91, 127; Бояджиев, Ст. 1967: 105 и сл.; Маджаров, К. 1993: 23-68). The total length of the wall was 2,327 m. A ditch was dug on the N side, where the city was most vulnerable (Цончев, А. 1937: 124-125). In the E it was protected by naturally steep terrain.

In the 5th c. the defensive capacity from the N was strengthened by a *proteibisma* (Маджаров, К. 1993: 54-58). The main construction materials were stones, bricks with mortar.

Four main techniques, namely *opus caementicium*, *opus testaceum*, *opus mixtum*, *opus quadratum*, were used. They

were used separately or in combination with one another. The superstructure was built in *opus mixtum* with four rows of bricks and the foundations are from 1.6 m to 2 m deep and 3.6 m wide. The wall itself was between 2.6 m and 3 m thick and is preserved to a height of 10.5 m. Consider the staircases of the wall *Diocletianopolis* reached a height of 12.5 m when one includes the parapet and crenels (Маджаров, К. 1993: 24-33).

The top platform was reached through sixteen double and single staircases connected to the curtain wall. One is an interior stairwell and was constructed in the W part of the S gate (Маджаров, К. 1993: 30-33). Similar step structures are to be found at *Abritus*, (Иванов Т. 1980б: 103-106), *Pautalia* (Русева-Слокоца, А. 1989: 95-97), *Constantinopolis* (Millingen, A. 1899: 89-90) etc.

The walls of *Diocletianopolis* had 44 towers, slightly extending outwards (Маджаров, К. 1993: 33-41). All the towers were rectangular with the exception of the SE one, which was fan-shaped, and the NE one which was octagonal. The towers had three levels. The first was usually used to store weapons, and the second and third as soldiers' quarters.

Entry into the city was via four gates. The W gate is best preserved (Цончев, А. 1937: 115-116; Бояджиев, Ст. 1972а: 165-191; Маджаров, К. 1993: 42-43). It was an arched tunnel flanked by two rectangular towers. The tunnel had a two-winged door.

The S gate is the most interesting one from an architectural perspective. (Цончев, А. 1937: 109-116; Бояджиев, Ст. 1972а: 169 и сл.; Маджаров, К. 1993: 43-47). This gate, together with the W one, consists of an arched passage, which from the external side is preceded by a larger archway. The S gate is also flanked by two rectangular towers. A third tower was built above the gate itself. A stairwell was built which allowed access to the tower built in the W corpus of the gate itself. The gate had a double-wing door, blocked on the interior by a massive wooden beam. The S gate of *Diocletianopolis* bears features of fortification architecture from Late Antiquity. Its high plinth is made of sienite and granite blocks. Two niches appear on both sides of the main arch, identical to those on the internal side. A brick cornice, above the entire interior façade, was the basis of a triangular fronton. On the internal façade of the gate there are four niches, identical to those on the interior. The dimensions and positions of the decorative niches built in the S gate of *Diocletianopolis* indicate the presence of life-size stone statues. Recent archeological excavations of the S fortress

gate of *Diocletianopolis* have established that its present form is later than the other three gates. Its construction was probably connected with changes in the urban plan of the ancient city. This has been confirmed by construction work on the street network at the S gate. A considerably larger arch, held by two massive pillars and a third tower have been found which illustrate that the building of the S gate was executed after the introduction of a new type of siege machine which could easily overcome fortress defences. The invasions of tribes from the N in the 4th c. forced the Romans to introduce new defensive structures in the fortification system by building more complex defensive patterns.

The E gate was unearthed and studied in 1960 (Маджаров, К. 1993: 47-48). Similar to the remaining gates it also consisted of a passageway flanked by two rectangular towers slightly extending outwards. The plinth of the gate is covered by solid sienite and granite aslars, while the wall itself was made of bricks.

The N gate was also found and studied in 1960 (Маджаров, К. 1993: 48-49). The plan is identical to that on the E fortification wall. The N and E gates were destroyed in the middle of the 5th c. at the time of the Hunnic raids, and restored afterwards in the same manner. Studies of the four gates of *Diocletianopolis* show that, with the exception of the S gate, the remaining three were built during the original construction of the fortification system of the ancient city at the end of the 3rd c. Considering the fact that at the end of the 4th c. garrison barracks were built along the total length of the S wall and part of the E wall, there are grounds to presume that the S gate was constructed at this time. The newly erected garrison barracks, together with the S gate, was part of the innovations in the defensive system of Roman fortifications at the end of the 4th c. and the beginning of the 5th c.

The defensive capacity of the fortification system of *Diocletianopolis* was strengthened by six posterns (Цончев, А. 1937: 118-120; Маджаров, К. 1993: 49-52). The constant improvement in battle strategy in Late Antiquity made it easier to overcome small entrances such as the posterns. For this reason they were excluded as a defensive means in the 5th c. and three of them were walled up.

Street network and water supply system

Situated over 30 ha, *Diocletianopolis* was a well planned city (Маджаров, К. 1993: 96-98). The backbone of the city was the main street – *cardo maximus*. The configuration of the terrain, with the presence of natural valleys in the N, E and S, called for the city to be divided into two which was contrary to the norms of Roman urban planning. For

this reason the E and W gates were not on one *axis* and the *decumani* do not cross at one point, but connect with the *cardo* in two different places. The city centre was almost at the centre of the intersection of the two main *decumani* with the *cardo*. The forum of *Diocletianopolis* has not been fully excavated. Studies show it was a small square formed by the extension of one of the secondary *decumani*. In the 5th c. this *decumanus* was connected with the *cardo* by the early Christian basilica of the city.

The water supply system of antique *Diocletianopolis* was ensured by a water-conduit (Маджаров, К. 1993: 98-100). The water from the Sredna Gora mountain was collected in a cistern at the foothills of the Pogledets peak and from there ran to the Roman pipeline. The pipeline was constructed of stone and covered with large slabs. It crossed the N city wall immediately by the N gate and from there ran parallel to the *cardo maximus*.

Archeological studies of the *termae* show that the sewage system was in the most densely occupied part of the city – the present day Momina Salza park. The system gathered the sewage of the city and crossed the S wall close to the SW corner tower.

Architecture

A major part of the city's architecture was the barracks complex (Бояджиев, Ст. 1967: 101-111; Маджаров, К. 1982). The barracks complex of *Diocletianopolis* was situated along the entire length of the S wall and the S half of the E wall. They were elongated rectangular structures. The entire barracks complex was built during one phase at the end of the 4th c. The barracks building farthest to the W, erected in the middle of the 5th c., was turned into a two aisle Christian basilica in the middle of the 5th c. (Бояджиев, Ст. 1967: 106-107; Маджаров, К. 1993: 125-128). Having seriously suffered after the heavy raids of the Huns in the mid 5th c., the barracks complex of *Diocletianopolis* was immediately restored and existed in this form until the end of the 6th c./beginning of the 7th c. In the early Middle Ages (8th-9th c.) the barracks in the city were turned into dwellings for the new settlers – the Slavs.

With its thermo-mineral springs *Diocletianopolis* was a major curative centre in the Roman empire. In this respect it was logical that baths occupied a central position. Four public baths have been studied (Цончев, А. 1937: 128-157; Маджаров, К. 1993: 112-116; Маджаров, М., Г. Узунова 2006: 26-36). Three are situated in the fortified part of the city and one 250 m E of the city wall, at the Momina Banya spring. In the central part of the Roman city, a bath complex

was built over an area of 0.03 ha. The W part of the complex, consists of eleven structures, has been studied (Цончев, А. 1937: 128-157). Two large structures have been studied in the E part of the complex. The walls are preserved to a height of 4.5 m (Маджаров, М., Г. Узунова 2006: 26-36). A Roman bath was also built over the Momina Banya spring (Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 378-80; Маджаров, К. 1993: 116). An inscription in Latin was written on one of the walls. The text relates that this bath was erected under the reign of the emperors Maximian Galerius and Licinius between November 11 and December 31, 308 (Иванов, Т. 1988: 27-28).

One of the most frequented public places in *Diocletianopolis* was its amphitheatre (Маджаров, К. 1993: 121-123). The need for the construction of an amphitheatre in *Diocletianopolis* came about because of the basic entertainment function of the city in Antiquity.

The amphitheatre was situated 50 m from the baths complex. The natural sloping terrain was utilized. In this way there was less excavation work required in the shaping of the arena of the amphitheatre. The slope was also used to facilitate the layout of the caveata with wooden seats.

The studies of the amphitheatre of *Diocletianopolis* show that it was a small provincial amphitheatre, with features typical of construction work in Late Antiquity. Its construction can be attributed to the end of the 3rd c. – the period of emperor Diocletian who in 293 granted the settlement at the Hisar mineral springs the status of *civitas* with the name of *Diocletianopolis*.

Five dwellings have been unearthed in the fortified part of *Diocletianopolis* (Маджаров, К. 1967; 1988; 1993: 111-159). Although small in number, they provide a picture of the nature and type of dwellings in *Diocletianopolis*. The structure of the dwellings was executed with the mixed mortar typical for Late Antiquity. The interiors copied the plans of the Italic houses, which opened on an interior court-yard, with a wide court yard and various structures with different functions. (Thomas, E. 1964: 419). The roof structure was usually made of wood and tiled.

The dwellings of *Diocletianopolis* were concentrated in the centre, around the main streets. Their owners were local wealthy land owners and merchants, who not only sold the agricultural produce from their estates, but also goods produced in artisan workshops. Intensive construction work was carried out in *Diocletianopolis* during the first half of the 4th c. There was also another group of buildings in *Diocletianopolis* situated on the periphery of the city. They

were smaller and consisted of smaller structures. These belonged to smaller landowners and artisans and of inferior quality.

Throughout the 5th and 6th c., owing to more frequent barbarian raids, almost all dwellings suffered serious damage. They were quickly rebuilt using the old building materials. They lacked the previous precision, and the buildings were much cruder.

Diocletianopolis was not only a spa, but also an important centre of Christianity – episcopal center. *Diocletianopolis* was among the few Roman cities in Bulgaria where so many early Christian buildings were erected. 10 early Christian basilicas have been found in the city and its environs (Бояджиев, Ст. 1967: 101-106; Иванова, В. 1937: 214-242; Маджаров, К. 1971; 1993: 124-141; Цончев, Д. 1937: 167-176; 1937/39; Цончев, З., К. Маджаров 1965: 16-18). Research on the chronological development of basilicas in *Diocletianopolis* shows that the Christian religion reached the city at a very early stage. By the first half of the 4th c. two basilicas with semi-circular apses had been built. An inscription from the 4th c. has been found in Hisar concerning the priest Florentius, who, in accordance with his wishes, was buried in the church of the The Saints of the Fourth Decade (Kalinka, E. 1906: 287, No 364; Цончев, Д. 1937: 180). The ten basilicas found at *Diocletianopolis* illustrate the intensive spiritual and cultural life of the city throughout the period between the 4th and 6th c.

Necropoleis

Five necropoleis from the antique city of *Diocletianopolis* have been found so far (Цончев, Д., А. Саркисян 1960; Маджаров, К. 1993: 188-192). They were located beyond the fortified part of the city, and later, when the city was extended, fell within its territory.

Solomon, vicar of *Thracia* in the reign of emperor Maurice, was buried in Necropolis No 3, close to the S half of the E wall. His grave was covered with a marble slab with an inscription in Greek (Апостолидис, М. 1927а; Данов, Chr. 1935: 389).

The largest necropolis at *Diocletianopolis* is that situated S of the wall, between the small Slaveev Dol and Orfeev Dol streams. From this necropolis we know of four constructed brick tombs and a number of smaller ones (Цончев, Д., А. Саркисян 1960: 38-43). The absence of wall paintings indicates that the tombs should be dated to the second half of the 4th c. – the period during which wall painting was abandoned in Roman tombs and had not yet been accepted in Christian ones. The most interesting

and impressive interior is in a tomb found in Necropolis No 5 (Джамбов, Хр. 1963). It is 120 m SW of the wall of *Diocletianopolis* and consists of an arched corridor, a stairway and a burial chamber. The walls of the chamber are decorated with plant motifs and on the floor there is a multi-coloured mosaic with geometrical ornamentation. The chamber was a family burial chamber which was built in the second half of the 4th c.

Most graves and tombs at the settlement date from the 4th – 6th c. Only a small number are attributed to an earlier period – the 3rd c. In spite of the fact that they have been only partially studied, the necropoleis give an idea of the distinct class differentiation among the inhabitants of the Roman city in that period.

During its existence the city was attacked, destroyed and rebuilt on many occasions. The last time it suffered major destruction was at the end of the 6th c. and the early 7th c. In the early Middle Ages (8th – 9th c.) a new Slavic and medieval settlement arose over the ruins of *Diocletianopolis* whose name remains unknown (Джамбов, Ив. 1983; 2002: 82).

Апостолидис, М. 1927а; Бояджиев, Ст. 1967; 1972а; Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 379-380; Детева, П. 1962; Дечев, Д. 1935/36; Джамбов, Ив. 1983; 2002; Джамбов, Хр. 1963; Иванов, Т. 1988; Иванова, В. 1937; Иречек, К. 1974; Маджаров, К. 1965; 1967; 1971; 1988; 1993; Маджаров, М. 2004, 2006; Мутафчиев, П. 1931б; Русева-Слоковска, А. 1989; Цончев, Д. 1935/36; 1937/39; 1940/41а; Цончев, Д., К. Маджаров 1965: 16-18; Цончев, Д., А. Саркисян 1960; Шкорпил, К., Х. Шкорпил 1885; Beševliev, V. 1964а; Danov, Chr. 1935; Dumont-Homolle 1892; Kalinka, E. 1906; Millingen, A. 1899; Thomas, E. 1964: 419.

М Ма

DIONYSOPOLIS (Balchik, Balčik, Балчик) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Ps. Skymn. 751-757 (Διονυσόπολις Κρουνοί); *Strabo*. VII, 6, 1 (Κρουνοί); *Ov. Tr.* I, 10, 38; *Mela* II, 2, 22 (*urbs Dionysopolis*); *Plin.* NH IV, 11, 44 (*Dionysopolim Crunon antea dictam*); *App., Ill.* 85-86; *Arrian. peripl. pont. eux.* 24 (Διονυσόπολις); *Anon. peripl. pont. eux.* 78-79 (Κρουνοί, Διονυσόπολις, Ματιόπολις, Διονυσόπολεως); *It. Ant.* 228, 2 (*Dionisopoli*); *Tab. Peut.* VIII, 3 (*Dyosinopoli*); *Amm. Marc.* XXVII, 4, 10-14; *St. Byz.* 3, 710 (Διονύσου πολις, Κρουνοί); *Hier. Syn.* 637, 2 (Διονυσόπολις); *Geogr. Rav.* IV, 6, 10 (*Dionisopolis*); *Not. Ep.* VIII, 42, 11 (Διονυσόπολεως); *Theoph. Chron.* 8 (Διονυσόπολεως); *Const. Porph. De them.*

2, 1 (Διονυσόπολις; Διονυσούπολις); *Geogr. Cedr.* 20.

CIL III, 14 212; *IGR* I, 594; *IGBulg.* I/2, 13-31; *IGBulg.* V, 5011 bis – 5011 ter.

Dionysopolis arose as a Hellenic *apoikia* on the site of an antique Thracian settlement, which existed on terraces on the sea coast and was abundant in mineral springs. Its original name was *Krouni*. Archaeological material has proven occupation of the site as far back as the 6th c. BCE. Probably in the second half of the 3rd c. BCE the city was renamed *Dyonysopolis*. During the Roman period both names of the city remained in use. In 73 BCE *Dyonysopolis* was conquered by the Romans, and later by the Getae. At the beginning of the 1st c. CE it was included in the province of *Moesia Inferior*. Together with *Tomis* and *Calatis*, *Dyonysopolis* was mentioned by Amianus Marcellinus as one of the 'better known' cities (*oppida*) in the province of *Scythia*. In official documents from the 6th c. it once again appears in the list of cities and episcopal centres in the province. According to Theophanes the Confessor, in 544/545 CE the areas of *Dionysopolis* suffered from a flood probably caused by a small powerful earthquake. Recently this thesis has been put forth that owing to this the city was moved higher up on the plateau, where, probably towards the 5th c. or early 6th c., a large fortress was built. Information on the appearance and development of the fortification system of *Dionysopolis* is quite scant, as the remains of the antique city lie deep below the present day town of Balchik. Excavations of the fortification system from the Hellenistic age have revealed thick walls, up to 10 m high. The structures were made of large ashlar. Along the E wall numerous repairs and alterations point to its continued existence during the first centuries of Roman rule and probably later. Throughout the Roman period it is considered that, similar to the Hellenistic period, it occupied the second coastal terrace. Its expansion to the N occurred during the second half of the 2nd c. and the beginning of the 3rd c., and to the S, in the 4th c. In both cases the expansion of its territory was connected with new fortification work. In the course of excavation work on the lower coastal terrace close to the Balchik harbor, in 1981, the E wall of the E expansion of *Dionysopolis* was found. A rectangular tower was found along this SE section of the defences of the late antique city. During study on two towers from various periods in the vicinity of the bus station of Balchik, in 1984, the NE corner of the fortifications of *Dionysopolis* were found. The NW sector of the fortification system at first consisted of a U-shaped tower built in *opus mixtum*, and when this tower no longer served its

purpose, a new circular one was constructed, partially on the foundations of the previous one. Its construction can be attributed to not earlier than the end of the 3rd c. or the beginning of the 4th c.

An early Christian basilica, burials, and a brick constructed water supply system have been found. The territory of Balchik has yielded statues, votive monuments (dedicated to Dionysos, Apollo, Cybele, Asclepius, Pan, Herakles, and the Thracian Horseman), as well as Latin and Greek inscriptions (official inscriptions, dedicatory inscriptions, and inscriptions on tombstones). A mint, which functioned in the 3rd–1st c. BCE and in the 2nd and 3rd c. CE. (coins from Antoninus Pius to Gordian III) has also been found.

Банев, Кр., М. Димитров 1985; Блаватская, Т. 1952; Василчин, Ив. 1980: 118; 1981: 75-76; 1988: 62; Данов, Хр. 1947; Димитров, М. 1973а; 1973б; 1985: 123-124; 1986; 1988; 1995; 2001; Жеков, Г. 2003; Иречек, К. 1974: 899-902; Йорданов, Ив. 1990; Мирчев, М. 1955; Михайлов, Г. 1980; Мушмов, Н. 1912: 8-15; Тончева, Г. 1960: 72, 75-77; 1964: 30-36; Шкорпил, К., Х. Шкорпил 1912: 47-62; Шкорпил, К. 1930/31: 58-68; Шопова, И. 1998; Аврам, А. 1991; Draganov, D. 1995; 1997; Kalinka, E. 1906; Lazarov, L. 1995; Mihailov, G. 1987; Moisil, C. 1914; Pick, B., K. Regling 1898: 125-129; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 17-35; Škorpič, K. 1912: 101-134; Slavova, M. 1998; Tacheva, M. 2001; Tafrali, O. 1923; 1927; 1928; Vulpe, R. 1934; 1935; 1937; 1938; 1943.

BI

DIOSPOLIS (Δίοσπολις), (unknown)

Thr.

Hier. Syn. 635.8: Δίοσπολις; *Not. Ep.* I. 421: τὸν Διοσπόλεως, II. 490, III. 661, IV. 442: ὁ Διοσπόλεως; *Ioann. Mal.* XVIII. 18.45: καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ Διὸς πόλεως τῆς Θράκης; *Theoph. Chron.*: ἐπίσκοπος Διοσπόλεως τῆς Θράκης; *Geogr. Cedr.* I. p. 645 (P 368. 18): Διοσπόλεως τῆς Θράκης; *Anon. Auct. Chron.* p. 151, LIII. 16: episcopus Diospolis.

Лозанов, И. 2005:456 (*litteris maiusculis*), 461 (*litteris minusculis*): ἀγ[ρὸς] vel ἀγ[ροῖ]/ Διοσπόλε[ως]

Diospolis is mentioned in the first four documents of *Nototiae Episcopatum* as a city and episcopal center in *Thracia*, dependent on the metropolis of *Philippopolis*. The earliest of these lists, the so called *Epiphanius' list* (*Not. Ep.* I), contains evidence from the second half of the 4th c., but it was finally edited under emperor Heraclius. This document shows many similarities with the text of Hierocles about *Thracia* (Darróuzès, J. 1981: 5-9), which

compiled evidence about the administrative organization of the Empire from the beginning of the 5th c. till the time of Justinian I (*Honigmann, E. 1939: 2–7*). We know about the bishop of *Diospolis*, called Alexander, from the chronicle of Malalas (6th c.). He was punished by the city prefect in *Constantinopolis*. This text is retold in the later writings of Georgius Cedrenus and Theophanes Confessor, where this event is dated to 528/529 CE, as well as in an anonymous Syrian chronicle (*Anon. Auct. Chron.*).

The earliest layers in the eparchial lists and *Synecdemus* by Hierocles define *Diospolis* as an already existing center by the end of 4th – the beginning of 5th c., along with two newly founded cities in the province – *Diocletianopolis* and *Sebastoupolis*. The new centers were founded during the reforms from the time of the first Tetrarchy in 293 CE. The hypothesis that the city was founded during Diocletian's tour in *Thracia* in May 293 CE (*Белков, В. 1993б*) coincides with opinions that the common administrative changes in the Empire, including the organization of the dioceses and the division of the former provinces, were a single act performed during the same year (*Barnes, T. 1982: 225*).

The location of *Diospolis* has not been established. The city has been connected with *Cabyle* and *Diampolis* (present day Yambol, cf. *Kabyle*). The city of *Diospolis* has also been identified with the archaeological site by the present day town of Simeonovgrad (the later *Constantia*) (*Jankov, D. 2001: 114; Yankov, D. 2001; Лозанов, Ив. 2005: 457–459*). In 2004, near the roadside station of *Ranilum* (approx. 40 km E of *Philippopolis* and 45 km W of *Augusta Traiana/Beroe*), the only inscription containing the name of the city (*Лозанов, Ив. 2005: 455*) was discovered. Thus, its localization in the E part of *Thracia* is unlikely. The inscription suggests that *Diospolis* was located in the area S and SW of the Chirpan Hills. The city isn't mentioned in any of the late Roman *itineraria*, but it is included in the administrative and church organization lists during the 4th–6th c. The absence in the *itineraria* may be due to the fact that it is not on any of the major roads.

It is also possible that the city was founded near or on one of the roadside stations in the district to the S of the Chirpan Hills. In different documents the site is marked in different ways. An example of such a case is *Porsulae/Maximianoupolis* – a roadside station/ an autocephalous archbishopric in the province of *Rhodopa*, along the route of *Via Egnatia* (the data in *TIR K 35, I: Philippi, 49*).

The identification of *Diospolis* with the roadside station and

castellum Carassura (*Лозанов, Ив. 2005: 459–461*) has also been suggested and another recent hypothesis identifies it with a site located at a road junction in the agricultural lands of the village of Bratya Daskalovi, Chirpan municipality (*Wendel, M. 2007: 388–399*).

Белков, В. 1959а: 107–108=Velkov, V. 1977: 128, 130–131; Белков, В. 1993б; Лозанов, Ив. 2005; Янкова, Ж. 1993; Fedalto, G. 1988: 307; IGBulg. III/2, 167 sq.; IGBulg. V, 288; Janin, R. 1960: 515; Jankov, D. 2001; Jones, A. H. M. 1971: 524; Kazarow 1918: 338; TIR 6: 247; Wendel, M. 2007: 388–399; Yankov, D. 2001.

IL

***DIOSURA** (ethn. Διοσουρηνος) (near Gita, Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. V, 5589

N Sh

DIPSCURTUS/-UM (*Di{b}pscurto*)

Thracia

CIL XVI, I, diploma for a Bessus, 52 CE

N Sh

DISCODURATERAE, DISCODOUROTERAE

EMPORION (ἐμπόριον Δισκοδουρατεραι, Δισκοδουροτεραι) (terr. *Augusta Traiana*, later terr. ff *Nicopoli ad Istrum*) (near Gostilica, Gabrovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

IGBulg. II, 727, 728, 731, 732, 733, 734; IGBulg. V, 5257 Road station and later fortification, *Emporion Discoduraterae*. *Emporion*, 2nd – 6th c., located 3 km SE of the village of Gostilitsa, on the right bank of the Yantra river, in the Gradishteto district, over an area of 1.1–1.2 ha, orientated in a E-W direction. The *emporion* was situated between the provinces of *Thracia* and *Moesia Inferior*, N of the Stara Planina mountains, and after 270 CE in the territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. The walls were made of broken stone and white mortar. Its width varies between 1.4–1.6 m. The fortification system consisted of six square and rectangular towers and a single gate. Two main streets – *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus* have been traced. Several rectangular buildings, made of broken stones and mud, have been excavated. Finds: inscriptions and bases bearing inscriptions with the name *Discoduraterae*; architectural details – columns, bases; Roman and Byzantine coinage, pottery; iron implements.

Бинев, М. 2002; Геров, Б. 1954: 103–104; 1980: 87, 89,

102; Лозанов, Ив. 2008: 534–540; Милчев, Ам. 1979: 439–440; IGBulg. II, 727–740; IGBulg. V, 5257 (Discoduraterae); IIIкорнил, К. 1908:154.

VB, N Sh

DISDIU(---?)

Thr. or Moes. Inf.?

Weiss 2006, 215–219, diploma, 91 CE

N Sh

Divdyadovo (Divdjadovo, Дивдядово) (Shumen region) formerly: Chengel

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 3rd – 4th c., located 3 km E of the village in the Garbatsulya district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found on the terrain. Finds: fragments of glass vessels; coinage. It was constructed over an earlier Thracian settlement from the 4th–1st c. BCE.

Settlement, located 5 km S of the village in the Kokardzha district. Sherds of domestic pottery have been found on the terrain together with metal objects dating from the 2nd to 4th c.

Settlement, 4th – 6th c., located to the NE in the Bashbunar district. Foundations of broken stone and mud have been found. Finds: sherds of a *dolium* and *amphorae*.

Fortress, 5th – 6th c., located to the NE of the village in the Bashbunar district on the Shumen plateau. It occupied an area of 0.6–0.7 ha. Up until some ten years ago the walls were still visible. Sherds of *amphorae* have been found on the terrain.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 24.

DA

DIZERPERA (*vico Dizerpera*) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*)

RMD V, 463, diploma, 224 CE

N Sh

Djanka = Dzhanika

Dobralak (Dobraluk, Добралък) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Dobrolak

Thr.

Five km SE of the village the ruins of walls from the 4th – 6th c. have been found.

Necropolis, 3rd– 4th c., located 0.5 km W of the village. *Жулев, К. 1965: 38–42.*

MM

Dobrevtsi (Dobrevci, Добревци) (Lovech region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km E of the village. Built of broken stone and mortar. The walls were 1.20 m thick. *Белков, Ив. 1952: 379.*

RG

Dobri Dol (Добри дол) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Chiflika Hadzhi Stamo

Thr.

Settlement, antique and Byzantine period, located in the Kaleto district. Coins have been found. *TIB 6: 248.*

RI

Dobri Dol (Добри дол) (Varna region)

formerly: Dede kyoy

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, antique, located approx. 1 km E of the village in the Samadzha Kulak district. Sherds of domestic pottery and tiles, as well as remains of walls, have been found. *Димитрова, А., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 8–9.*

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 0.5 km W of the village. Ruins and sherds of pottery from Late Antiquity have been found over an area of approx. 10 ha. An early Christian single aisle basilica with dimensions of 16 x 8.75 m was found in the 1980's. The walls, dating from the 5th c., were built of broken stone and clay. It is 0.70 m thick.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 105; Димитров, Д. Ил. 1986: 175; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 182.

MI

Dobri Dyal (Dobri Djal, Добри дял) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement from the Roman period and fortification from Late Antiquity, located approx. 1 km SW of the village, in the Mihneva Visochina district. Walls of stone and mortar have been found around the hill top in the course of excavations. Artifacts and coinage from the Roman period, Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages have been found.

Цончев, А., Т. Николов 1932/33; Раишев, Р. 1982: 189, № 332.

Settlement, late antique, located 1.7 km SW of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 0.3 km W of the village, in the Kumancha district.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.4 km NE of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Dobrich (Dobrič, Добрич) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hadzhiooglu Pazardzhik, Hadzhiooglu Bazardzhik, Tolbuhin

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the central part of the town. A large public building with a *hypocaustum* instalation (4th c.), and dwellings (3rd–4th c.) have been excavated. Finds: pottery; jewelry (*fibulae*, bracelets, rings); Corinthian capitals; coinage from Vespasian to Valens.

Necropoles, located E and W of the settlement. Both cremation and inhumation burials have been found. The burial chambers are made of bricks and *tegulae*. Burial gifts consist of pottery dated from the 2nd to the 4th c.

Villa (?), located SW of the outskirts of the town in the Gazi Baba district. A building with a brick floor has been excavated. Finds: a hoard of 13 cone-shaped loom-weights; coins from Vespasian to Constantius II.

Villa rustica (?), located 1 km NE of the centre of Dobrich. In 1963–1964 the *balneum* was studied. In earlier literature it has been interpreted as a public building related to the antique settlement on the territory of the town. Judging from its location beyond the necropoles of the settlement as well as its small dimensions, the bath should be seen as a private structure, most probably part of an unexcavated villa complex. Бобчева, А. 1966: 6–11; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 65–66; Василчин, Ив. 1976: 113–116; 1980: 117; Торбатов, С. 2002б; Kazarow 1938a: No 241.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the town, 0.5 km E of the Riltsi district. It covers an area of 5 ha on flat terrain. Pottery and coinage from the 2nd to the 4th c. have been recorded.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 58.

Sacellum (?), found on the territory of the antique settlement in the Riltsi quarter. Finds: votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Cončev, D. 1952.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.9 km NW of the Riltsi district.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 4.7 km NW of the town.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 4.75 km NW-W of the town.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 4.3 km W-NW of the town, in the Kabalaka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 3.6 km W of the town, in the Kabalaka district.

Tumulus, located 2.75 km W-SW of the town, S of the Kabalaka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.5 km NW-N of the Yamurov Kladenets district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.75 km E of the town, W of the power station.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.55 km S-SE of the town, on the W (left) bank of the Gazi Baba dry river bed.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2 km NW of the town, in the Tabiyata district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 0.85 km E-SE of the town.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.8 km SE-E of the town.

Tumulus, located 1 km N-NW of the town.

Tumulus, located 1 km SW of the town, in the Devinska Mogila district.

B I

Dobrich (Dobrič, Добрич) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village in the Monastira district, over an area of 3 ha. Fragments of domestic pottery. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; a marble head of a statue of Artemis; a bronze appliqué from a chariot; Roman coinage.

Settlement, located to the left of the road to Dimitrograd. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: silver coinage of Alexander Severus and Constantius II. Remains of a road leading to the shrine of the Nymphs and Aphrodite in the neighbouring village of Kasnakovo.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 71–73.

V K

Dobrin (Добрин) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Devedzhi kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km from the village, on the E bank of a dry gully, situated on terrain sloping to the W, over an area of 10 ha. Burial *stellae* with Latin inscriptions and archeological material from the 2nd and 4th c. have been recorded.

Шкорпил, К. 1905: 497; Kalinka, E. 1906, Nr. 274.

Settlement, located 2 km S-SE of the village. Situated to the W of a dry river bank, over an area of 20 ha. Finds: tiles; an arrow-head; spear-head; coinage from the 2nd to the 4th c. from Septimus Severus to Theodosius II.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 28.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the village on a hilltop. It is situated along the left (S) bank of a dry river bank, over an area of 12 ha. Remains of walls, pottery and coins from the 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Necropolis, located 3.36 km NW of the village in the Chailakmezarlak district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.5 km N of the village in the Koshiyuk district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.75 km W of the village.

B I

Dobrina (Добрина) (Varna region)

formerly: Dzhizdar kyoy

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Shrine to the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located S of the village on the Plusta plateau above the left bank of the Provadiyska river. Finds: six votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; material from the Roman period.

Тодоров, Я. 1928: 112; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 29.

M I

Dobrodan (Добродан) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortified settlement, medieval (12th – 14th c.), located 3 km W of the village, in the Malkoto Kale district. Material from the Roman period was also found on the surface.

Балболова-Иванова, М. 1988: 27

R G

Dobrogled (Доброглед) (Varna region)

formerly: Elech

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km NW of the village in the Dyado Zhekova Cheshma district. The settlement occupies a high terrace over 2 ha. Pottery from Late Antiquity has been found on the ground.

Fortress, late antique, located immediately to the W of the village.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 203.

M I

Dobrotitsa (Dobrotica, Добротица) (Silistra region)

formerly: Has kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.8 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.4 km W of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200148–1200149.

I B

Dobrovnitsa (Dobrovnica, Добровница) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Karezlii

Thr.

Settlement, located NE of the village in the Kyupa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is situated nearby.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 408.

N G

Dobrudzhanka (Dobrudjanka, Добруджанка) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kyutyuklii, General-Nedyalkovo

Moes. Inf.

Five *tumuli*, located approx. 2.1 km NE, 1.5 km SW, 3 km N, 3.9 km N, and approx. 4.6 km N of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200266–1200270.

I B

DODOPARUM (Δωδοπαρον: poet. genitive Δωδοπαροιο) (terr. *Hadrianopolis*) (near Golyam Manastir, Yambol region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1794; cf. *supra* Dadopara

N Sh

Dolets (Dolec, Долец) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Dere

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km SW of the village. It has an oval shape, approx. 200 m long, and is made of broken stone and mortar. From this area comes a hoard of 116 colonial coins minted at *Marcianopolis, Nicopolis ad Istrum*.

Герасимов, Т. 1940/42а; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 26.

SI

Dolets (Doletc, Долец) (Silistra region)
formerly: Dere Mahle

Moes. Inf.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 3.4 km NE, 1.4 km SW, and 2.8 km SW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 150.

IB

Dolishte (Dolište, Долище) (Varna region)
formerly: Vlahlar

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlements, Roman and late antique, located at the W end of the village, to the N of the road to Novakovo on a high terrace with an area of approx. 1 ha. Sherds of domestic pottery, bricks and tiles have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 9; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 204.

Fortress, Roman, located 2 km S of the village on a long ridge. It is rectangular and covers an area of approx. 0.5–0.6 ha. The fortress wall is more than 2 m wide, made of large worked stones. Fragments of Roman and early Byzantine pottery have been found.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 35.

MI

Dolna Hubavka (Долна Хубавка) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Hyuseinler, Hubavka

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located N of the village. A large quantity of tile fragments have been recorded. Finds: Roman silver coins, one of which was minted under Gordian III.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 28-29.

SI

Dolna Kabda (Долна Кабда) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Kabda dolnya

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 2 km SE of the village, over an area of 1.5-2 ha. The wall, gate, and towers flanking the gate, as well as several structures in proximity to the gate, have been studied. The exterior of the wall is made of small blocks, on the inside a filling of broken stone and mortar. It is from 2.80 to 3 m thick. The gate is flanked by two pentagonal towers connected to the wall. The fortress was used in the 5th – 6th c., 9th – 10th c., and 12th – 14th c. A hoard of 201 *denarii* and antoniniani of Septimus Severus, Geta, Philip II, and other emperors, indicates an earlier presence in the area.

Герасимов, Т. 1964а: 238; Невев, Ст. 1964: 3; Овчаров, Д. 1971; 1973а; 1974; 1982.

SI

Dolna Lipnitsa (Dolna Lipnica, Долна Липница) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mokova Mogila *tumulus*, located approx. 1 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, in the Kicheva Cheshma district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26.

Tumulus, located 1 km E of the village, in the Gargalak district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Tumulus, located approx. 4 km S of the village in the Vechi Lozya district.

Settlement, Late Roman period, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Malcho Orman district.

Settlement, Late Roman period, located approx. 4.5 km SE of the village, in the Dimova Cheshma district.

Two *tumuli*, located 4.5 km NE of the village.

Tumulus, located 4.6 km S of the village.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 2.6 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located 4.6 km S of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 1.1 km NE of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 5 km SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Церов.

ITs

Dolna Mahala (Долна махала) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

The present day village of Dolna Mahala is partially built

over the *Philippopolis – Ulpia Oescus* Roman road.
Цончев, Д. 1963: 97; Кончев, Д. 1958: 158.

MM

Dolna Mitropoliya (Dolna Mitropolija, Долна Митрополия) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, located 2 km to the E. Coins found in graves date from the 3rd – 4th c. Finds: small cult pitchers; clay lamps; *fibulae* appliqués; inscribed tomb *stellae*.

Ковачева, Т. 1980; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1979: 43; Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1964.

TK

Dolna Oryahovitsa (Dolna Orjahovica, Долна Оряховица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3.6 km NW of the town, in the Tsahlaka district.

Tumulus, located 1.85 km NW of the town

Tumulus, located 3.3 km NE of the town.

Tumulus, located 4.5 km NE of the town.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.65 km NW of the town, in the Popovo Dere district.

PV, ITs

Dolna Studena (Долна студена) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Water supply system, located 5 km SW of the village in the Izvora district. The pipes were sealed with mortar and placed directly in the ground at a depth of 1.20 m to 1.50 m. The pipe runs along the S slopes of the Kidikliata district, crossing the S part of the village and ending on its SE outskirts.

Sherds, characteristic for the 2nd to the 6th c., located 0.3 km E of the village and 0.4 km W of the bridge on the Yantra river.

Sherds of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 2nd to the 4th c., located 2.5 km E of the village. This was probably a non-fortified settlement.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 32; Крауф, Р. 2006: 317, 321, № 73, 84.

DD

Dolna Zlatitsa (Dolna Zlatica, Долна Златица) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Dolno Mastanlari, Mastanlar-dolny

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Walls and a hoard of coins has been found N of the village.

Герасимов, Т. 1964а: 238.

SI

Dolni Chiflik (Dolni Čiflik, Долни чифлик) (Varna region)
formerly: Dolen Chiflik

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located approx. 4-5 km S of the village in the Keletata and the Golyamoto Kale districts. The fortress is with oval shape and covers an area of approx. 0.4-0.5 ha. It was constructed of worked stone and bricks with red mortar. The wall is approx. 2 m wide. There are remains of towers to the NE and NW, and the gate was in the N of the fortress. Roman pottery from Late Antiquity as well as building foundations have been discovered.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 34-35.

MI

Dolni Dabnik (Dolni Dubnik, Dolni Dăbnik, Долни Дъбник) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the town over an area of 0.6-0.7 ha, on the left bank of the Barata river in the Belilkata or Pladnishte district.

Necropolis, located within the bounds of the town in the Dimovska district. Shallow inhumation burials (dug only 0.50-0.60 m in the ground) from Late Antiquity have been discovered.
Дякович, Б. 1904: 50; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1979: 44; Филов, Б. 1910а: 224;

TN

Dolni Glavanak (Долни Главанац) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Ak bash zir

Thr.

Remains of a Roman road have been found. It extends for 1 km at the N end of the village. It was probably part of the dirt road along the right bank of the Maritsa river which runs parallel to the *Philippopolis – Hadrianopolis* road through the Rhodope mountains.

Аладжов, Д. 1975; 1997: 73-80 Аянов, Г. 1946: 96; Детев, П. 1946: 172-176.

VK

Dolni Vit (Долни Вит) (Pleven region)

formerly: Shamlievo

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 1.5 km. S of the village in the Klyunka district. Settlements existed on the site in the Neolithic Age, Roman period and the Middle Ages. Finds: a votive tablet to Mithras; Roman and Byzantine coins.

Дякович, Б. 1904: 42; Кацаров, Г. 1911: 59; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1979: 45.

Т К, Р В

Dolni Voden (Долни воден) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Christian basilica, second half of the 4th c., located between the villages of Gorni and Dolni Voden, in the Armenka district. The church is a three aisle basilica with a semi-circular apse and a single narthex to the W. Dimensions: 25.60 x 17 m. The foundations were of broken river stone with a white lime mixture, the substructure in *opus mixtum*. Two bases in the N and one in the S, as well as large quantities of tiles have been found. A marble threshold is preserved at the entrance to the nave towards the W. Part of the brick floor of the basilica, made of decorative bricks placed over tamped clay, has been found, as well as a layer of mortar with brick powder. The basilica had wall paintings. Remains of marble columns, capitals, and parts of an altar barrier have also been found. Finds: coinage of Constans I, Arcadius and Theodosius II.

Морева, Р. 1983; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 257-258; IGBulg. V, 5525.

М М

Dolno Ablanovo (Долно Абланово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of pottery from many periods, have been found 3 km SE of the village in the Kurdzha Cheshma district. The character of the excavated material points to some form of settled life here in the period between the 2nd - 4th c.

Sherds of domestic pottery, characteristic for the period between the 2nd and 4th c., located 5 km NE of the village. Burnt antoniniani of Trajan Decius may be connected with the invasion of the Goths in the mid 3rd c., while the presence of small denomination coins from the 4th c. are evidence that life continued here during the 4th c.

Д Д

Dolno Botevo (Долно Ботево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Geren, Dolno Botyovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village in the Ak Mara district. Fragments of domestic pottery as well as a Roman cistern have been found.

Settlement, located in the Tomakli district, sherds of domestic pottery recorded.

Аладжов, Д. 1961; 1997: 82.

В К

Dolno Levski (Долно Левски) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kalaglare

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village in the Strezheraka district. Finds: tiles; domestic pottery; agricultural implements. A mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village in the Orehovo district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a bronze coin of Caracala. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4 km NE of the village in the Kyupdere district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is situated in the area.

Settlement, located 4.5 km NW of the village in the Pelizhovitsa district. Tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of twenty-one *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4-5 km NW of the village in the Rusalski Grobishta district. Tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A mound necropolis, consists of twenty-nine *tumuli*, is situated nearby.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 549-550; Демев, П. 1950a: 265; Цончев, Д. 1948a: 190-191; 1963: 18-19.

Н Г

Dolno Novkovo (Долно Новково) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Efras Kestane, Dolno Krumovo

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located S-SE of the village, over an area of approx. 2.5 ha. Finds: a hoard of Roman antoniniani of the emperors Gordian III, Galienus, and Claudius; sherds of pottery.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 29-30.

С I

Dolno Panicherevo (Dolno Paničeroovo, Долно Паничерево) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Chanakchii

Thr., Haem.

The hill of Brushluk is situated NW of the village. Twenty-two *tumuli* are located on its W slopes. Finds: a marble votive tablet to Heros, found S of the village.

A hill, known as Golia Bair, is situated between the village and the Tundzha river. A rectangular fortress is situated on its summit. Its N and S sides are approx. 130 m long, and its E and W sides approx. 30 m. The stone walls are 1.20 m thick. The walls have survived at a height of 0.80 m.

Койчев, Н. 1997.

Н С

Dolno Voyvodinovo (Dolno Vojvodino, Долно Войводиново) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Chataklar dzhedit, Chataklar eni, Dolen Chitak

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village in the Kayryatsite district. Fragments of tiles, worked stones, and pottery have been recorded. Finds: silver *denarii* of the emperor Elagabalus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 84.

В К

Domishte (Domiše, Домище) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Anlak

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1 km SE of the village, on the Gradishteto hilltop, which is surrounded on three sides by the Kazalach river. A wall ran along the periphery in a N-S direction. The fortification has dimensions of 24 x 16 m. Only ruins of the dry stone walls have survived. On the N side, 5 m below the ridge, there are traces of a second wall.

Г Н

Donchevo (Dončevo, Дончево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Titu Mayoresku, Knyaz-Simeonovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.55 km W-NW of the village, in the Kaaldzhika district, over a comparatively even terrain above the (right) NE bank of a dry river bed. It is situated amid a number of springs, over an area of 15 ha.

Бобчева, Л. б.з.: 35; МКСБД, 1995: 204.

Tumulus, located 2.35 km N-NE of the village, in the Baklavayuk district. The mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

В I

DORDAS (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Дордас)

Fortress. *Dordas* is probably a Thracian name. The fortress appears in the list of those built by Justinian I.

Р I

DORIONES (Slatina, Слатина) (Lovech region)

Moes., Moes. Sup.?

Tab. Peut.

Road station *Doriones*, located XI Roman miles S of *Storgosia* on *Peutinger's* Map. On Nicolas Sanson's map this station has wrongly been marked NE of *Storgosia*. J. Lejean and F. Kanitz place *Doriones* in the Kailaka district. W. Tomaschek suggests a more general localization for *Doriones*, somewhere in *Moesia Superior*. In his studies V. Avramov has established *Doriones* at the 14 km along the present day Pleven - Lovech road. Following the route of the Roman road in the area of the town of Pleven M. Madjarov has established that the route of the present day road from Pleven to Lovech, as proposed by V. Avramov, has not been correctly followed, but passes considerably to its E on the left bank of the Tuchenitsa river. At the site proposed by Avramov as the site of *Doriones* there are no traces of any settlement. According to M. Madzharov the road station *Doriones* was situated in the vicinity of the village of Slatina, Lovech region. The distance of XI Roman miles (16.3 km) given in *Peutinger's* map between *Storgosia* and *Doriones* coincides with the distance from Pleven, measured from the location of the station *Storgosia*, to the village of Slatina. Remains of two settlements have been found at Slatina. The settlement in the Novoseltsi district, situated 1 km S of Slatina, possibly corresponds to the Roman road station *Doriones*. During land cultivation walls, made of stone and brick with mortar, have been found. Many sherds of Roman pottery have been recorded.

Two inscribed tombstones from the village of Slatina probably also come from the road station of *Doriones*. The data from the inscriptions indicates that the road station *Doriones* was where units of the *legio I Italica* were stationed. We know that this legion was stationed at *Novae* from 69 CE.

A large hoard of about 2,900 Roman coins has also been found – from Aurelian, Probus, Diocletian, Constantius Chlorus, and Maximian. Still another hoard of silver coinage from the 2nd c. BCE comes from Slatina – six *Thasos* tetradrachms and 6 tetradrachms from the First Macedonian Region are kept at the museum in Lovech.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 231; Кацаров, Г. 1929: 83; Маджаров, М. 2004: 43; CIL III, 14207; Kalinka, E. 1906: № 39; Kanitz, F. 1882: 16; Lejean, G. 1868: 129; Miller, K. 1916: col. 585-587; Seure, G. 1913: 243; Tomaschek, W. 1894: 81.

M Ma

Dorkovo (Dorkovo, Дорково) (Pazardzik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Remains of an early Christian basilica have been discovered in the N part of the village next to the right bank of the Maritsa river. Finds: bronze coins from the reign of Trajan, Geta, and Diocletian.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Elin Kladenets district. Fragments of walls, tiles, and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located on the left bank of the Zamogislko Dere (dry river bed), in the Za Mogilkite district.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Chulcheva Cheshma district. Tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the Platenkyovitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 4-5 km E of the village, in the Vapite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 5 km E of the village, in the Kolibite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Tumulus, located in the Pochivalnyata district.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Kolibite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is located in the Ushite district.

Settlement, located 5-6 km NW of the village on the S slopes of Alabak, in the Kiyov Grad district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 5 km NW of the village, in the Metoha district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Tumulus. Burial gifts: vessels, bronze coins from Claudius II Gothicus, Probus, and one coin from the 5th c.

Fortress Tsepina with Christian basilica, located 6 km NW of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: marble votive tablets to Hera; bronze coinage of Caracala, Galienus, Anastasius I, Justinian I, and Justin II.

Георгиева, С., Н. Гиздова 1966: 51, 54.

N G

****DORTAZA/-UM?** (epith. Δορταζήνος) (terr. *Augusta Traiana*) (near Kran, Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1756

N Sh

Dospat (Доспат) (Smolyan region)

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, located on the banks of the Dospat reservoir. A flat cyst necropolis, which covered approx. 0.3 ha, was subsequently destroyed. The necropolis was of the type typical for Late Antiquity in the Rhodope mountains.

Кисъов, К. 2003: 58.

M V

Doyrentsi (Dojrenci, Дойренци) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Material ranging from the Late Bronze Age to Late Antiquity has been found in the Gorno Selishte district, 2.7 km NW of the village, over an area of 2.5 ha. The settlement from the Roman period and Late Antiquity is located on the left bank of the Kodzha Gyor river. Finds: pottery; mortar; tools; foundations of a rectangular building; an ashlar.

Material ranging from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages has been found in the Kanyak district 3.2 km to the E, on the Osam river. The foundations of a building made of broken stone bound with mortar can be seen in the N part of the settlement and to the E.

Tumulus, Late Bronze and Iron Ages. Over 50 burials from the 11th and 12th c. have also been studied in the vicinity.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km to the W, on the slope of a hill in the Subunar district. It is situated on the right bank of the Vaganska river, over an area of approx. 3 ha. To the settlement belongs a mound necropolis located in the Kalnitsa district and a mound necropolis located in the Vehtite Losya district.

Pottery from the Eneolithic, the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Roman period, and the 13th and 14th c., have been found on both banks of the Selishtna Bara river in the Dolno Selishte district, over an area of 1 ha.

АКБ Величков, Ж.; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 225; Китов, Г. 1987; Китов, Г., Г. Александров 1999; Регистър ПК: 76.

R G

Dragana (Драгана) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf. (?), *Moes. Sec.*

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located SW of the village in the Gradishte district, over an area of 1 ha. Several hoards have been found in the vicinity of the village containing coins of Theodosius II and Justinian I.

Бънов, П. 1994: 56; Велков, Ив. 1920: 57; 1927: 30; Миков, В. 1968: 29.

R G

Draganovets (Draganovec, Драгановец) (Targovishte region) formerly: Balu Kesa

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km S of the village, over an area of approx. 25 daa. It has two triangular towers which flank the entrance. The walls were made of broken stone and mud. In the interior, behind the towers, are the foundations of a pentagonal building, made of broken stones and white mortar. Finds: pottery, characteristic for the 4th to the 6th c.; Roman coins of Maximinus Thrax, Claudius II Gothicus, Constantine I, and Honorius.

Fortress, late antique, located S of the village. The walls are built of broken stones and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery characteristic for the 4th to the 6th c. have been recorded.

Thracian shrine and late antique settlement. A necropolis is also located 2.5 km S of the village. The shrine is rectangular with dimensions of 15x9.75 m. Originally it consisted of two structures, and another was subsequently added. The

foundations were made of broken stone and mud. During excavations 111 marble tablets, dedicated to Apollo Aulussa (an otherwise unknown epithet), Zeus and the Thracian Horseman, as well as vessels and coinage, have been found. The shrine functioned throughout the period between the 2nd and 4th c. A five aisle, three apse basilica with a narthex was subsequently built over its foundations. The foundations were of broken stone and white mortar. The exonarthex dates to a second construction period. Remains of dwellings from the period between the 5th and 6th c. have also been found in the vicinity.

Kilns used for making tiles are located 2.5 km S of the village, E of the Thracian shrine and the basilica. They are of a two-chamber type. The lower one was rectangular, the upper situated on a vault construction and built of small blocks of clay. Remains of others were found nearby. They date from the 4th and 5th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., и др. 1991: 30-31; Иванов, Р. 1983: 56-57; Константинов, К. 1970; 1980; Овчаров, Д. 1982: 172; Овчаров, Д., М. Ваклинова 1978: 76; CCET II.1, No. 485.

S I

Draganovo (Драганово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman road, located approx. 6 km N of the village, in the Kadanbunar district.

HMII 1966: 5, № 43; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 73.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 6 km NW of the village, in the Kadanbunar district. A building with three separate structures was found. The wall was filled with stone and mud. The complex dates to the 4th and 5th c.

Владкова, П. и др. 1995: 124; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 52.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Gadzhala district. Finds: votive tablets; lamps; pottery from the 2nd and 3rd c.

Fortification, early Byzantine, located approx. 0.5 km S of the village, in the Mal Tepe district.

Settlement, Roman period, situated S of the village, in the Ploshta district. The settlement was quite large and dated to the 2nd c. Architectural elements and pottery were also found.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.8 km W of the village, in the Tashlaka district. Finds: votive tablets; terracotta; coins.

Владкова, П. и др. 1995: 124.

Tumulus, located approx. 5 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 7 km NW of the village, in the Mogilite district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km NE of the village.
АКБ Х. Вачев.

Tumulus, located near a farmyard N of the village.

P V, I Ts, M I

Draganovo (Драганово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Semiz Ala
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 4.1 km SW of the village, in the Dolapkulak district. It is situated on terrain sloping to the SW, on the right (NE) bank of a dry river bed, over an area of approx. 5 ha. Finds: pottery; coins from the 2nd – 4th c.
Бобчева, А. б. з.: 36.

B I

Draginovo (Драгиново) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Korova, Korovo
Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Gramada district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlements, Late Iron Age and Roman period, located 2 km N of the village. Finds: domestic pottery; coinage from the reigns of Nero and Vespasian.

Settlement, Roman period, located on the territory of the present day village. Segments of walls have been found. Finds: antoniniani from the reign of Constantine I.

Settlement and fortress, located 4.5 km N of the village. Traces of a water supply system with clay pipes have been found. Finds: republican *denarii*, discovered in the Lakatska Chuka district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 5 km NE of the village, in the Valchi Dol district. Finds: tetradrachms of questor Ezilas and Antioch; Republican *denarii*; *hemiobol* of the island of Thasos.

Settlement, located NW of the village. Remains of mortars, *tegulae* and *imbrices* have been found. Finds: a stylized figurine of a horseman.

Settlement, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Polene district. Fragments of tiles and floor plaster have been recorded.

Settlement, located in the E part of the village, in the Korenitsa district. A necropolis is situated nearby. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: bronze coins of Antoninus Pius, Constantine I, and Constantius II.

Settlement, located NE of the Dolene railway station. Fragments of mortars and tiles have been recorded.

Settlement, located NE of the village, above Dolene railway station. Fragments of tiles have been recorded.

Settlement and *tumulus*, located 6.5 km N of the village, in the Dolno Lesichevo district. Fragments of tiles have been recorded.

Settlement, located 3.5 km E of the village, in the Seltse district. Fragments of tiles have been recorded.

Settlement and *tumulus*, located 3.2 km NW of the village, in the Stanilovets district. Fragments of pottery sherds dating from the 5th c. BCE – 6th c. CE have been recorded.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Dryanovo district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Fortified settlement, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Drynovo-Kantona district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

A S, D B

Dragizhevo (Драгичево, Драгичево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 0.85 km NE of the village.

Settlements, Roman and late antique, located 0.55 km N of the village, in the Grobishtata district.

Tumulus, located 0.32 km N of the village.

P V, I Ts

Dragnevtsi (Драгневци, Драгневци) (Gabrovo region)
formerly: Dragnyuvtsi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Road station, 3rd – 4th c., located 0.5 km E of the village of Dragnevtsi, in the Kovachka district. Situated on the ancient road from *Zikideva* (the Tsarevets hill at Veliko Tarnovo) through the Stara Planina mountains at Tryavna for *Augusta Traiana* (Stara Zagora). Remains of walls have also been recorded. Finds: coins; weapons (iron spear-

heads and arrow-heads). The finds are kept in the Tryavna Museum. The road station is known from terrain surveys but has not been excavated.

V B

Dragodanovo (Драгоданово) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.5 km E of the village. Finds: two votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; coins of Alexander the Great; Roman coins.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 254; Табаков, С. 1911: 567; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1898: 110.

N S

Dragoevo (Драгоево) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 4th c. BCE – 4th c. CE, located 3 km SW of the village in the Malaphalia valley, below the Golesh, Panutsa and Gradishteto peaks. Situated over an earlier settlement. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; the head of a statue; domestic pottery
Шкорпил, К. 1927: 185.

Necropolis, located 10 km S of the village, in the Chervenata Lokva district. Sarcophagi, made of stone slabs, have been found. The burials were by inhumation. Burial gifts consist of gold earrings, *amphorae* etc., and have been dated from the 2nd to 1st c. BCE.

Дремсизова, Цв. 1963: 7

Road section, located 10 km S of the village, in the Chervenata Lokva district. Till the 80s of the 20th c. a 350 m long and 5 m wide section, known as the 'small cobblestone road' or the 'Dragoevo cobblestone road', was still visible. Its origins are not known. Some authors consider it Roman, other Turkish.

Аврамов, В. 1928: 126 и сл.; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 509.

Fortress, 4th – 6th c., located 10 km SE of the village, on the Dragoevo mountain, known as the Zlatarskoto Kale. The fortress is polygon shaped, built of broken stone and mortar. A rectangular tower with dimensions of 10 x 8 m, has been excavated. Sherds of tiles and domestic pottery has been found on the terrain. Finds: iron objects; clay lamps.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 24; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 88.

Fortress, 3rd – 4th c., located 3 km SW of the village, on a ridge of the Stara Planina mountains called Gradishteto. It has an

irregular oval shape and dimensions of approx. 100 x 50 m. Until the beginning of the 21st c. the wall, built of broken stone and mortar and in some places supported by buttresses, was still visible. In the interior there are remains of ruined buildings. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.
Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 24

Baths, end of 4th – beginning of the 5th c., located approx. 3 km SW of the village, in the Panutsa district. The dimensions of the building are 21.5 x 15 m.

Атанасов, Г., П. Петрова 1981.

D A

Dragomir (Драгомир) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Yahlare

Thr.

Settlement with mound necropolis, located 2.5 km SW of the village, in the Gerendzika district.

A coin of Julia Domna and a life-size marble head of a female statue have been found in the Mitrigyol district.

Settlement with necropolis, Roman period, located in the Amutliysko Dere district. Finds: a hoard of coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.
Колев, К. 1977б: 125; Цончев, А. 1963: 65-66.

M M

DRASDEA (unknown)

Thr.

Not. Dign. XL, 49 (In provincia Thracia: *cohors tertia Valeria Bacarum, Drasdea*)

In the 4th and 5th c. a military unit was stationed in *Drasdea*, under the command of the dux *Moesiae Secundae*.

Kazarow, G. 1918a; TIB 6:254; Velkov, V. 1980: 130-131.

R I

Drashan (Драшан, Драшан) (Vratsa region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Necropolis, Thracian-Roman period, located 2 km N of the village. It contained cremation burials from the end of the 2nd – beginning of the 3rd c. Burial gifts accompanied the deceased on the pyre and were afterwards placed next to the urn. The grave was surrounded by stones in the shape of a rectangle. Finds: several bronze and a large number of clay vessels, produced locally; bronze coins of Caracala minted in *Hadrianopolis*, *Pautalia* and *Serdica*.

Николов, Б. 1996: 121.

D An

Drazhevo (Drajevo, Дражево) (Yambol region)
formerly: Atlii, Borisovo
Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5-0.6 km W of the village on the Azmak river. It was situated over an area of 1 ha. Sherds of pottery from the 2nd to the 4th c. have been found. Finds: a coin of Constantine I, kept in the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 18; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 103.

S B

Drenov (Дренов) (Lovech region)
formerly: Dryanovo
Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, 2nd - 4th c. and 13th - 14th c., located c. 0.5 km from the S bank of the Osam river, in the Batova district. Two Latin inscriptions have been found in the vicinity of the settlement. One contains a dedication to Jupiter and Juno - from the beginning of the 3rd c.; the second one, a limestone column, was dedicated to Diana (2nd c.).

Remains of an old cobblestone road are visible 1 km N of the village, in the Beli Kamak district.

A hoard of *denarii* and *antoniniani* from the 2nd to the 3rd c. was found in the course of road work between Dermantsi and Dragana.

Герасимов, Т. 1964б; Китов Г. и др. 1994; Миков, В. 1968: 41; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 208.

R G

Drinovo (Дриново) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Bahshishlar
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village. Sherds of pottery and tiles from the 2nd to the 4th c. have been found. Not far from there a votive tablet dedicated to the Thracian Horseman was discovered.

Settlement, located approx. 0.8 km from the village. Sherds of pottery, characteristic for 2nd - 4th c., have been found, as well as the foundations of buildings. Finds: a bronze *fibula*.

Fortress, located 3 km SE of the village, over an area of 40-50 daa. The wall is made of broken stone bound with mortar. Finds: a bronze statuette of Apollo; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; Byzantine coinage of Justinian I.

An unknown quantity of bronze coinage, part of which is in the Historical Museum of Popovo, minted at *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Odessos*, and *Tomi*, has been found.

Remains of a building are located 2 km to the SE of the village. Sherds of Roman pottery from the 2nd and 3rd c. have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 32-33; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929: 237; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Dropla (Дропла) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Toy kyusu, Dropiya
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village. Fragments of pottery have been found. Finds: an Ionian capital.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 36.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village.

Mound necropolis, consisting of two *tumuli*, located 0.8 km SE of the village.

S T

Dryanovets (Дряновец, Дряновец) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Redzheb kyoy
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd - 4th c., located 0.55 km N-NE of the village, near a spring. It was situated over an area of 5 ha.

Settlement, located 0.65 km E of the village, in the Teknetarla district, on a hillock which resembles a tell, over an area of c. 4 ha.

Settlement, 4th - 6th c., located 0.9 km SE of the village, N-NW of the *Tilicium* fortress. It is situated on sloping terrain orientated SE, over an area of approx. 5 ha.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.6 km W-SW.

S T

Dryanovets (Дряновец, Дряновец) (Razgrad region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd - 3rd c.), located 1 km S of the Poletto (Drakata) district. A large number of Roman silver and gold coins have been found. A hoard of 17 *solidi* was found in 1952 close to the Beli Lom river, and 539 silver coins (*antoniniani*) from the following emperors: Septimus Severus and his wife Julia Domna, Caracala and

his wife Plautilla, Elagabalus, Julia Maesa, Severus Alexander, Maximinus Thrax, Gordian III, Philip the Arab and his wife Otacilia, Trajan Decius and his wife Etruscila and their sons Herensius and Hostilianus. The majority (440) are coins of Trajan Decius.

At the end of the village there is a hilltop called Kulyata. A small Roman fortification, probably guarding the road, was situated here.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km E of the village, in the Shiryilu district. It was probably the site of a shrine (3rd c.). Finds: intact and fragmented marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman. One of the tablets carried a dedication in Latin, made by a legioneer or a veteran from the *legio I Italica*. Roman pottery and the hand of a bronze statue have also been found, as well as individual Roman coins.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 604; Иванов, Т., Ст. Стоянов 1985: 53; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 80-81; Явашов, А. 1933/34.

G R, G D

Dryanovets (Дряновец, Дряновец) (Ruse region)
formerly: Saarlari

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Approx. 0.20 km S from the village, in the Kyurdalan district have been found coins from the 2nd and 3rd c., coins of Philip II of Macedon, and scyphates from the 13th - 14th c.

Settlement, located 0.70 km SW of the village in the Dyuse district on the right bank of the Lom river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are scattered over the terrain. Most are from the 2nd to 4th c., but fragments from the 9th - 10th c. have also been recorded.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Kenes Mezarla district on the left of the road to the village of Bistrentsi. The terrain slightly slopes to the S. Part of it is covered by a forest, the rest is agricultural land. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are spread over the terrain. Finds: several Byzantine coins; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman, found in the Kenes Dere district, W of the settlement; an iron spear-head, found above Kenes Dere, in the Kuru Sart district; a tombstone slab of *Aurelius Aelianus*, a *custos armorum* (guardian of arms) of the *legio XVI Flavia*, placed by Iulius Marus. The inscription dates from the reign of Marcus Aurelius (AE 1939, 239).

Бешевлиев, В. 1951: 40, № 61; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 33.

D D

Dryanovo (Дряново, Дряново) (Yambol Region)
formerly: Kazaldzhiklii

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located 0.5 km SE of the village of Dryanovo, on a hilltop in the Hisarlaka district. It covers an area of 0.5-0.7 ha. The Chengene Dere river flows below it. The fortress is pentagonal in shape. The walls are preserved up to 1.00 m in height, with a thickness of 2.0-2.1 m. They were made in *opus incertum* of broken stones with white mortar. Fragments of pottery from the 4th - 6th c. has been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 18.

Settlement, located 0.4 km E-SE of the village, over an area approx. 1 ha. Fragments of domestic pottery from the 3rd to 4th c. have been found. Finds: a coin of Gordian III. The area was also inhabited in the Early Iron Age.

Илиев, Ил. 1980: 35.

Shrine, located in the highest part of Hisarlaka, immediately next to a *tumulus* called the Sarashka Mogila. A rectangular building has been found, with dimensions of 12 x 6.1 m, orientation N-S, wall thickness - 1.40 to 1.70 m. The height preserved is 0.25 to 0.40 m. Finds: 74 intact and fragmented votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (types A, B, C). The shrine is dated to the 2nd / 3rd c. The Regional Historical Museum of Yambol also has a votive tablet to Hera, found by chance close to the shrine.

Илиев, Ил. 1980; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108; 1988: 24.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1 km SE of the village of Dryanovo.

Демев, П. 1950б: 82.

S B

Dryanovski Manastir (Дряновски манастир, Дряновски манастир, Dryanovo Monastery) (Gabrovo region)
Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, situated above the Dryanovski Manastir, in the Boruna district, over an area of c. 0.8 ha. There is a wall in the S of the plateau, made of shaped limestone ashlar filled with broken stones and white mortar mixed with broken tiles. The wall is 35 m long. A gate has been excavated and a horseshoe-shaped tower which flanks it. In the interior the foundations of several buildings, probably dwellings, have been excavated. They were made of broken stones and mud. A small necropolis was found beside the tower. Finds: coins from Constantius II to Justinian I; pottery; iron artifacts (knives, awls etc.). They have been dated to the 4th - 6th c.

Милчев, Ам. 1979: 443-445.

V B

Dulovo (Дулово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Akkadanlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.7 km NW of the town, in the Kodzha Mesarlyk district. A great quantity of Roman domestic pottery and tiles is scattered on the terrain. During cultivation foundations of stone buildings have been found.

Necropolis, late antique, located approx. 1.7 km NW of the town, in the Kodzha Mesarlyk district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 65; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 12-13, № 20.

I B, M I

Durankulak (Дуранкулак) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Blatnitsa

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km from the village, on the N banks of the Durankulak lake, over an area of 2 ha. Pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been recorded.

Settlement, situated 2.5 km S of the village, on the SW bank of the Durankulak lake, over an area of 2 ha. Fragments of stones and construction material. Finds: a marble capital; pottery from Late Antiquity; coins of Anastasius I.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 36.

Settlement, located 3.5 km E-NE, in the Kartalskite Losya district, over flat terrain which extends to the coast in the E and SE. It covers an area of 20 ha. Fragments of stones, tiles, domestic pottery. Finds: coins from the 2nd to the 4th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 4.1 km N-NE of the village, in the Golyamata Mogila district.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 3.6 km E-NE of the village, in the Kartaliiskata Losya district. The necropolis is situated immediately N of the Roman settlement in the same district and is probably associated with it.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located in the E part of the village and SE of it, stretching in the N to the banks of the Durankulak lake.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 0.5 km W of the village, in the Garkova Mogila district.

S T

Dushantsi (Dušanci, Душанци) (Sofia region)

Thr.

Fortification, early Byzantine or medieval, located 2 km SE of the village, between the Topolnitsa district and the Kufarite river, over an area of 30 ha. A considerable quantity of tiles and stone have been found.

Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 32; TIB 6: 255.

R I

Dyadovo (Djadovo, Дядово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Dede kyoy, Dyadovo

Thr.

A large tell is situated N of the village. Material from Antiquity and the Middle Ages has also been recorded.

TIB 6: 247

M K

Dyankovo (Djankovo, Дяково) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kalovo

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period (4th c.), located immediately to the S of the village.

G R, G D

DYPTENSIS/ -IUM REGIO (at Balgarski Izvor) (terr. *Serdica*) (Lovech region)

ILBulg. 211

N Sh

***DYSYRA/-US** (ethn. Δυσυρηνος)

Thr.?

IGBulg. III/2, 1809

N Sh

Dyulevo (Djulevo, Дюлево) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Ayvazhik

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Yurta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement with a shrine to Hera, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Gradishte district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a bronze statuette of Hermes; marble votive tablets to Hera, Hera with the Nymphs, Zeus, Hermes, Hekate, and Cybele; lead mirrors; bronze and iron objects; bronze coins of Caracala,

Philip the Arab, Constantine II, and Theodosius I. A mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, at the Tserov Dol estuary. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a silver coin of Caracala. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village, in the Polyanite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located on the right bank of the Dolna Kalavashitsa river, in the Ravnishteto district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Ботушарова, А. 1948; Делирадев, П. 1953: 225; Цончев, Д. 1938: 132-133; 1948a: 192-194, обр. 48, 49a, 49b, 50a, 50b, 51; 1963: 87; IGBulg. III/1, 1057-1066; Kazarow, G. 1929b: 308, No 1, 311, No 3, 10, 312, NoNo 17-19.

N G

Dyulino (Djulino, Дюлино) (Varna region)

formerly: Ayvazhik

Moes. Sec.

Roman road station (*Scatre*), located W of the village.

Fortress, late antique, located S of the village on a hilltop known as Gradishteto. Remains of the N wall with towers, the foundations of buildings, bricks and stones, as well as pottery from Late Antiquity have been found.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 35; Шкорни, К. 1930: 227-228.

M I

Dzhanka (Djanka, Джанка) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Dere kyoy

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Iron Age, Roman and early Byzantine period, located 1.5 km W of the village, in the Tash Aul district. The

W ridge is further reinforced with a wall of broken stones. The external face of the wall is made of crudely cut ashlar. The gate is in the W approach and is protected by a bastion.

G N

Dzhulyunitsa (Djulunica, Джулюница) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mound necropolis, Roman period (20 – 30s of the 3rd c.), located approx. 0.5 km E of the Dzhulyunitsa railway station, not far from the Lefedzha river. One of the *tumuli*, with a height of 2.5 m and diameter of 32 m, has been excavated. Nine burials (pit cremations) have been found.

Луцаев, Ам., П. Станев 1987.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km E of the Dzhulyunitsa railway station in the Mogilkite district. Two of the *tumuli* have been excavated. No burials have been found in one of them; in the other sixteen inhumation burials were discovered.

Цочев, М. 1985: 166

Fortress, early Byzantine, located S of the village on the Imaneto hill. The fortress occupied an area of approx. 1.2 ha. The structure was made of small stone blocks bound with mortar with a mixture of broken bricks. Excavations have identified layers from the 5th and 6th c.

Бомов, К. 1984: 115

P V, I Ts

Dzhulyunitsa (Djulunica, Джулюница) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

On a slope at a bend in the Yantra river, 1 km NE of the village, tiles and domestic pottery characteristic for Late Antiquity have been found. It was probably a non-fortified settlement.

Krauß, R. 2006: 309, No 50.

D D

E

Edinakovtsi (Edinakovci, Единаковци) (Shumen region)
former: Burhanlar
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Chaushtarla district. The exact area has not been established due to cultivation. Over a comparatively large area remains of broken stone, mortar and fragments of domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: coinage from the 2nd to the 4th c. *Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 25.*

D A

Edrevo (Едрево) (Stara Zagora region)
former: Balabanlii
Thr., Haem.

Necropolis, consists of twenty-two *tumuli*, located 1 km NW of the village in the Koshukleri district. The Chervena Mogila *tumulus* is situated c. 0.20 km E of the village, and another *tumulus* – a little further to the E. *Койчев, Н. 1997a; 1997b.*

N S

Efreytor Bakalovo (Efreytor Bakalovo, Ефрейтор Бакалово) (Dobrich region)
former: Baraklar
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Shrine, late Iron Age and early Roman period, located 2.3 km N of the village, in the Gylgelik district on a narrow rocky peninsula on the right (E) bank of the Suha Reka river, over an area of 0.01 ha. Remains of the shrine have been identified. Finds: pottery; weapons; ornamentation; coinage from the 3rd c. BCE to the end of the 2nd/beginning of the 3rd c. CE. *Торбатов, С. 2006.*

S T

*EITAZYNA, see ITAZYNA

N Sh

*EITRIZA/-UM (ethn. *Ειτριζης: κωμήται Ειτριζηνοι, κομηρχία Ειτριζηνή*) (terr. *Philippopolis*, belonged to *comarchia Eitrizene*) (near Hisar, Plovdiv region)
IGBulg. III/1, 1474

N Sh

EITRIZENE COMARCHIA, see *EITRIZA

N Sh

Ekzarh Yossif (Ekzarh Josif, Екзарх Йосиф) (Ruse region)
former: Kara Kodzhali
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.
Fragments of pottery characteristic for the period between the 2nd to the 6th c. have been found 3.5 km N of the village, in the vicinity of a spring, in the Tendzika district.

Archaeological finds characteristic of the Roman period have been found 4 km N of the village in the Tendzika district. This is probably a structure of settlements connected with the previous one. *Krauß, K. 2006: 335, No No 121-122.*

D D

Elena (Елена) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
associated with the villages of: Boevtsi, Gorni Chukani, Dolni Genovtsi, Dolni Chukani, Kazatsi, Kilazhovtsi, Lapnivishkovtsi, Maitanyatsi, Mladenovtsi, Neyuvtsi, Novachkini, Parchovtsi, Razpopovtsi, Sindzirts, Tinkovo, Uoi.
Moes. Sec.
Fortress, late antique, located c. 0.5 km S of the town in the Kaleto district. *Рамев, Р. 1982: 189, № 337.*

P V

Elenovo (Еленово) (Sliven Region)
formerly: Karadzha Muratl
Thr.

Settlement, located 2.25 km NW in a valley open to the S, towards the Yuren river, over an area of 4.5 ha. Fragments of ceramics from the 1st to 4th c. have been found. Finds: hoard of 17 silver Roman *denarii* and antoniniani of Caracala, Elagabalus, Julia Domna, Julia Mamaea, Julia Maesa, Maximinus I, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Philip II and Constantine I. *Койчев, К. 1997a: 475; Велков, Кр. 1999: 26.*

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village at the S foot of the Sveti Ilia hills on a comparatively low right bank of the Velichkova river, over an area of 37.5 ha. Shards of pottery from the period between 1st and 4th c. have been found

K V, V I

Eleshnitsa (Eleşnica, Елешница) (Plovdiv Region)
Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located S of the village (at

present situated at the bottom of the new reservoir). In the plain on the left bank of the river, in the Yurtata district, there are traces of a large antique settlement with a necropolis consists of four *tumuli*. Finds: Roman imperial coinage.

Necropolis, located E of the Roman settlement along an old river terrace. *Цончев, Д. 1960b: 210; 1963: 77.*

M M

Elhovo (Елхово) (Stara Zagora Region)
formerly: Chatal tepe

Thr.

An architectural complex around an inner courtyard, c. 60 x 40 m with an area of 2400 sq. meters has been excavated 3 km SE of the village. It consists of three sections, built at different periods, and includes dwellings, baths, and storerooms. A water supply system consists of clay pipes and a fountain. A lime pottery-kiln has been found beyond the complex. The complex functioned between the end of the 2nd c. and the first half of the 5th c. It subsequently was flooded by the Chatalka reservoir.

Roshava Dragana burial mound, located in the vicinity of the complex. A *crepis* with a diameter of 80 m was built at its base, with a thickness of c. 1 m. It was made of limestone ashlar, joined by iron clasps. Four antique burials have been unearthed – one inhumation and three cremation. The latter are accompanied by exceptionally rich burial gifts and date from the middle of the 1st c. to the beginning of the 2nd c.

Fortress, located 1.5 km from the village, in the Gradishteto district with an almost square shape and c. 0.3 ha.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1986: 9-17; Велков, Ив. 1933b: 180; Динчев, В. 1997: 68-70; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 116; Николов, Д. 1984: 41-49; Wendel, M. 2005: 291, No 536.

M K

Elshitsa (Elshica, Elšica, Елшица) (Pazardzhik Region)
formerly: Arnautkoy
Thr.

Settlement, located 5 km NE, in the Yurta district. Remains of the walls of buildings, ceramics and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity of the village.

Settlement, located 1.5 km W in the Todorova Koria district. Fragments of ceramics and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity of the village.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village to the W in the Polenite district. Fragments of ceramics and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity of the village.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village to the W in the Chitakinite district. Fragments of ceramics and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity of the village.

Settlement, located 3-4 km N of the village in Slepcha district. Fragments of ceramics, domestic pottery, and mortar have been found. Mound necropolis is located in the vicinity of the village.

Цончев, Д. 1963: 12-13; Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 555.

N G

EMPORION PIRETENSIIUM (Gorsko Kosovo, Горско Косово) (Veliko Tarnovo Region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Emporion Piretensium, Roman, located c. 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Hisarlaka district. At present at the bottom of the Alexander Stamboliyski reservoir. The *emporion* is only known from epigraphical data. Two inscriptions come from here mentioning the name on a bilingual inscription, written over a measurement table with various units of measurements. The third inscription with the name of the *emporion* contained a dedication and was found in the village of Slomer. There is discussion among scholars about the location of the *emporion*. The strongest arguments are in favor of the village of Gorsko Kosovo, where the inscriptions have been found.

Бинев, М. 2002: 200; Велков, В. 1982a: 41; Геров, Б. 1950a: 21; 1954: 113; Поулантер, А. 1994: 17; Султов, Б. 1961: 242-243; Тачева, М. 1994: 118; 2000: 64, 141; Цзров, Ив. 2006; Шкорпил, К. 1892: 84-87; CIL III, NoNo 12415, 12417; Gerov, B. 1969: 18-19; IGBulg. II, 695; ILBulg. 400, 401, 443; Kalinka, E. 1906: № 201; Zawadzki, T. 1964.

Fortress, late antique, located c. 10 km SE of the village
Султов, Б. 1977: 13.

I Ts

Enevo (Енево) (Dobrich Region)
formerly: Esirdzha
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2.35 km SE of the village, in the Kurvena (Kirimtiykite) district on a peninsula above a dry river bed, bordering to the NE and the SW on two short valleys. It is

situated over a slightly inclined ground sloping to the SE, and covers 150 daa. Fragments of ceramics and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a section of a column.

Shrine, found within the area of the settlement in the Kurvena district. Finds: three votive tablets dedicated to the Thracian Horseman. It appears that this shrine should be associated with several ancient *gemae* mentioned in a remark in K. Škopil's notes (the location there is given as Karapelit, at present the Kurvena district, which falls in the area of the village of Enevo). *AKIII: a. e. 629, л. 7; Vulpe, R. 1938: 231.*

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.25 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.95 km E-SE of the village, in the Kodzha Mesarlak district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.8 km E of the village.

S T

Enina (Енина) (Stara Zagora Region)

Thr.

Remains of a fortification on a hill on the left bank of the Stara Reka (Enina Reka) river. Two periods of the existence of the settlement have been established – 5th/6th c. and the 9th/14th c. *TIB 6: 260-261.*

R I

---**ENSIS** (*vicus*, or ethn.)

Thr.

CIL XIII, 1843, Lugdunum

N Sh

***ERGISSA/-US** (ethn. *Εργισσηνός*) (near *Augusta Traiana*, Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1593

N Sh

ERITE (Εριτε) (S of Bliznatsi village) (Varna Region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Plin. Nat. Hist. 4, 11, 45; Tab. Peut. (ab) Odessos XI (m.p. usque ad) Erite XVI (usque ad) Templo Iovis XVI (usque ad) Mesambria; Geogr. Rav. 4, 6. 8 (Erete).

Roman road station on the *Mesambria – Odessos* road, identified with the remains in the Kula district, on the left bank of the Kamchia river, approx. 4-5 km S of the village of Bliznatsi. Remains of stone walls and white mortar appear on the terrain. From the

E and the S the fortification is separated from the sea coast and Kamchia river by high rocks. The land connection was ensured through the NW corner, which is defended by a wall. A three aisle basilica with a *baptisterium* have been found within the fortress. The excavations of the basilica have revealed marble architectural details and it is dated between the 5th and 6th c.

Велков, В. 1959а: 89; Покровски, С. 1940/42; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 179-180. Шкорпила, К. 1892: 44. 1905: 525-526; IGBulg. I/2, NoNo 305, 305.

M I

****ESTRACEA/-UM?** (epith. *Εστρακενός*) (near Sliven, Sliven region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1766

N Sh

Evlogievo (Евлогиево) (Pleven Region)

formerly: Slatina

Moes. Inf.

Two settlements, prehistoric, located 0.5 km W of the present day village, on the road to Debovo in the vicinity of the village of Evlogievo, alongside the ancient water-conduit in the Trufandu district. The water-conduit was found during road construction work on the road to Evlogievo. The conduit was probably connected with Kaleto – an antique settlement in the vicinity of another village, that of Musalievo.

Митова-Джоновна, А. 1979: 45.

T N

Evrenozovo (Евренозово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Evrenozovo, Evrenes kyoy

Thr., Haem.

Mound necropolis, located 2.5 km E of the village of Evrenozovo on the road to Zvezdets in the Bakaren Izvor district. Fifty-one *tumuli* have been documented, in nine of which there are remains of dolmens. Between the *tumuli* there are slabs of destroyed dolmens and it is difficult to establish their number. The earliest burials in the necropolis are from the Early Iron Age. The latest is a tomb from Late Antiquity with a rectangular chamber and a vaulted cover with dimensions of 2.20 x 2.40 m, built of broken stone bound with mortar and broken ceramic fragments.

Archeological excavations were conducted in the Bakaren izvor and Lakite districts in 2003. Dolmen, not covered by a *tumulus*, as well as in four *tumuli* have been excavated. In one the *tumuli* there was a dolmen, used many times. The last burials were from the second half of the 4th c. CE. In

front of the dolmen there was a Roman burial.

In Tumulus No 1 were found two burials from the middle and second half of the 3rd c. In Tumulus No 2 was excavated a tomb made of stone with a rectangular chamber and a vaulted cover, dating from the end of the 4th c. It is not clarified in the literature whether there were two tombs in the necropolis or if it had been excavated earlier. Tumulus No3 has a symbolic burial that can be dated from the 3rd – 4th c. CE.

Азре, А. 2004в; Делев, П. 1984: 47; 1990: 152-153, No No 2, 3; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 340-341, № 41, 354, № 5, 356-359, NoNo 14, 19; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 109.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 5 km SW of Evrenozovo on the upper course of the Souksu river, on the ridge above the NW coast, at the border with the village of Granichar. It is a concentration of many *tumuli*, with a heights of between 1 and 2 m. There is no information about dating.

Делев, П. 1990: 152, № 2; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 356, № 15; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 109.

Mound necropolis, located c. 0.7 km SE of the above necropolis. It consists of a large *tumulus* 10 m high and several small *tumuli* grouped around it. There is no information on their dating.

Делев, П. 1990: 152, № 2; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 356, № 15.

Settlement, located c. 4 km SW of the village on the upper course of the Souxu river. A large quantity of ceramic shards were scattered on the surface over a large area. Remain of buildings' stone foundations has been found.

Делев, П. 1990: 152, № 1; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 354, № 5, 356, № 14; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 109; Фол, Ал. 1982: 18, 24.

K G

Ezerche (Езерче, Езерче) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Ezerdzhe, Ezerets

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located at the N end of the present day village, on the left bank of the village stream. Stones from buildings and tiles, as well as domestic pottery from the respective period strewn over the terrain. Fragments of male armor (*lorica hamata*). During the construction of a house in the village of Ezerche, 249 silver Roman coins were found at a depth of 0.30-0.40 m. The earliest come from the reign of Vespasian, but the most numerous are those of Gordian III, followed by Philip the Arab and Trajan Decius. Finds: a hoard of silver Roman

coinage (2nd – 3rd c.); two well shaped ashlar; two tombstones, one with an inscription in Latin, and another with an inscription in Greek; a marble votive tablet with an image of the Danubian Horsemen. A small fortification was built in the centre of the present day village of Ezerche, over the ridge of a tell.

Settlement, 3rd – 4th c., located 4 km NW of the Devisil district. Fragmented domestic pottery from the period is scattered over the terrain. A prehistoric tell is situated on the other bank opposite the dry river bed.

Иванов, Т., Ст. Стоянов 1985: 53; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 82; Юркува, Й. 1985: 60; Kazarow, G. 1938а: 196, No 2; Tudor, D. 1960: 344, No 153.

G R, G D

Ezerets (Езерец, Езерец) (Dobrich Region)

formerly: Satalmash

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the Tuharnitsata district, on the S outskirts of the village over a slightly sloping terrain on the left (N) bank of a dry river bed, over 0.5-0.6 ha. Remains of stone walls, tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd to the 4th c. have been found. Finds: clay pipes from a water supply system.

Бобчева, А. 1985: 19.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.5 km NW of the village in the Kanyova Mogila district.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 0.1-0.5 km N of the outskirts of the village in the Velcheva Mogila district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1 km NE of the village.

B I

Ezerovo (Езерово) (Varna Region)

formerly: Malki Aladan, Aladan Malki

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located SW of the village. Finds: a Greek inscription.

IGBulg. I/2, 281 bis.

Fortress, located in the vicinity of the village. No information about the exact location.

Пауев, Р. 1982: 192; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 45, 104.

M I

F

Fakia (Fakiya, Fakiya, Факия) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Phokas, (Phocas kale, Fakiisko kale, Sveti Georgi), located c. 0.5 km from the village of Fakia at the top of the peak Sveti Georgi. The fortress was built of stone, brick and mortar in *opus mixtum*. At their height the mortar of the walls is pink. late antique pottery has been found on the surface.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 144, № 4; Гълъбов, Ив. 1957а: 69-70; Делев, П. 1990: 158, № 2; Делирадев, Делев, П. и др. 1982: 349, № 3; П. 1953: 106; TIB 6: 262.

Settlement, located c. 4 km S-SW of the village of Fakia, in Kartalov Dol, in the vicinity of the Druma district, where the Roman road *Anchialus - Hadrianopolis* ran. A large quantity of Roman tiles and domestic pottery, as well as Roman coinage has been found on the ground. Probably K. Škorpil had this site in mind, which he determined as a road station. This is most likely the road station of *Sadame*, located by many scholars at Fakia.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 142; 1946: 99; Велков, В. 1959а: 277; 1965: 98; Велков, В., Тънкова-Заимова 1958: 277; Горова, Б. 1980: 12; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 352-353, № 1; Парашкевов, С. 1943: 15, 18; Шкорпил, К. 1885: 12; 1888: 69; 1934: 10; Detschew, D. 1976: 409; Jireček, K. 1886: 161; Tomaschek, W. 1887: 40; 1980: 79.

Road pavement. The pavement can be traced S of the village of Fakia. The level of the road is slightly above the ground and made of broken stone. On both sides curb-stones are preserved. The width of the road is 8 m. To the N the road leads to the village of Fakia, and to the SW towards the col on the W side of Shavovo Kale towards the village of Strandzha mountain (*Asticus mons*). These remains have been identified with the *Anchialus - Deultum - Hadrianopolis* Roman road, described in *Itinerarium Antonini*. This road which runs around Strandzha along the W periphery is different from that given in the *Tabula Peutingeriana* - the *Anchialus - Cenopurio - Perinthos* road, crossing Strandzha mountain in the middle.

Горова, Б. 1980: 12-13; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 352-353, 360; Шкорпил, В., К. Шкорпил 1885: 12-13; 1888: 68-69.

Mound necropolis No 1 Paparitsa, the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 4th c., located 5 km S-SE of the village of Fakia to the W of the confluence of the Paparitsa and Fakia rivers in the Paparitsa district. Mound diameters vary from 3 to 9 m, height from 0.30 to 1.50 m. Excavations were carried out in 1994 and 1995. Inhumation burials.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004; Дражева, Ц., М. Балабанова-Иванова 1995; 1996.

Mound necropolis No 2, 3rd - the beginning of 4th c., located approx. 5 km SE of the Fakia village, to the E of the confluence of the Paparitsa river and the Fakia river in the Bornazov Bair district. Mound diameters vary from 3 to 9 m and height from 0.30 to 1.50 m. Excavations were carried out in 1994. Inhumation burials.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004; Дражева, Ц., М. Балабанова-Иванова 1995.

Mound necropolis No 3, Bornazov bair, 3rd - beginning of the 4th c., located c. 5 km SE of Fakia on the E side of the confluence of the Paparitsa river at the village of Fakia, in the Bornazov Bair district. Mound diameters vary from 3 to 9 m height from 0.30 to 1.50 m. Excavations were carried out in 1994. Inhumation burials.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004; Дражева, Ц., М. Балабанова-Иванова 1995.

Mound necropolis No 4 Borovata Gora, 3rd - the beginning of 4th c., located approx. 5km SE of the village of Fakia on the E side of the confluence of the Paparitsa river and the Fakia river, in the Borovata Gora district. Mound diameters vary from 3 to 9 m, height from 0.30 to 1.50 m. Excavations were carried out in 1994. Inhumation burials.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004; Дражева, Ц., М. Балабанова-Иванова 1995; 1996.

Mound Necropolis No 5, Roman period, located approx. 5km SE of the village of Fakia on the E side of the confluence of the Paparitsa and Fakiya rivers. The necropolis has been entirely destroyed by looters.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004: 79, 90.

Mound necropolis No 6, Roman period, located approx. 5 km SE of the village of Fakia to the E of the confluence of the Paparitsa and Fakia rivers. The necropolis has been completely destroyed by looters.

Балболова-Иванова, М., Ц. Дражева 2004: 79, 82, 90.

see *Sadame*

KG

Feldfebel Dyankovo (Feldfebel Djankovo, Фелдфебел Дянково) (Dobrich region)

Formerly: Bayram bunar, Bayram punar, Feldfebel-Denkovo *Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, located 0.95 km S-SW of the village, over even ground with a slight slope to the left (W) bank of a dry river, over 50 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.35 km W-SW of the village in the Yuktarla district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.2 km S-SE of the village in the Kurtibishlyar district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.45 km NE of the village in the Kashlata district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km S-SE of the village in the Chengenemeshe district.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.8 км S-SE of the village in the Karatekenlik district.

ST

FOSSATUM (between Golitsa and Bulair) (Varna region) *Moes. Sec.*

Proc. De aedif. IV, 148 (Φοσσάτον).

Fortress, probably situated between the present day villages of Golita (Gulitsa) and Bulair (Belibe, Byala voda), on the *Marcianopolis - Anchialus* road.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 142.

RI

Fotinovo (Фотиново) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Fetibolar

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Roman and medieval periods, located E of the village in the Popskoto district, with a rectangular form, over 2.5 daa. The fortress walls are 2 m thick, built of broken stone bound with mortar. Foundations of buildings made of limestone ashlar. The foundations of a small rectangular tower, which defended the entrance, have been preserved. In the Middle Ages a single nave church, storage rooms, etc. were built. Finds: bronze *fibulae*; iron weapons; silver and bronze Roman republican and Imperial coins from the 1st c. BCE to the mid of the 3rd c. CE.

GN

Fotinovo (Фотиново) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Foten

Thr.

Settlement, located E of the village in the Karchuna district, on the left bank of the Vacha river. Shards of domestic pottery dated 4th - 6th c. over an area of 20-30 daa.

Necropolis, located 8 km NE of the village in the Slivata district. Burials covered by slabs without human remains. Burial gifts: an iron buckle with a bronze end (5th - 6th c.).

Василев, Р. и др. 1987: 277; Gerasimova-Tomova, V. 1990.

NG

G

Gaber (Габер) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyurgenlii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortified settlement, located approx. 3.1 km NW of the village in the Kale Eri district. It occupies a high, rocky peninsula encircled on the W, N and E by a dry valley which begins in the vicinity of Dobrin village. The fortified wall is approx. 250 m long and blocks the rocky peninsula to the S and SW. Except for the tower at the single gate, there is no evidence of the existence of other towers. On the outer side of the wall a circular ditch, from 3 to 5 m wide and 1 to 1.50 m deep, was dug. No buildings have been identified. A typical small curved iron dagger discovered during the excavations should be taken as proof that the terrain was inhabited in the late Iron Age. According to informal reports, Roman and Byzantine coins from the time of emperor Constantine I to our time, were discovered here in the past. In view of the lack of definite stratigraphic and chronological context, the dating of the fortification cannot be defined with certainty. It relates generally to Late Antiquity and is defined as a fortified settlement. According to numismatic material, it seems to have been built in the 4th c. The lack of clear traces of construction in the interior, as well as the appearance of the fortified system, indicates not a fortified settlement, but a late antique fortress-refuge (*refugium*), used by the local people in times of danger.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 32; Торбатов, С. 2002а: 315-318; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 498; Kalinka E. 1906: Col. 358.

Settlement, located 2.6 km NW of the village, in the district of Kurucheshma. It occupies a high plateau above the right (NW) side of a dry valley. In the N and E the territory of the settlement is limited by two short ravines across the dry valley, with an area of 85 daa. Pottery and coins from 2nd - 4th c. have been recorded.

B I

Gabrovo = Bata**Gabrovitsa** (Gabrovica, Габровица) (Pazardzhik region)*Thr*

Settlement, located W of the village. Also a mound necropolis consists of ten *tumuli*. Finds: a marble votive

tablet to the Thracian Horseman. Remains of a Roman road have been recorded.

Баласчев, Г. 1942: 48; Батаклиев, Ив. 1925/26: 210; 1969: 687; Геров, Б. 1961: 95; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 64.

N G

Gabrovo (Габрово) (Gabrovo region)*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Fortified settlement, late antique, located 2.3 km NE of the town of Gabrovo in the Gradishte district, over an area of 2.4 ha. First fortified at the beginning of the 4th c. Defences were established consist of a ditch and a stone wall. The defences encircled a quadrangular area with dimensions of 220 x 210 m, and was 5.20 m wide and 2.60 m deep. Two corner quadrangular towers were added, built in *opus implectum* bound with mud. The two entrances are to the E. Inside the *fosse* a stone wall was erected, 2.20 m wide, constructed using the same technique as the *fosse* towers and fortified by a quadrangular tower (7.50 x 6.60 m).

After the enlargement of the settlement in the middle of the 4th c. the stone wall encircled the area on three sides. It was 340 m long and 2-3.1 m wide. The wall was strengthened to the E by rectangular and U-shaped towers while three sets of steps were affixed to the inner side of the wall. The fosse located 2.20 m in front of the wall was destroyed to the N and S, but preserved to the E. The entrances of the first and second construction periods coincide. Above the main entrance (to the E) a tower was raised while the S was flanked with a bastion with dimensions of 3.20 x 3.70 m. All defences were made in *opus mixtum*, with a four-line brick band and mortar mixed with broken brick. After the fire that destroyed the fortification during the attacks of the Huns in 441-447, the reconstruction of the fortification system included the *proteihisma* to the N of the main entrance, 2.20 m wide (stones bound with mortar). A postern gate, 1.60 m wide, was investigated here.

Remains of a three-nave Christian basilica were discovered in the highest part of the area. Its dimensions are 28.30 x 11.10 m, and the wall thickness is 1-1.30 m. It has a single narthex and a semicircular apse which at the end of 5th c. was transformed into a three-wall apse. It was built of stones and mud and had a height of 0.90 m in *opus mixtum*. In the 6th c. a three-section extension with a semicircular apse (dimensions of 17.80 x 6 m), was added in the N. The extension was made of stones bound with mud. It was probably a *baptisterium*.

The foundations of 45 structures were excavated. Two had

craftsmen functions (glass and iron workshops) and the rest were dwellings and stores. Initially they were buildings with a ground floor built of stones and mud and an upper level made of a frame-built construction and adobe. Short walls outlined yard spaces. After the middle of 5th c. the walls were transformed and rebuilt over an enlarged area with an inner functional division.

One-nave church, 6th c., located 180 m to the E of the fortified territory. The church has a semicircular apse, narthex and exonarthex. To the S a two-section *baptisterium* was attached. The total dimensions of the church are 21.20 x 7.50 m (with *baptisterium* 10.70 m). It was built of stones and mud and had a wall width of 0.80 m. A peculiarity is a deviation of the axis of the building to the NE of 26 degrees. Around it was investigated a necropolis (80 graves) with graves hewn in the rock. The presence of charcoal, and the custom of putting the palms of the hands on the pelvis, crossing of knees, placement of a belt over the shoulder, and presence of glass beads sewn on the sleeves all show Alano-Sarmatian features at the settlement, probably as federates. Finds: everyday objects of iron, copper, bronze, glass, and bone; coins from Constantine I to Justin II.

Койчева, К. 1986; 1991; 1992; 1994; 2002; Мулчев, Ам., К. Койчева 1978a; Kojceva, K. 1990: 162-165.

R Y

Gabrovo (Габрово) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Balgarsko Gabrovo, Tursko Gabrovo

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located 0.25 km W of the village, in the Tsarkvishteto district. Finds: two marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; pottery; several bronze statuettes of horses; 750 Roman coins of emperors Hadrian to Hostilian.

Колев, К. 1978: 196.

Settlement and necropolis, Roman period, located 0.9 km W of the village, in the Baalak Kaya district. Sherds of domestic pottery and fragments of tiles have been found over an area of 10 daa. Graves constructed of slab stones have been found in the vicinity.

G N

Gagovo (Гарово) (Targovishte region)*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, located 5 km SE of the village. Foundations of stone slabs and mortar can be seen. On the terrain pottery from the early Roman period has been recorded. Finds: a

statuette of Apollo.

Settlements, Roman and early medieval, located 3 km S of the village. Finds: pottery (bowls, pots, *amphorae*) typical for the Roman period (1st - 3rd c.) and the Middle Ages; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Fortress, late antique, located 4 km N of the village over an area of 12-13 daa. It has the form of a polygon and an entrance from the SE. Foundations were built of broken stone bound with mortar.

Fortress, late antique, located 5 km N of the village, over an area of 12 daa. Protected by a moat and a *fosse* to the E, W and S, it has an irregular shape with approx. dimensions of 150 x 80 m.

A marble votive tablet devoted to the Thracian Horseman was found in the vicinity of the village, bearing the inscription *Heroni ebistithia*.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 23; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Galabets (Gulubets, Gálábec, Гълъбец) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Gyuvenchler

Thr.

Fortress, located 1 km E of the village, on the crest of the Golemiya Hisar ridge, over an area of more than 5 daa. Remains of fortified walls and a stone tower are visible. Finds: domestic pottery from the 2nd to 4th c.; coins.

Аладжов, Д. 1994: 114-115; 1997: 63-64.

V K

Galabovo (Gulubovo, Gálábovo, Гълъбово) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Novosel

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located NE of the village, on the Gradishteto height. Foundations of buildings and fragments of pottery were discovered. Finds: a bronze statuette of Herakles.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located on a mountain 1.5 km SE of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Asclepius.

Ботушарова, А. 1948: 53; Cončev, D. 1950; IGBulg, III/1, 1407-1408; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 681-708.

M M

Galata (Γαλατα) (Lovech region)*Thr. (?)*, *Moes. Inf.*, *Dac. Rip.*

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.5 km SE of the village in the Lakite district. Sherds of pottery and coins from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been recorded. Finds: a bronze statuette of Apollo; a bronze head of a woman. A preserved section of an old road is located on the outskirts of the village – 1 km to the W.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 24; Велков, Ив., Данов 1938: 441-442; Герасимов, Т. 1977: 23; Иширков, А. 1932; Регистър ПК: 74.

RG

Garchinovo (Gurchinovo, Gârčinovo, Гърчиново) (Targovishte region)*Moes.*, *Moes. Inf.*

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village. On the terrain were recorded pottery (bowls, pots, *amphorae*) and other materials from the 3rd and 4th c.

A number of bronze containers and surgical instruments were discovered in a grave built into a *tumulus* on the left bank of the Cherni Lom river. The material dates from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km S of the village. It has irregular form. К. Škorpil reports that the fortress had four towers and two gates. In the NE part there are traces of a ditch and a bank.

Кацаров, Г. 1934в: 59-62; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

SI

Gavrailovo (Гавраилово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Dermen Dere

Thr., *Haem.*

Settlement, located in the Kasabata district. Next to it is a tell from the Neolithic and Eneolithic age. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the Roman period have been recorded. Finds: iron arrow-heads; a silver pot; a bronze grave-lamp; a bronze buckle; coins – Hellenistic and Roman, Миков, В. 1933: 75; Табаков, С. 1911: 563-566.

Fortresses, Roman and medieval periods, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Hisar locality, on a peak. Foundations of an old monastery were discovered at the site. Finds: a coin from emperor Galien.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 252; Иречек, К. 1899: 704; Шкорпил, Х. 1886: 10, 24-26; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 48, 65.

NS

****GEICESA/G(E)ICETHIA/GINCISA/GINCATIA/GICENTIA?** (epith. Γεικεσηνος, Γινκισ, Γεικεθηνος, Γικεντιηνος, Γινкат., Γεικα[---]) (near Lozen, Haskovo region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1807-1811, 1813

N Sh

***GEIZAGERUM/-A** (ethn. Γειζαγρηνος; καμήται Γειζαγρηνοι) (terr. Philippopolis, belonged to *comarchia Eitrizene*) (near Hisar, Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1474

N Sh

Gela (Γελα) (Smolyan region)*Thr.*, *Rhod.*

An early Christian religious centre was located on the NE periphery of the village in the Manastira (Chair Manastir) district. Two churches are known, as well as remains of other buildings, a large necropolis and probably a well (in the Vartolya district).

The complex of buildings was built on three terraces on a steep slope running from W to E. In 1909, during the construction of a new church on the lowest part of the slope, a single-apse Christian basilica built in *opus mixtum* with a floor of square bricks was found. Finds: a glass wall mosaic; a stone tablet with a cross; two *pithoi*.

A second church was found during archeological excavations 50 m SW of the first one, on the higher part of the slope. It is 30 m long and 14.8 m wide excluding the annexes to the N and S. The building has a three-section narthex; the central part is a rectangle with an inscribed T-cross whose E part forms a pre-altar space in the total width of the building, to the E a trapezoid part forms a spacious *deambulatorium*. In the proportions between its separate parts a 2:1 correlation was established. The floor is covered with large round ceramic tiles combined with rectangular ones. The narthex was carved in the rock, to the centre and N, isolated by a wall from the interior, the nave reached through stairs. In the annex to the SE corner there is a thalasson and pavement of a gallery in front of the S wall. The building was built in mixed brickwork with mortar. The walls are up to 0.85 m thick with bricks sizes of 0.29 x 0.29 x 0.05 m. Finds: parts of columns; a biphora; a capital for a semi-column; a column with an inscribed cross; window glass; pottery (4th – 6th c.); a gold coin from Justinian I used as Haron's obol in a plastered over grave covered with slabs in the S part of the narthex; parts of a *pithoi*; other vessels; glass beads; nails with decorative heads etc.

A third church building was discovered between the two churches. This church had burnt down like the other churches. Part of the interior colored in blue and pink plaster is preserved and in the fill – broken glass and sherds of vases. Its outlines show that the building was large. It has not been thoroughly studied. The necropolis nearby covers 10 daa and its graves are constructed with *tegulae* and stone chambers. No data exist for reconstruction of the complex after a big fire in 6th c.

Necropolis, located in the N part of the Gela valley in the Zaeuite district. A total of twenty-five *tumuli* were excavated, six of which contained burials from the 2nd – 3rd c. They were located in close proximity (up to 5 m) to one another. The *tumuli* are piled over a shallow pit below them or a cremation. At the base they are encircled by stones and the mound of stone and earth is almost level with the surroundings. Finds: sherds of crude pots; coal; bones of small animals; small gifts; hand-made pottery; foreign red slip ceramics; glass; jewellery; weapons; bronze and silver coins dating from the period of emperors Antoninus Pius and Elagabalus.

Water-main, located NW of the village, in the Keremidnitsata district, just above the totally discovered church. The church was located 3.5 km SW of the village, in Mecho selishte locality. It is suggested that the water-main comes from the Golyam Perelik peak and continues through Manastira to the Vetrivo bortse and Sveti Ilia localities, situated NE of the village. The water-main was built of tiles (*imbrices*) on a clay pad.

A Roman road was traced approx. 2 km S of the village going SW past the peak Golyam Perelik.

Necropolis was found SW of the village at the Gradishteto fortress at approx. 2 km in the district Grobishteto. A burial was found from 2nd – 3rd c. under a low filling with red slip vessels.

Najdenova, V. 1972; TIB 6: 266; Vaklinova, M. 1987; 1999.

MV

GELEGETIURUM REGIO ([re]gion[e] Gelegetio [rum], or Gelegetic [a]) (at Nevsha) (terr. Marcianopolis) (Varna region)

Мурчев 1961, 15, 152 CE

N Sh

Gelemenovo (Γελεμεново) (Pazardzhik region) annexed Denis Beglii*Thr.*

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, on the left bank of the Elshishka river. Foundations of buildings, tiles and domestic pottery, in addition to a mound necropolis consists of six *tumuli*, have been recorded.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 467.

NG

GELUPARA (Γελουπαρα: κόμης Γελουπαρων) (near Pizus) IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

GEMELLOMUNTIS (Γεμελλομούντες) (Varna or Burgas region)*Moes. Sec. ?*, *Haem. ?*

Fortress, late antique, located on the road *Marcianopolis – Anchialus*, probably nearer *Anchialus*.

Безевлиев, В. 1970: 142.

RI

General Kantardzhievo (General Kantardžievo, General Kantardjievo, Генерал Кантарджиево) (Varna region) Formerly: Chaush Kyoy*Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, late antique, located in the Chuka Tepe district, on the left bank of Sarak Dere. Sherds of domestic pottery from Late Antiquity have been recorded on the terrain Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 8.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 3 km NW of the village in the Saralaka district. It occupies an area of 4-5 daa. The fortress has an irregular quadrangular form. The W wall is 103 m long, the S wall – 27 m long, the SE – 64 and the N – 53 m. On the N wall and at the NE corner there are round towers. SE of the fortress there is a ditch. The fortress was built of large ashlar bound with mortar. Outlines of walls built of broken stone, fragments of ceramics and *dolia* can be seen.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 1; Плетьнов, В. и др. 1995: 97.

MI

General Kolevo (Генерал Колево) (Dobrich region) formerly: Chair Harman*Moes. Inf.*, *Scyth.*

Settlement, located 0.75 km N of the village on relatively even terrain, slightly inclining to the SE (to a large natural hollow),

on an area of c. 100 daa. Finds: a hoard of about 60 *denarii* from the 2nd – 3rd c. from Antoninus Pius to Sever Alexander. *Папышев, В. 2000: 73.*

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.15 km W-SW of the village in the Koriyska Mogila district.

S T

General Toshevo (General Toševo, Генерал Тошево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kasam Kyoy, Kasam;

added to Malovets, Pastir

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 3.5 km S-SW of the town on the two banks of a shallow dry valley oriented SW-NE, over an area of 150 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery were discovered. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the town. It is situated on flat terrain on an area of 50-60 daa. Pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been found.

Settlement, located 1 km W-SW of the town. Remains of a building, domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: two iron ploughshares; a sickle; coins from the 2nd to the 4th c.; a hoard of 37 coins from 4th c.

Гамев, П. 2001: 91.

Settlement, located 4 km NW of the town and 1 km N of the Pastir district on the left (NW) bank of a dry river valley. It is situated on terrain sloping to the SE on an area of 100 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles were discovered. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2 km S-SE of the village in the vicinity of the Plantatsiite (Yasenets) district. Cist graves with cremations were studied in the vicinity. The graves contain pottery and a coin from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Василчин, Ив. 1983: 90-92.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, Roman period, located 3.5 km SE of the village, in the Mogilkite district.

B I

GERANIA (?) (Kranevo, Кранево) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Plin. NH IV, 18, 5 (Gerania); IGBulg. I/2, 33-34

Settlement, mentioned by Pliny the Elder as an *oppidum* of Scythian-farmers. It is usually identified with the present day village of Kranevo. Its remains lie under the modern

buildings of the vacation village in the E and SE outskirts of Kranevo and occupy a vast area limited by the coast, NE slopes of the Yaltasu heights and the Kranevska river. During construction work remains of a fortress and dwellings from the late Roman and early Byzantine period were discovered. The material points to the existence of an unfortified settlement as early as the 1st – 3rd c. The fortifications consist of two different structures, one can be identified with a late Roman quadriburgus, and the other – with a fortified wall that protected the whole settlement. On the territory of the settlement, or somewhere in its vicinity, there was a sanctuary from which votive tablets devoted to Diana, Zeus and Hera, the Thracian Horseman, as well as dedications to Dionysos and Apollo come.

Бошнаков, Р. 1977; Василчин, Ив. 1979; Добруски, В. 1900: 33-34; Иречек, К. 1974: 896; Йотов, В. 1997/99: 155; Тончева, Г. 1953а: 81-88; Шкорниел, К. 1926: 37; 1930-1931: 57-58; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 13-15; Vulpe, R. 1938: 66, 231; 1943; 1972: 213-214.

B I

GEREA(S) (Γερεα τέρων: toponym or proper name?) (near Philippopolis; bordering upon *Dezica(s)* (Plovdiv region)

SIBulg. 214, 4th – 5th c. CE

N Sh

Gergevets (Gergevec, Гергевет) (Sliven region)

formerly: Aladagliy

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village with an area of 100-150 daa. Fragments of Thracian, Roman and late Roman pottery. Finds: coins – Hellenistic, Roman and late Roman from Hadrian to Licinius.

N S

GESILAPHOSSATON (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Γεσιλαφσάτον)

Fortress, unknown location in province *Haemimontus*, mentioned among those constructed by Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 134; TIB 6: 266.

R I

GETRINAS (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Γετρίνας)

Fortress, unknown, location in province *Haemimontus*, mentioned among those erected during the reign of

Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 135; TIB 6: 267.

GETRISTAUS (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Γητριστάους)

Fortress, unknown location in province *Haemimontus*, mentioned among those erected during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 138; TIB 6: 267.

R I

Getsovo (Gecovo, Гецово, Razgrad district)

formerly: Hasanlar, Borisovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located at the N end of the district. Finds: single Roman and early Byzantine coins.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1 km S of the village dam. A medieval settlement from 9th – 10th c. was found in the same area.

Маргос – рѣк.; Шкорниел, К. 1914: 80.

G R, G D

***GEUPASA/-UM** (ethn. Γευπασήνος)

Thr. ?

IGBulg. III/2, 1811

N Sh

Gigenska Mahala (Гигенска махала) (Pleven region)

formerly: Gigen Mahle

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Sectors of an aqueduct which provided the water supply for *Ulpia Oescus* have been found SE of the village on a plateau. It was built of stone, bricks and mortar and had a maximum height of 2 m. An antique necropolis was located in the village. Finds: a tombstone in Latin; a funerary female statue; a bronze ring with a cameo.

Иванов, Т. 1967: 15; Митова-Джонкова, Цв. 1976: 39; Шкорниел, К. 1905: 463; CIL III, 14419.

T K, P B

GINULA (Γινουλα: ἀπὸ Γινουλων?) (Kapitan Petko Voyvoda) (terr. *Hadrianopolis*) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Duganovo

IGBulg. III/2, 1802

N Sh

***GIRIDAVA** (epith. *Giridavensis*) (near Pelishat, Pleven region) *Moes. Inf.*

ILBulg. 237.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, over an area of 100 daa. Remains of walls foundations and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: inscriptions (including a Latin inscription from the time of S. Severus, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus and mentioning the name of the settlement); *dolia*; copper and silver coins from 2nd to 4th c.

R I

Fortress, located in the vicinity of Zayakovits. It is situated on a hill, over an area of 50 daa.

To the W of Giridava ran the road from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* to *Serdica*.

Кацаров, Г. 1934а: 50; Митова-Джонкова, Цв. 1979: 54; Шкорниел, К. 1905: 480; CIL III, No 12399.

T K, P B, N Sh

Gita (Гита) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kara Terzileri, Zapadno Shivachevo, Malko Shivachevo

Thr.

Settlement, Roman. Fragments of pottery from 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a hoard of 358 coins from the end of 3rd – 4th c. from emperors Diocletian to Licinius.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 602; Минкова, М. 1994б: 31-39; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 72; IGBulg. V, 5589; Kazarow, G. 1938а: No 516; Oppermann, M. 2006: 218.

M K

Glavan (Главан) (Stara Zagora region)

annexed Voyvoda

Thr.

Mutatio, lies on the road *Augusta Traiana – Hadrianopolis – Constantinopolis*.

Watchtower called Balzena, located 3 km S of the village. It has the form of a elongated trapezium – 110 m long, and 30 m wide. The fortified walls and the SE tower were built of broken quarry stone mixed with mortar and small pieces of broken bricks. The tower has an irregular quadrangular form. Reconstruction, using stone and mud, was noted in places. According to the materials discovered, it dates to the 5th – 6th c.

On the territory of the village several *tumuli* dating from the 5th c. BCE to 2nd c. CE were also recorded.

Борисов, Б., Г. Шейлева 1994: 104; Кумов, Г. 1990; Шейлева, Г. 1994; TIB 6: 268; Wendel, M. 2005: 295, No 607.

M K

Glavan (Главан) (Silistra region)

formerly: Ali Fak

Moes. Inf.

Tumuli, located approx. 1.7 km NE-E, 1.8 km N, 2.1 km N and 2.3 km N of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200216-1200219.

IB

Glavantsi (Glavanci, Главанци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Pirli Dzhami Mahle, Borachevo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.75 km E of the village and to the W of the Trite Mogili district, on slightly sloping terrain on the right (S) bank of a dry valley. To the W the settlement is bordered by a short ravine and it has an area of 80 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of eighteen *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2.75 km E-NE of the village in the Trite Mogili district. Probably linked to the settlement.

ST

Glavatartsi (Glavartarci, Главатарци) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Emir Oglar, Glavatari

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Iron Age, Roman period, and medieval, located 0.5 km SE of the village. The waters of the Kardzhali Dam have washed away the remains of a large settlement situated on the left bank of the Arda river. A significant amount of pottery and metal finds from this area are stored at the Regional Historical Museum of Kardzhali.

GN

Glavinitsa (Glavinica, Главиница) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Bashikurovo

Thr.

Settlement, located SE of the village in the Gerena (Keremidtarla) district. Remains of domestic pottery and tiles have been recorded. Finds: marble slab with a relief of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux); a marble statuette of Hercules with a Greek inscription; a marble votive tablet to Hera. There is also a mound necropolis with cremation and inhumation burials (2nd – 3rd c.) situated in the vicinity. Grave inventory – iron clamps, glass beads, three bronze rings, an iron folding chair, and pottery. A tile with an inscription in Latin from the 5th – 6th c. was also found.

Settlement, located 0.5 km from the village. Remains of domestic pottery and tiles, inscribed stones. Finds: two

military tombstones from the time of Vespasian with inscriptions in Greek; bronze coins from Diocletian.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 417; Бешевлиев, Б. 1950: 123-130;

Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 249; Георгиев, Вл. 1958: 131-147;

Делирадев, П. 1953: 194; Добруски, В. 1907в: 137-138;

Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 86; Петканов, И. 1955: 271-288;

IGBulg. III/1, 1310-1312; SIBulg. 114; TIB 6: 268.

NG

Glavinitsa (Glavinica, Главиница) (Silistra region)

formerly: Asvat kyoy, Asfat Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.8 km N, 2.5 km N, and 2.6 km NW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 59-60.

IB

Gledachevo (Gledačevo, Гледачево) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kufalchevo

Thr.

Settlement, located NE of the village. Finds: more than 180 pits with rich pottery material from 2nd – 4th c.

Five *tumuli*, located in the village. Some of the *tumuli* have been studied. Burials are by inhumation and one of the *tumuli* was accompanied by horse burial. Bronze silver-plated appliques have been found and the burial was dated to the end of 2nd – the middle of 3rd c.

A hoard of Roman silver coins was found in the vicinity.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 73; Панайотов 1989: 47-48; Иванова, М. 2001: 128.

MK

Glufishevo (Glufiševo, Глуфишево) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located in the Gradishteto district. Finds: a bronze candelabra with a head of a lioness or panther; an iron knife; an iron ring; a spear-head; ploughshares; a rein; a sickle.

Fortress, Roman and medieval, located on a hill 0.5 km S of the village. The foundations of three rows of fortified walls and of a square tower can be seen. Finds: a large number of arrows; Roman and Byzantine coins; pottery; farm implements and weapons from 12th – 13th c.

Герасимов, Т. 1955а; Делирадев, П. 1953: 253; Табаков, С. 1911: 567; Шкорпила, Х. 1886: 24-26; Шкорпила, Х., К. Шкорпила 1885: 46.

NS

Golemanite (Големаните) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Villa, late Roman period, located 0.2 km SW of the village.

Finds: coins from 4th c.

Mound necropolis, located W of the village.

АКБ Ив. Церов

ITs

Golesh (Goleš, Голеш) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kyose Aidan

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman, located 2 km E of the village, in the district of Topchiite. Burnt layers, ruined buildings and pottery-kilns can be distinguished in the profiles. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles from Late Antiquity were recorded.

Fortification, late antique, located on a high rocky hill 3 km NE of the village. The construction of the fortress dates to the beginning of 4th c. A U-shaped tower was discovered. Towards the middle of the 5th c. the fortress was destroyed and it was rebuilt during the reign of Justinian I. The fortress was then expanded to the W. An one-apse three-nave basilica without a narthex was studied. The apse has a synthronos and in front of it there is a two-step crypt – a reliquary in which in a special niche relics and a bronze dove were uncovered. The basilica was built in 4th c., slightly later than the fortress. It was destroyed in the middle of the 5th c. and rebuilt during the reign of Justinian I. At the same time a martyrium was constructed, attached to the 6th c. fortification wall. The martyrium had a rectangular form with an arch of profiled slab stones on which there are crosses painted in ochre. In the martyrium there was a stone icon of the Virgin Mary with Jesus. A necropolis was recorded nearby.

Tumulus, located 1.2 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located 1.6 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.2 km S of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 2.5 km SW of the village, in the Orta Borun district.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров, № 1200260-1200264; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 12, № 18; Atanasov, G. 2006.

MI

Golitsa (Golica, Голица) (Varna region)

formerly: Gulitsa

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2-3 km E of the village on the Borun Gradishte steep hill. The fortress has an irregular polygonal shape. Remains of towers can be seen. It is situated N of Germeto, a late antique barrage wall, part of the fortification system in the E part of the Stara Planina mountains.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 185; Шкорпила, К. 1930: 217-218.

A late antique defensive system is located approx. 3 km W of the village in the Kamchia mountain. It consists of three fortifications connected by a partition wall, orientated N-S. The N fortress is situated on the Chuka (Perchenlika) hill. It has an elongated, almost rectangular form, with round towers in the corners. The fortress gate is situated in the narrow W wall. From the middle of the S fortified wall begins the partition wall which drops down the S slope of the hill to the main fortification. The main fortress lies in the saddle below the N slope of Chuka hill in the Harmana district between the villages Golitsa and Bulair. It has a regular octagonal form with the longest diagonal approx. 100 m. In the corners there are U-shaped towers with a length of 7 m. In the E and W corner are situated gates, protected by two quadrangular towers. Before them protrude additional defensive walls in the form of enlarged U-shaped towers, with gates. S of the central fortification is situated another fortress, with the form of an irregular quadrangle with towers in the corners. Its S wall is an extension of the partition wall coming from the central fortress. Later the S fortification was probably connected with the mountain barrier stretching to Obzor. Along the N partition wall are arranged 10 quadrangular towers, with sides of 8 m protruding equally on both sides of the wall. Along the S partition wall are arranged 5 towers with an identical form and dimensions. On the E side of the system there was a ditch. The construction is in *opus mixtum* and the fortified system dates to the 4th – 5th c. This fortresses and partition wall are identified with the documented *Haemus gates* (*Pylai tou Aimou*), which, according to K. Škorpil, were on the road from *Marcianopolis* to *Anchialus*. According to Nedev they were on the road from *Marcianopolis* to Aitos for *Deultum* (*colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium*).

Динчев, В. 2006: 34; Недев, Ст. 1972; Шкорпила, К. 1930: 218-222.

MI

Golyam Chardak (Goliam Čardak, Голям Чардак) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Balgarski Chardak

Thr.

Settlement, located SW and in close proximity to the village,

in the Keremidite district. Finds: a coin of Caracalla; a tile with part of an inscription in Greek.

Mound necropolis, located on both sides of the road to Golyamo Konare.

Цончев, Д. 1950б: 254; 1963: 74.

ММ

Golyam Dol (Goliam Dol, Голям дол) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Golyamo Derelii;

annexed to Malak Dol

Thr.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km NE of the village, over an area of 0.7-0.8 ha. Mound necropoles are registered to the S. Finds: a hoard of *denarii* with coins from emperor Marcus Aurelius to Alexander Severus.

Герасимов, Т. 1962: 225; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 76; Wendel, M. 2005: 296, No 630.

МК

Golyam Izvor (Goliam Izvor, Голям извор) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Yaydzhelii-Golyamo, Golyamo Yaydzheli

Thr.

Fortress, located on the Chala hill W of the village. Remains of fortified walls built of big slab stones and broken stone mixed with white mortar. Finds: domestic pottery and coins from the 5th – 6th c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 53.

VK

Golyam Izvor (Goliam Izvor, Голям Извор) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kara Arnaut

Moes. Inf.

At the NW end of the village have been found remains of broken stones, fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c., which gives grounds to assume that a Roman settlement existed here. Remains of antique walls are visible throughout the present day village. Finds: a collective find of silver and autonomous bronze coins dating to the 2nd – 3rd c. On the periphery of the village there is a *tumulus*.

Foundations of buildings, located 3 km S of Golyam Izvor, in the district of Voyna, on the ridge of a settlement mound. Finds: coins of Constantine I and his sons. There is a late Roman settlement in this area.

GR, GD

Golyama Brestnitsa (Goliam Brestnica, Голяма Брестница) (Lovech region)

annexed Mogilata

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, Roman, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the district of Zhidovets, over an area of 80 daa. During farming work foundations of residential buildings were discovered. In the region of the settlement, and in its vicinity, was found a treasure. The treasure consists of silver pots, iron cattle brands, ten votive tablets and several collective coin finds.

To the W of the village, in the Zhidovets district, a mound necropolis is located.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 11-12; Герасимов, Т. 1946: 236; 1962: 225; Геров, Б. 1980: 59, 83; Динчев, В. 2000: 185; Иванов, Р. 1984: 52; Петков, Х. 1960; Тонев, М. 1932/33: 315; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1898: 113; IGBulg. II, 587; ILBulg. 210.

RG

Golyama Chinka (Goliam Činka, Голяма Чинка) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Yakbasan Kebir

Thr., Rhod.

Early Christian basilica, located in the yard of the village school. It has three naves and an apse, built of ashlar mixed with mortar. Probably one of the earliest Christian churches in the region.

Vaklinova, M. 1999: 67.

GN

Golyama Zhelyazna (Goliam Želiazna, Голяма Желязна) (Lovech region)

formerly: Zhelyazna Golyama

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A hoard of bronze coins from the regions of *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*, from Septimus Severus to Gordian III, was found in the village in 1947.

Герасимов, Т. 1950: 320; Юркова, Й. 1987: 99.

RG

Golyama Voda (Goliam Voda, Голяма вода) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Hasan Mahala

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1 km S of the village, in the Dalla Kuru district. Fragmented tiles and domestic pottery of the same period have been recorded. Finds: a collective find of Roman silver coins dating to the 1st – 2nd c.

Герасимов, Т. 1967: 187.

GR, GD

Golyamo Belovo (Goliam Belovo, Голямо Белово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Golyamo Belyovo

Thr.

Settlement and fortress, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Spasovitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. Fortified walls, buildings, a water cistern and a pottery-kiln have been recorded. Finds: Roman coins and other archaeological material (3rd – 4th c.). In the vicinity can be seen an early Christian basilica and remains of a Roman road.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the village, in the Krushiko district. There are remains of tiles and domestic pottery.

Fortress, located 5 km W of the village, in the Gradishteto district. There are remains of walls, construction and domestic pottery.

Settlement, located at 5-6 km S of the village, in the district Reovitsa. Remains of domestic pottery and tiles, in addition to foundations of buildings have been recorded.

Бояджиев, Ст. 1969; Венедиков, Ив. и др. 1979а: 111-112; 1979б: 90; 1980: 99; Венедиков, Ив., Г. Лазов 1981: 82; 1982; 1983: 78; 1985: 160; Геров, Б. 1961: 94; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 54 и сл.; Иречек, К. 1932: 30; Лазов, Г. 1987; 1988; 1989; 1994; Миятев, Кр. 1965: 16-18; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 70; Чанева, Н. 1968: 20, 22, обр. 6; Grabar, A., W. Emerson 1946: 43.

NG, VK

Golyamo Krushevo (Goliam Krushevo, Голямо Крушево) (Yambol region)

formerly: Ahlatlii

Fortress Kaleto (Sarlaka, Hisarlaka).

Settlement, discovered in the Dide Bunar district.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km N of the Dide Bunar district.

AO, SB

Golyamo Novo (Goliam Novo, Голямо Ново) (Targovishte region)

Formerly: Buyuk Eni Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 1st – 3rd c., located 2 km SW of the village. Foundations of buildings have been found. Finds: bowls; pots; *amphorae*; tiles; loom-weights; coins.

Settlement with late antique and medieval fortress, located 2.5 km N of the village. It has an irregular shape with an area of 20 daa and consists of three parts. The E part is separated from the others by a wall in the centre of which

there are ruins, presumably of a tower. The remaining parts are protected by a ditch and bank.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 23-24; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929: 237; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

SI

Golyamo Sokolovo (Goliam Sokolovo, Голямо Соколово) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kodzha Dugan

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Over an area of 2-3 daa there are remains of tiles and pottery of the Roman and medieval period. Fragments of *tegulae* and *imbrices* have been found. Finds: an Ionic capital.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1991: 24.

SI

Golyamo Tsarkvishte (Goliam Čurkvishte, Goliam Cărkvište, Голямо Църквище) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Tekeler Sagar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Antique settlement, located 1 km SW of the village. Fragments of *dolia*, bricks, and domestic pottery typical for the 2nd – 3rd c. Finds: an iron sword.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1991: 24.

SI

Gorichane (Goričane, Горичане) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Yaala Yuch Orman, Yala Yuch Orman, Padureni

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

IGBulg. I/2, 5.

Settlement, located on the territory and N of the village. Finds: pottery; coins from Commodus to Constantine I; a Greek official inscription from the 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. 1985: 21; Jireček, K. 1886: 190; Kalinka, E. 1906: No 311; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 52.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 0.5 km N of the village. Burials by cremation. The grave chambers are built of large slab stones. The grave inventory consists of pottery and jewellery from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 32.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 0.5 km N of the village. Inhumation burials. The grave chambers were constructed of large slab stones.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 33.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 0.9 km W of the village. In one of the *tumuli* was discovered a tomb

which consists of an antechamber and grave chamber built of processed ashlar. The burial was by cremation. The grave's inventory consisted of pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c., and a coin from Faustina the Elder.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 33.

Mound necropolis, located 0.8 km S of the village.

B I

Goritsa (Gorica, Горница) (Targovishte region)

Formerly: Tyulbeller

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement and fortress, late antique, located 0.50 km W of the village. The area of the fortification has approx. dimensions of 130 x 30 x 50 m. Foundations made of broken stone mixed with mortar can still be seen. In front of the fortified wall is situated a ditch and bank survive. There is pottery on the surface (bowls, pots, *amphorae*).

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 24-25; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929: 237.

S I

Gorna Krepost (Горна крепост) (Kardzhali region)

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period.

Fortress Perperikon, early Byzantine and medieval. The site occupies a plateau on a peak 1 km S of the village. It was intensively studied in the period 2001-2006. From the S a 4 m wide and c. 100 m long passage leads to complex of dwellings hewn into the rock, (some of them on two levels), passages, staircases, gates, niches, furrows and drains (the so-called Palace). The Palace is protected by a strong fortified wall with a gate on the W. On the upper part of the ridge the so-called Acropolis is situated. A basilica, a large water cistern (12 x 5 m, 6 m deep), and an early Christian church have also been found. The fortified walls of the upper level are more than 3 m thick and are formed of large quadras. The entrance to the fortress is from the W and is guarded by a hexagonal tower. During excavations have been discovered very rich archaeological and numismatic material, jewellery and domestic objects from the Eneolith, late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hellenistic period, Roman and early Byzantine period, and the Middle Ages.

Балкански, И. 1976: 14-15; Овчаров, Н. и др. 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006.

G N

Gorna Lipnitsa (Gorna Lipnica, Горна Липница) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located N of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km from the village, in the Kolchak district.

Two *tumuli*, located NE of the village, in the Mramor district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km NW, in the Bozadzhieva Mogila district.

Tumulus in the Manasha district.

Tumulus, located approx. 3 km N of the village, in the Ostrata Mogila district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km S of the village, in the Nad Koriyata district.

Four *tumuli*, located 3.1 km SE of the village, in the Sreshtniya Orman district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Tumulus, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Stari Lozya district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3.5 km SE in the Burovets district. Finds: bronze objects; iron tools; parts of marble votive tablets.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 63; Султов, Б. 1977: 20.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 1.5 km NE of the village in the Mramor district. Foundations of stone buildings and Roman coins from the 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 65; Султов, Б. 1977: 20.

Tumulus, located 3.25 km NW of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова

Group of *tumuli*, located 2 km SW of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова

Settlement, Roman, located 1.5 km SW of the village.

P V

Gorna Mahala (Горна махала) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Remains of the Roman road *Philippopolis – Ulpia Oescus*, located in the territory of the present day village of Gorna Mahala, in the region of the railway station.

To the W of the village, in the Karamovoto Dere district,

there is a karst spring and remains of an antique settlement and a mound necropolis of three *tumuli*. A clay *amphora* with a stamp was discovered, now in the Regional Archaeological Museum in Plovdiv.

M M

Gorna Oryahovitsa (Gorna Orjahovica, Горна Оряховица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

annexed Kaltinets

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Flat necropolis, Roman, located in the town. During excavations in the yard of the energy station, a Roman tombstone was discovered. The excavations revealed constructed graves destroyed by later building.

Владкова, П., П. Лулгарова 1993: 97.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located under the medieval fortress Ryahovets, situated approx. 3 km from Gorna Oryahovitsa, on the N slopes of Arbanaska mountain. During the archaeological study of the fortress, materials from the Roman and late antique periods have been found. At the E foot of the hill a large building from the Roman period can be seen. Parts of the walls are plastered. Scholars consider that it might be a bath. Pottery and coins are from the early Byzantine period.

Roman *villa*, 4th c., located 3 km W of Gorna Oryahovitsa, in the Kamaka district. Part of the *villa* was excavated. A wine press of limestone was found.

Владкова, П. 20056.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2.1 km NW of the town, in the Babenets district.

Константинов, И., В. Николов 1985: 14-15.

P V

Gorna Studena (Горна Студена) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 1 km NW of the village, in the Nad Benta district. A considerable amount of Roman tiles and domestic pottery has been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 14; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 55.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.5 km E of the village, in the Beli Bairi district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located 2 km W of the village.

Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, Fig. 2-3.

P V, I Ts

Gorna Zlatitsa (Gorna Zlatica, Горна Златица) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Mastanlar-Gorniy, Gorno Mastanlari

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village. Fragments of pottery, typical for the 1st – 3rd c., has been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 25.

S I

Gorni Chiflik (Gorni Čiflik, Горни чифлик) (Varna region)

formerly: Goren Chiflik

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman road, located 3 km S of the village. On the elevated road bed a pavement of ashlar along 200 m is preserved in places. The road is approx. 4 m wide. It is a section of the Roman road *Marcianopolis – Anchialus*.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 32-33; Мурчев, М. 1953: 73.

M I

Gorni Dabnik (Gorni Dubnik, Gorni Dâbnik, Горни Дъбник) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located SW of the village, near a dam, in the Ezeroto district. It covers an area of 50 daa. Remains of stone walls with mortar, building material, and pottery have been found. Finds: ancient coins. Part of the settlement is now under the waters of the dam.

Велков, Ив. 1940/42: 15; Герасимов 1962: 225.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Pchelinski Kladenets district. Over an area of 40 daa have been recorded remains of buildings and pottery. Finds: ancient coins.

Велков, Ив. 1940/42a: 215; Дякович, Б. 1904: 50.

Necropolis, located E of the village. Three small *tumuli* are visible. Around them individual graves have been found. One of the *tumuli* was excavated.

Велков, Ив. 1940/42a: 214, 215, обр. 304-307; Митова-Джонова, Цв. 1979: 39.

T N

Gorni Voden (Горни Воден) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Voden Gornii

Thr.

Settlement, 4th c. BCE to 5th – 6th c. CE, located 1 km NW of the village, over an area of several decars. Fortified walls from 4th – 6th c. CE were discovered. Finds: bronze statuettes of Zeus, Aphrodite, Eros; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Demeter, and Apollo; Roman imperial coins

from Caracalla to Constantine I.

Жуглев, К. 1965: 39-40; Жуглев, К., Й. Калудова 1962: 40-41; IGBulg. III/1, 1420-1424.

MM

Gorno Ablanovo (Горно Абланово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

3 km W of the village, toward the Batinsko ravine in the Prekopan district, fragments of iron objects and a great amount of tiles and domestic pottery typical for the period 2nd – 4th c. was found. The site is interpreted as a *villa*.

1 km S of the village materials typical for several periods were scattered, including Roman (2nd – 4th c.).

1.5 km S of the village, in the Dermen Yolu district, parts of a sarcophagus, a column, *tegulae* and fragments of domestic pottery typical for the period 2nd – 4th c. were discovered.

4 km N of the village, in the Chanak Orman district, tiles and domestic pottery from Late Antiquity are scattered over a large area.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 32; Крауф, Р. 2006: 334, No 119.

DD

Gorno Alexandrovo (Gorno Aleksandrovo, Горно Александрово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Burgudzhii, Gorne Alexandrovo

Thr.

Settlement, Roman and medieval.

Town Avli or fortress Pyrgidzio, medieval, located in the vicinity of the village. Two *tumuli* situated in the area. Finds: coins from 2nd – 4th c., of emperors Marcus Aurelius to Constans I.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 254; Иречек, К. 1899: 738; Коняров, Г. 1953: 16; Табаков, С. 1911: 56.

A medieval chapel was discovered in the Ormana district.

Герасимов, Т. 1955а; Делирадев, П. 1953: 253; Радева, М. 1998; Табаков, С. 1911: 567; Шкорпил, Х. 1886: 24-26; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 46.

Settlement, located 1 km SE in the Debelara Koriya district. Fragments of pottery from the Roman period have been found. Finds: coins from the Hellenistic period; coins from emperors Valerianus I to Licinius I.

NS

Gorno Belevo (Горно Белево) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Alabashevo, Gorno Byalovo

Thr.

Settlement with mound necropolis, located 1 km NE of the village.

Villa (?) and necropolis, located 4 km W of the village. Remains of walls have been found. Finds: silver coins and pottery from the 3rd and 4th c.

In the vicinity of the village there are eight *tumuli*.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 81.

MK

Gorno Botevo (Горно Ботево) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Shamlii, Gorno Botyovo;

added to Sokolets

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village. Pottery from 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: a tombstone with an inscription in Greek from the 3rd c.

Eight *tumuli*, located in the vicinity.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 81; IGBulg. III/2, 1679 (=1554).

MK

Gorno Kozarevo (Горно Козарево) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Efras Kechiler

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Two water-mains, Roman, located 1.5-2 km NW of the village. One of the water-mines is built of stone and mortar, and the other of ceramic pipes. They supplied water to the fortress situated to the NW of the village of Vardun.

Велков, Ив., Хр. Данов 1938: 444; Енев, С. 32.

SI

Gorno Novo Selo (Горно Ново село) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Gorno Enisherlii

Thr.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.7 km NW of the village. One-nave basilica without a narthex with a semi-circular apse and an entrance from the S is situated 0.20-0.25 km S of the fortress. Its inner dimensions are 13.30 x 7.20 m. Its walls are built of stone mixed with white mortar. The walls are from 0.70 m to 1.20 m high. To its NE corner was attached a square room with inner dimensions of 3.60 x 3.60 m, which is probably a baptistery A synthronos was discovered in the altar area. Fragments of frescoes and pottery from the 4th – 5th c. have

been recorded.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 82; Попов, А. 1982: 110-113, обр. 91; Янков, Д. 1993: 92-99; TIB 6: 273; Wendel, M. 2005: 298, No 667.

MK

Gorno Pavlikeni (Горно Павликени) (Lovech region)

formerly: Kicherli Pavlikyane, Gorno Pavlikene

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and medieval, located approx. 3 km W of the village.

Parts of cobbled roads are visible in the region of the village – W and NW in the Geskyovets and Zad Kichur districts, NE in the Kopan Kamak district E, in Vlashki Dol, and S in Selskata Kuriya.

Кънчев, П. 2005: 27-33; Регистър ПИК: 75.

RG

Gorno Prahovo (Горно Прахово) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Toz Balya

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Late Iron Age and Roman period, located 1.75 km SW of the village in the Kuzgun district. It occupies the plateau-like ridge and the saddle S of it on a hill over Arda river. Fragments of pottery have been recorded over an area of 8 daa.

GN

Gorno Varshilo (Gorno Vurshilo, Gorno Vârşilo, Горно Вършило) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Sart Harman

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village. Remains of domestic pottery and a *tumulus*.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 637.

NG

Gorski Goren Trambesh (Gorski Goren Trumbesh, Gorski Goren Trâmbeș, Горски Горен Тръмбеш) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Gorni Trembesh, Gorsko Goren Trembesh

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Fortress, Roman, located approx. 0.8 km W of the village in the Kaleto district.

НМП 1966: 4, № 32.

Settlement, Roman, located 2.5 km NW of the village in the Suludzhak district. The surface is strewn with Roman

pottery. During cultivation work parts of buildings built of stone on mud were discovered.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 15.

PV, ITs

Gorski Izvor (Горски извор) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kurudzha Dere

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, Iron Age and Roman period, located 2.1 km N of the village, on the ridge of the Sivri Tepe peak. Between the limestone rocks of the ridge a cultural layer was recorded; pottery from the Iron Age and Roman period have been discovered.

GN

Gorski Izvor (Горски извор) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kuru Cheshme

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Trite Chuki district. There are remains of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: coins from the 3rd – 4th c.

Settlement, located c. 2 km N of the village, to the right of the road to the village of Yabalkovo. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery Finds: coins from 2nd – 4th c.; appliques from a chariot.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 59-60.

VK

Gorski Senovets (Gorski Senovets, Горски Сеновец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located 2.2 km S of the village, in the Izvora district.

SS

Gorsko Ablanovo (Горско Абланово) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement (*vicus*) and sanctuary, located 1 km NE of the village, over an area of 100 daa. Foundations of buildings can be seen, built of broken stone mixed with mortar or mud. Material, typical for the 2nd – 3rd c., tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a bronze panther; tools; millstones.

Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 377; Добруски, В. 1901; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 25; Кацаров, Г. 1934а: 44-68; Овчаров, Д. 1972; Торбатов, С., Н. Русев 2008.

SI

Gorsko Novo Selo (Горско Ново село) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Fortress known as Asara, located c. 3.5 km NE of the village. Traces of it survive.

Велков, Ив. 1946: 230; Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 15.

P V, I Ts

Gorsko Slivovo (Горско Сливово) (Lovech region)

formerly: Daa Slivova

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and medieval, located 6 km to the E of the village, in the Pustiya district.

Резистор ПК: 75.

R G

Gorun (Горун) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sara Meshe

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 0.6 km N of the village. In one of the *tumuli* was discovered a grave chamber. It contained five inhumation burials from different periods. Finds: pottery; bronze buckles; glass beads; coins. The primary burials dated to the 2nd – 3rd c. The tomb was re-used in the 4th c.

Василин, Ив. 1978: 111-116; Торбатов, С. 1992: 108-110.

Mound necropolis, located 1.2 km SE of the village.

B I

Gostilya (Гостилја, Гостиля) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Thick walls from a large antique building have been found in the center of present day village of Gostilya. They are made of broken stone bound with mortar and pieces of brick. A column and a large quantity of building material and pottery come from here. In the neighboring yards there are more remains.

Necropolis, located at the S end of the village, on the S slope of a plateau. It covers an area of approx. 1.5-2 daa. The funeral method is by inhumation. The inventory of the graves is quite rich and they date to the Roman period. The necropolis is probably connected with the settlement, located in the center of Gostilya.

Митова-Джонов, Д. 1979: 40.

T N

Govedare (Говедаре) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Sagardzhik

Thr.

Settlement, located in the village. There are remains of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with a Greek inscription. Mound necropolis is situated in the area.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 531; IGBulg. III/1, 1377.

N G

Gradets (Градеч, Градец) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 0.6 km SW of the village, in the Vavova Koriya district, on the left bank of the Luda Kamchia river.

Fortification, early Byzantine, located 7 km SW of the village, on the ridge of Surnov Rid.

Fortress, located 4 km S of the village, in the Ak Bair district.

Tumuli, located mainly in the N and NE of the village. Mound necropolis situated in the localities Drene, Stublitsata and Dve Mogili.

S L

Gradina (Градина) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Bederlii, Stefan-Stambolovo, Gradinchitsa

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Fortress, Roman, located W of the village on a peak in the Dzighra district. It has the shape of irregular polygon with dimensions of 80 x 60 m. The walls are built of stone bound with mortar and broken bricks. Roman pottery scattered on the surface.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 15; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 21.

Settlement, Roman, located 1.8 km NW of the village, in the Asharabunar district. A considerable amount of Roman pottery has been registered on the terrain.

Settlement, Roman, located 0.5 km W of the village, in the Kuchkalak district. The settlement was small and pottery typical for the Roman period is to be observed in the vicinity. *Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 16; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 61.*

Two *tumuli*, located 1 km SW of the village, in the Smradlika district.

Two *tumuli* located 0.5 km SE of the village, in the Lozyata district.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located on the ridge towards the village of Kutsina.

Tumulus, located 2 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 1 km N, in the Asharabunar district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Two *tumuli*, located NW of the village, in the Malak Kuz district.

Tumulus, located 4.3 km W of the village.

АКБ Ив. Церов.

Four *tumuli*, located 2.3 km NW of the village.

Five *tumuli*, located 3 km W-NW of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.6 km E of the village.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.7-2 km SW of the village.

I Ts

Gradini (Градини) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Durbalii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Isitiliyska Strana district.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Durbaliyska Mogila district.

S T

Gradishte (Градište, Градище) (Pleven region)

formerly: Osmo Gradishte

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located in the area of today's village of Gradishte. Thick walls of stone and bricks with mortar have been found. A lot of pottery fragments as well as some pottery-kilns were discovered nearby.

Necropolis, located within the bounds of the village. It is in the immediate vicinity of the settlement and most probably belonged to it. The artifacts found here date to the same period as those found in the settlement.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, in the Gachova Polyana district, over an area of 100 daa.

Fortress, located 0.8 km N of the village, in the Belemisha district. On the right bank of the Osam river, above the railway-line to Varna, on a naturally defended plateau. The fortress covers an area of 100 daa. It represents a fortified settlement from the Roman period.

Митова-Джонов, Д. 1979: 41.

T N

Gradishte (Градište, Градище) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, on the banks of a stream. The exact size of the settlement cannot be defined because of extensive agricultural work carried out there. On the surface have been recorded fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: a Hercules' torso; a hoard of 200 Roman *denarii* from 2nd – 3rd c. The settlement has been provisionally dated to the 2nd – 5th c.

Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1984: 27; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23.

D A

Gradnitsa (Градница, Градница) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Pirli Kyoy;

annexed to Oreshnik

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.55 km S-SW of the village, in the Yurtluka district. It is situated on terrain sloping to the N, on the left (S) bank of a dry valley, over an area of 120 daa. Finds: coins from 2nd – 4th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.75 km S-SW of the village, to the S of the settlement.

S T

Graf Ignatievo (Граф Игнатиево) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Cholluk, Graf Ignatiev

Thr.

Preserved sector of the road *Philippopolis – Melta – Ulpia Oescus* located W of the village, in the Keremetlika district.

Settlement with a mound necropolis, Roman period, located S and SW of the village. Finds: votive tablets to Zeus and Hera, kept at the Regional Archaeological Museum in Plovdiv.

Mound necropolis, consists of twenty-four *tumuli*, Roman period, located along the road to the village of Tsarimir.

Цончев, Д. 1946: 210; 1963: 89-90; IGBulg. III/1, 1471.

M M

Gramatikovo (Граматиново) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Kaleto or Gradishteto, located 2 km E of the village of Gramatikovo. It was defended by a fortified wall on the only accessible side. The dry stone wall is largely destroyed and no material was located to allow dating.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 31; Буковина, В. 1994: 16; Венедиков, И. и др. 1976: 158, № 11; Делев, П. 1990: 152, No 1; Делирадев, П. 1953: 163; Biernacka-Lubanska, M. 1982: 81, 247, No 57.

K G

Grancha (Gruncha, Grânča, Grunča, Грънча) (Pazardzhik region)

Rhod.

The village is situated 2 km SE of *Patalenitsa/Batkunion*. Traces of a Christian basilica from 6th c. and coins from the time of Justinian I have been found.

TIB 6: 232.

R I

Grancharovo (Gruncharavo, Grânčarovo, Грънчарово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Hasan Faku, Dimitar-Petkovo

Moes. Inf.

Tumuli, located 0.5 km W of the village, 1.5 km NW, 1.7 km SW, 2 km N of the village, 2.5 km SW, 2.3 km W, 2.5 km SW, 2.6 km W, 3.2 km NE, and 3.5 km N of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 63-65.

I B

Granichar (Graničar, Граничар) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Akandzhii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, located 0.5 km W and SW of the village, in the Mogilata district.

S T

Grashevo (Graševo, Грашево) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Grashovski

Thr.

Settlement, Roman, early Byzantine and medieval periods, located 2.6 km W of the village, in the Staro Grashevo district. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: bronze coins from the 1st - 4th c.

Tumulus, located 2.5 km NW of the village, in the Golyama Orlovitsa district.

A S, D B

Grohotno (Грохотно) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Grohotna

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, located in the Sovata district, on the outskirts of Mursalitsa, on the left bank of the Vacha river. The necropolis was used in Late Antiquity and in the Middle Ages when a church was also built. A total of 13 graves were discovered. Three of the graves can be dated to Late Antiquity. They were oriented N-S. The grave chambers are formed of slab stones. Grave No 11 was a twin grave. Finds: bronze belt buckles; Thracian snake-head bracelets; jugs; amphora-like vessels; bowls; cups. The necropolis was used during the 4th c. in the pre-Christian period.

Дамьянов, Н. 1998.

M V

Grozdyovo (Grozdjovf, Гроздьово) (Varna region)

formerly: Kyopryu Kyoy, Rakovets

Moes. Sec.

Fortress Gradishte, late antique, located 1.5 km E of the forestry enterprise Sherba. The fortress is well-preserved. The walls were built of white stones. Remains of residential buildings, fragments of domestic pottery, and tiles have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 32; Йотов, В. 1992.

Kiln for tiles, late antique, located near the forestry enterprise Sherba.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 32.

see *Panyos*

M I

Gruevo (Груево) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Hairanlar

Thr., Rhod.

In the stone quarry near the village 600 bronze coins from Rhoemetalces I (16 BCE-13 CE) have been found.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 610.

G N

Gulia (Gulija, Гулия) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Nevse Tashla

Thr., Rhod.

Fortification, Roman and medieval, located 0.5 km NE of the Belook area in the Asarlak district. It occupies an area of 5 daa on the elongated ridge of a hill. Along the periphery of the ridge are visible ruins of a dry stone wall. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a large number of Roman and Byzantine coins.

G N

Gurkovo (Гурково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyavur Kuyusu;

annexed Polyana

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, on a plain, in a region with abundant water sources. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd - 4th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SE of the village.

S T

Guslar (Гуслар) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kadar Ashik

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.45 km N-NE of the village in the Eski Koria district. It lies on terrain sloping to the NW, on the right (E) bank of a dry valley. To the S and N it is encircled by shallow ravines. It occupies an area of 100 daa. There is a reservoir, located SE of the settlement. Finds: coins from 2nd - 4th c.; two collective finds of iron tools from the second half of the 4th c.

Pottery-kilns, the first half of the 3rd c., located 1.25 km N of the village, in the Killik district. Two two-chamber kilns with a quadrangular form were used for making tiles. They are linked to the settlement.

Торбатов, С. 1990а.

Sanctuary, located 0.5 km NE of the settlement, in the Yurtluca district. Remains of a stone building have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to Herakles.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 33-34; Василчин, Ив. 1979: 112.

Settlement, located 2.1 km E-SE of the village, in the Ashikpunar district. It lies on terrain slightly sloping to the NE, on the left (W) bank of a dry valley. It occupies an area of 115 daa. In the region of the settlement there is an abundant water source.

Mound necropolis, located 0.9 km E-NE of the village, in the Ekischakula district.

B I

H

Hadzhi Dimitar (Hadži Dimitur, Hadži Dimitâr, Хаджи Димитър) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Hadzhi Bairyam
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 0.5 km E of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 1 km NE of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 2.5 km S-SW of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 1.5 km SE of the village.

ST

Hadzhidimitrovo (Hadžidimitrovo, Хаджидимитрово)
(Yambol region)
formerly: Nova Mahla
Thr.

Settlement, located 4 km N of the present day village of Hadzhidimitrovo, in the Yurtluca district, over an area of 50-60 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c. are strewn over the terrain. Finds: *dolia*; a coin from Caracalla.

Settlement, located N of the present day village of Hadzhidimitrovo, in the Chaushevo dere district, over an area of 20 daa. On the terrain can be seen fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c. The area was inhabited in the Thracian and medieval period.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1979: 27.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, in the Treskavata cheshma district, over an area of 5 daa. Remains of stone walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. In close proximity in the same district there was a mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, from an unknown period.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 104.

SB

Hadzhidimitrovo (Hadžidimitrovo, Хаджидимитрово)
(Veliko Tarnovo region)
formerly: Sara Yar
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km E of the village in the Selishteto district. During ploughing walls of buildings were discovered. Remains of Roman tiles and domestic pottery have

been found. Finds: Roman coins from 3rd c.; a marble torso of a male statue.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 2.3 km E of the village in the Selishteto district. Probably associated with the Roman settlement found at the same location.

Султов, Б. 1968: 44.

Tumulus, located E of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

Villa rustica, Roman and late antique, located 1 km W of the village.

Villa rustica, Roman and late antique, located 2.5 km SW of the village.

Villa rustica, Roman and late antique, located 2.5 km E of the village.

Villa, Roman period and late antique, located 3.5 km E of the village.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 34; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 53-54; Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

MI

Hadzhievo (Hadjievo, Hadžievo, Хаджиево) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village in the Indzhilika district. Remains of tiles, domestic pottery, and walls of buildings have been found. Finds: a bronze appliqué – male bust; a bronze statuette of Herakles; bronze coins from Constantine I.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Kara-burun district, at the foot of Baba Bair. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: fragment of a marble tablet of the Thracian Horseman with a Greek inscription; a marble votive tablet to Artemis.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 527; Велков, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 230; Данов, Хр. 1937: 203, обр. 184; Делирадев, П. 1953: 217; IGBulg. III/1, 1317; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 83, fig. 218.

NG

Hadzhiite (Hadžiite, Hadjiite, Хаджиите) (Burgas region)
formerly: Hadzhilare

Thr.

Settlement, located on the road *Deultum* (*colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium*) – Varbishi (Karnobatski) pass.

Добруски, В. 1901: 789, Обр. 100; IGBulg. III/2, 1839.

IK

HAEMIMONTUS, HAIMIMONTOS (province)

Not. Dign. or. (Haemimontus); Amm. Marc. (Haemimontus); Iord. Get. (Haemimontium); Proc. De aedif. 4, 11 (Αἰμύμωντον); Theoph. Sim. 1, 7, 5.

This newly founded province was established at the end of the 3rd c. It included lands of the former Roman province of *Thracia*. *Haemimontus* was part of the diocese of *Thracia* within the bounds of the prefecture *Per Orientem*. *Hadrianopolis* became the capital of the province. According to Hierocles, *Haemimontus* also covered the territories of the cities of *Anchialus* (Pomorie), *Develt* (*col. Flavia Pacis Deultensium*), *Plotinopolis* (by Dimotika/ Didymoteichon). The border between *Haemimontus* and *Moesia Secunda* ran along *Haemus mons*; between *Haemimontus* and the province of *Thracia* the border ran along the *Tonzos fl.* or to the W of the river. The city of *Diospolis* remained in *Thracia*, while *Burdipto* (*Burdipta*, *Burdista*, and *Burdenis* – at present near Svilengrad) and *Toyda/ Thuida, Zoida* (Sliven) remained in *Haemimontus*. To the W the border crossed the *Hebros fl.* somewhere S of *Philippopolis* and from here it probably ran to the E along the *Regina fl.* (Ergene), it passed to the W of *Bergule* (Lyuleburgaz) and *Bizye* (Viza) and reached the Black Sea coast. Except for *Anchialus*, several antique Pontic cities belonged to the province of *Haemimontus* – *Mesambria/ Mesembria, Sozopolis* (*Apollonia Pontica*), *Aquae Calidae* (Burgaski mineralni bani, near Burgas), *Burtudizo/ Burtudezon* (*Bulgarophygon, Babaeski*), *Tarpodizo, Ostodizo* (*Ostidizo, Ostudizo, Hostiho*), *Nike* etc.

The province was ruled by a *praeses*, whose headquarters were in the capital *Hadrianopolis*. The name of such a governor is known for 535 CE – Agerochius. Other important institutions in the life of the provinces were also the provincial councils (*concilium, koinon*). Representatives of the cities in the particular province took part in these councils. There is direct evidence that such councils were convened until the 5th c. in the provinces and the dioceses of *Thracia* and *Illyricum*.

The capital city, *Hadrianopolis*, is often mentioned in the late Roman sources in relation to important political events. Near this city, on August 9th, 378 occurred the battle which cost emperor Valent his life. His army was defeated and he was murdered by the Goths. *Hadrianopolis* was a significant commercial and production center. An imperial weapons production workshop functioned here during the 4th c. Ammianus Marcellinus and the biography of St. Philip provide information about the ethnic composition and urban life during the 4th c. *Via Diagonalis* and the road from

Augusta Traiana – Cabyle (Kabyle) – Hadrianopolis – Cypsella – Apri – Chersonesos – Asia Minor passed through *Hadrianopolis*. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, the second most important city in the province was *Anchialus*. It was famous for its mud-baths. Not far from the city, to the NW, the hot mineral baths by *Aquae Calidae* were situated. The city was also an episcopal center and an important station along the route of the road *Constantinopolis – Marcianopolis* – Lower Danube.

The third most important city was *Deultum* (*Develton*), a Roman colony (*colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium*), founded by emperor Vespasian. The city was an episcopal center which survived after the barbarian invasions and along with *Anchialus* played a significant role during the Middle Ages.

Via Diagonalis passed through the province of *Haemimontus* by the following stations: *Burdipta, Daphabe, Hadrianopolis, Nike*, and *Burtudizum*. The road from *Marcianopolis* through *Anchialus* towards *Constantinopolis* also passed through *Haemimontus*.

On the fork which was connected with *Via Diagonalis* from *Deultum* through *Ostodizo* the roadside stations and settlements *Sadame* and *Tarpodizum* were situated. The other fork which ran along the Black sea coast in *Moesia Secunda* and *Haemimontus* passed through the settlements *Dionysopolis – Gerania – Odessos* (Varna) – *Erite – Templum Iovis* (Obzor) – *Mesembria – Anchialus – Sozopolis* (*Apollonia Pontica*) – *Terra – Perontikon – Salmydessos* and continued from here through the province of *Europa* towards *Constantinopolis*.

Аянов, Г. 1946; Бешевлиев, В. 1950; 1955; Велков, В. 1959; Велков, Ив. 1926/1931; Димитров, Д. П. 1934; Ипечек 1931; 1974; Dumont-Homolle, A. 1892; Ivanov, R., G. von Bülow 2008; Miller, K. 1916; Oberhammer, E. 1912; TIB 6: 224, 374, 470; Velkov, I. 1946.

TN

HAEMUS mons, HAIMOS (Stara Planina mountains, Balkan)
Moes., Moes. Sec., Moes. Sup., Moes. Inf., Thr., Dac. Rip., Dac. Med., Haem.

Information from the antique and Byzantine sources, as well as a list of epigraphic sources, related to the name *Haemus* can be found in G. Mihailov 1992: 11-13. The following sources may be added: *GLM p. 41, Iul. Hon. 30, 5: Haemus mons; GML p. 78, Cosmogr. 17, 43: Emum, p. 85, Cosmogr. 30, 14: Hemum; GML p. 155, Vib. 33: Haemus Thraciae, [unde] Haemimontus; Not. Dign. Or. I, 113, XI,*

32: *Haemimonti*, II, 55, XXVI, 12: *Haemimontus*; Lat. Ver. 12: *Haemimontus*; Lat. Pol. Sil. 16: †*Haemimontus*; Not. Ep. I, 31, 36, 70; II, 35, 74, 506, 512; III, 40, 92, 582, 727; IV, 36, 72, 457, V, 31, 75, VII.621, VIII, 42, 111, IX, 495, X, 585, XIII, 635-636, 791, XIV, 43, XXI, 109: *Αἰμμόντου*; XX, 40: *Αἰμμόντου*; VI, 31: *Εμμούντων* Hier. Syn. 635, 9: *Αἰμμόντος* [mss. *ἐπαρχία Ημμόντου*]

Inscriptions: *IGBulg. II*, 1958, No 570 (Glava Panega, 2nd – 3rd c. CE): Νύμφαις Αἰμον; *CIL III*, 13724: ...[H] *aemi mont[is]*...

Haemus mons is located in modern Eastern Serbia and Bulgaria (circa 500 km long).

According to some scholars this mountain range included the Sredna Gora mountain. Different opinions about the origin and the etymology of the name have been discussed by Georgi Mihailov (*Mihailov, G. 1992: 13-19*). According to the author, there is no certain data about the initial pronunciation of the name in the Thracian language, because the orthography in Greek (Αἶμος, Αἶμον with spiritus asper – “h”) is probably due to an Attic variation from Thucydide onwards, which was assimilated into the Latin name for the mountains – *Haemus*. The meaning of the name also remains uncertain.

The Thracians living in the mountains considered themselves independent (*Arrianus Anab. I*), and were not under the political control of their stronger neighbors. (*Λάζοβα, II. 1993: 302-303*).

In 1st – 3rd c. CE *Haemus mons* was part of the Roman provinces of *Moesia* (after 86 CE *Moesia Superior* and *Moesia Inferior*) and *Thracia*. During regulation of the provincial boundaries, initially under Hadrian (around 136 CE) and afterwards under Septimus Severus (193-197), the crest of the mountains became a natural separating line between *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*. After the administrative reforms, started under Aurelian and completed under Diocletian, *Haemus m.* was already situated within five different provinces in the newly founded dioceses of *Dacia* and *Thracia*. The names of the province of *Haemimontus* and the roadside station of *Montemno* (*Tab. Peut. VIII, 2; Geog. Rav. 50 – Emon*), by the road *Oescus – Philippopolis*, originate from the name of the mountains.

The most important passes during Antiquity from W to E, located in the Stara Planina mountains were: the Svetinikolski Pass (probably on the road *Ratiaria – Naissus*); the Petrohan Pass (probably along the route of the road *Ratiaria – Serdica*); the Iskar Defile (the road *Oescus – Serdica*); the Trojan Pass (on the road *Oescus – Philippopolis*); the Shipka

Pass (which connected *Nicopolis ad Istrum* to the N with *Augusta Traiana* to the S); the Vurbishki Pass (probably along the route of the road *Hadrianopolis – Cabyle* to the S, along the valley of the *Tonzos fl.* towards *Abritus* to the N); the Aytos Pass (on the road *Marcianopolis – Anchialus*); and the road along the sea shore (*Odessos – Mesambria*), by the easternmost point of the mountain range – cape Emine.

At the highest W part of the Sredna Gora mountain the pass called *Succi* (Trayanovi Vrata) is located, along the road of *Via Diagonalis*, between *Serdica* and *Philippopolis*. It is not clear to what extent the urban territories of the cities, located on both sides of the mountain crest, included the high mountain areas. The information available points out that at some sites, even in the 2nd – 3rd c. CE, regiones were located, either attributed to some urban territories (for instance *Serdica, regio Diptensium*), or as separate units, under the control of military officers (*centurio regionarius*) (*Gerov, B. 1980: 273 f.; Sarnowski, T. 1988: 99 f.; Николов, А. 1994: 125 f.*).

Protection of the avenues of approach towards some of the most important passes (like the Trojan pass and the Shipka pass) was assured by the construction of defences from the time of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (*praesidia, burgi, phruri*), as well as by the presence of auxiliary military units (*Mihailov, G. 1961: 5-19; Буюклиев, Хр., А. Гетов 1964: 29-33; IGBulg. III/2, 1964: No 1741 bis = IGBulg. V, 1997: No 5615*).

In 4th – 5th c. in the E part of the mountains, between cape Emine and Aytos pass, a defensive line a few kilometers long was built. It has been identified with the “Gates of Haemus” (“Hemski porti”) (Πύλαι τοῦ Αἰμον), known from written sources (see *Haemus tores*).

Буюклиев, Хр., Гетов, А. 1964: 29-33; Влахов, К. 1976: 36-42; Дечев, А. 1925: 2-16; Динчев, В.; Николов, А. 1994: 125-131; Λάζοβα, II. 1993: 320-330; Detschew, D. 1976; Gerov, B. 1980: 273-283; Mihailov, G. 1961: 1-2, 5-19; Mihailov, G. 1992: 11-19; Oberhammer, E. 1912: 2221-2226; Sarnowski, T. 1988: 99-104.

IL

HAEMUS TORES (Golitsa, Golica) (Varna region) formerly: Gulitsa

Moes. Sec.

Malchus Βυζαντιακά, fr. 15 (... προς ταις πύλαις του Αἰμου...) About 6 km W of the village Golitsa (Dolni Chiflik municipality, Varna region) lie the remains of the so-called Germe, an impressive partitioned fortification complex

(*claustrum, clausura, διατειχίσμα, κλεισούρα*), which can be identified with the *Pύλαι του Αἰμου* (*Haemusthores*; *Haemus gates*) mentioned in Malhus. The complex includes three fortresses and barrage walls with towers. It is oriented approx. N-S. Its total length is about 2 km. The biggest is the central fortress and there are at least 15 towers along the barrage walls. The complex commands the highest saddle (375 m) between the Kamchia and Emski ridges of the Eastern Stara Planina mountains. The N fortress is on a hill (532.7 m) of the Kamchia – Stara Planina ridge. The central and S fortresses are on the saddle. The remote S part of the barrage wall slopes down to one of the right tributaries of the Eleshnitsa river.

During archaeological excavations in 2005 and 2007 work was carried out mainly on the area of the central fortress and in the sector of the first tower along the barrage wall, S of the central fortress. Three periods of habitation were identified.

The first period pertains to the 4th c. It is characterized by volatile constructed buildings. With a view to its interpretation it is worth the information from Ammianus Marcellinus that after the battle with the Goths in *Marcianopolis* in 377 CE the Roman army managed to close “with high embankments (*aggerum obiectu celsorum*) ... the gorges of Haemus (*Haemimontanas angustias*)” (*Amm. Marcell. XXX, 8, 1; XXXI, 8, 4-6*). From the finds it may be concluded that the reason for the traces of fire in the late Roman *stratum* was the revolt and the march of the leader of the Goths, Alarih, towards *Constantinopolis* in 395 CE.

The second period is actually the time of the construction and initial utilization of the strong fortification complex. Its central fortress has the form of an almost regular octagon and an area of 1.2 ha. The thickness of the curtain wall is 2.60-2.65 m. At the W corner of the fortress the remains of a large pentagonal shaped tower-gate were discovered. The thickness of its walls is up to 3.15 m. Access to its upper floors is through strong outer staircases on the side of the inner entrance. According to the information from Malhus, this impressive tower-gate is supposed to be “the W gate of Haemus”. The towers investigated in the SW, S and N corner of the central fortress are round in shape but are not equal. The connections between the fortress and the adjacent barrage walls are regular. The thickness of the walls here (of towers and barrages) is up to 3.25 m. Construction of the fortification is of stone, bricks and mortar. At the centre of the fortress partial remains of a large building or

buildings, whose functions (barracks?, *pretorium*?) were in accordance with the military character of the fortress itself, were discovered.

The partially investigated tower at the barrage wall lies 63 m from the S fortress tower. It has the shape of an elongated hexagon with dimensions of 22.20 x 9.20 m (W-E). It protrudes equally on both sides of the barrage wall. The outer (E) front part of the tower is a thick blockade. In the inner (W) part there is a massive, pentagonal pillar around which a staircase to the second level was constructed.

The construction of the complex was executed at the beginning of 5th c., most probably in the second decade. This should be taken as the initial dating for the whole Eastern Stara Planina mountains defensive line which runs from the Black Sea coast through present day Obzor to the Eleshnitsa river valley to the W and in which the complex of *Haemus tores* is of fundamental importance. It is a barrier to the main road through the Eastern Stara Planina mountains, from the Danube river via *Marcianopolis* and *Anchialus* to *Constantinopolis*. It seems that the events in connection with which the *Haemus tores* were mentioned – the conflicts with the Ostgoths in the 70s and 80s of the 5th c. are related to the end of the initial period of the complex's use. This end was marked by a fire.

Construction transformations in the following period were registered in the central fortress only. It is noteworthy that they are of a more negligent construction. The partially studied remains of a building of this period in the NW part of the fortress is constructed in a similar manner. It seems that around or after the end of the 5th c. the duties of the initial military garrison were undertaken by federates or local militias. One of the possible reasons for that could be the dislocation of the main road through the Stara Planina mountains eastward (to the Dyulin passage?) respectively – thus the decreased importance of the *Haemus tores* complex as a supporting road centre in the 6th c. The latest coin from that period is of Justin II and Sophia from 569/570 CE. In the Middle Ages (10th – 12th c.) a settlement was built on its remains.

Динчев, В. 2008; Динчев, В. и др. 2007; Шкорпил, X. и К. 1892: 47-51; Шкорпил, К. 1930: 218-222.

VD

Han Asparuhovo (Khan Asparuhovo, Хан Аспарухово) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

In this area a necropolis with tombs has been localized. Finds: an inscription dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus; a bronze statuette of the Thracian Horseman; coins from the 1st – 3rd c.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1994б: 205; Кабакчиева, Г. 1994; Кацаров, Г. 1922/25: 120-126; Найденова, В. 1971: 79-85; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 254; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982: 366-367; IGBulg. III/2, 1678(=1590); Oppermann, M. 2006: 226.

M K

Han Krum (Khan Krum, Хан Крум) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Church, 4th – 5th c., located 2 km SE of the Omurtag aul, between the stone and earth fortification of the aul. The church has one-nave with a wide, semicircular apse. Its dimensions are 14.5 x 6.90 m.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 63.

D A

Hanovo (Ханово) (Yambol region)

Formerly: Karga Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 4 km N of the present day village of Hanovo, on the right bank of the Azmak river in the Mogilata district. On an area of 100 daa fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c were discovered. Within the boundaries of the village there are two big grave mounds. Finds: coins from Commodus to Constantine I; a fragment of a votive tablet with an inscription in Greek. The area was inhabited in the Thracian and medieval period.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов: 1979:27; Шкорпил К. и Х. 1885: 222; IGBulg. III/2, 1792.

S B

Harmanli (Харманли) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Fortress Dolnoto kale, located on a hill in the W part of the town. It is naturally protected. There are remains of fortified walls and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the town in the Kodzha bair district. Remains of domestic pottery have been found.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 272.

V K

Harsovo (Hursovo, Hârsovo, Хърсово) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the village in the Kuschaas district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery dated to the 2nd – 4th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 61.

D A

Harsovo (Hursovo, Hârsovo, Хърсово) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec. ?

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located in the center of the present day village, around the prehistoric settlement mound. No other finds are known except the usual fragments of tiles and domestic pottery.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 4th c.), located 2.5 km SE of the village in the Szaluka district. In the same place, remains of a Thracian settlement from 4th – 3rd c. BCE and an early medieval one from 9th – 10th c. CE, can be seen.

On the periphery of the settlement, on the ridge of a settlement mound, a fortification was built and subsequently destroyed in a fire during the 3rd c. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the goddess Hekate, probably from a sanctuary (?); a bronze lock for a toilet box with the image of Attis; several collective hoards of silver and autonomous bronze coins from Gordian III to Claudius II Gothicus.

МКСБД, 1995: 289.

G R, G D

Haskovo (Хасково) (Haskovo region)

Annexed: Bolyarovo

Thr.

Settlement, located in the town around the station. Remains of domestic pottery have been found. Finds: an iron spear-head; coins from 3rd – 4th c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 274-275.

V K

HEBROS fluvius, HEBRUS fl. (Maritsa, Marica, Марица) (Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Haskovo regions, Bulgaria, European Turkey, NE Greece)

Alkaios (Schol. Theocr. 7, 112, p. 106W ("Εβρος), Bacchylides ΔΙΟΥΠΑΜΒΟΙ, 16/15, p. 506 ("Εβρωι); Hdt. 59, 1 ("Εβρος); 90, 1 (τὸν "Εβρον); Cl. Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 4 ("Εβρος); Ael. De nat. anim. II, 2; Strabo. VII, 7, 4; XIII, 1, 21 ("Εβρος); Plin. NH IV, 40 (Hebrum); IV, 41 (Hebrus); Verg. Geogr. IV, 463 (Hebrus); Ovid. II, 114 (Hebrus); Amm. Marc. XVIII, 6, 5 (Hebrum); Iord. Get. 220 (Ebro).

The 525 km long *Hebros fl.* rises in the Rila mountain and flows into the Aegean Sea. In its lower course the *Hebros fl.* forms the border between Greece and Turkey. *Hebros fl.* has about 100 tributaries. According to Pseudo-Plut. *Fluv. III*, the river was earlier called *Rhombos*. The course of this large Stara Planina mountains river was inhabited by various tribes, two of which predominated: Bessoï (along the upper course)

and *Odrysai* (along the middle and lower course). In the period of the Principate the river entered the Roman province *Thracia* and in Late Antiquity – the provinces of *Thracia*, *Haemimontus* and *Rhodopa* to the newly created diocese *Thracia*. Along the river runs part of the important central road, also called the Diagonal, which came from *Singidunum* (Belgrade) – *Naissus* (Nis) – *Serdica* (Sofia) – *Philippopolis* (Plovdiv) – *Hadrianopolis* (Edirne) – *Constantinopolis* (Byzantium, Istanbul). Other important cities were *Bessapara*, *Hadrianopolis*, *Traianopolis* etc.

R I

HERCULENTE, HERKULENTE (Ερκούλεντε) (Iraklii) (Burgas region)

formerly: Eraklii

Thr., Haem.

Herculente (Abl. Sing.). A road station located at Iraklii, Burgas region (*Ad Herculem*).

Beševliev, V. 1970: 139.

R I

Hitovo (Хитово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chair mahle, Ion Bratianu

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.75 km SE of the village, in the Bostancheshma district. It occupies a terrain slightly sloping to the NE, on the right (SW) bank of a dry valley with an abundant water source, on an area of 90 daa.

Settlement, located 1.1 km W-SW of the village. It occupies a slope on the left (S) bank of a dry valley. To the W the territory of the settlement is restricted by a lateral ravine flowing into the dry valley, with an area of 50 daa.

Settlement, located on the W outskirts of the village, in the Bozluha district. It occupies a flat terrain on a terrace over the left (E) bank of a dry valley, over on an area of 50 daa.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.95 km W-SW of the village. Probably belongs to the settlement situated to the W of the necropolis.

S T

Hlevenne (Хлевене) (Lovech region)

formerly: Hlevenii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 2.5 km SE in the Kaleto district, over an area of 12 daa. It is part of the Forebalkan fortified system. The fortified wall is in some places preserved in superstructure up to some 1 m. It was built of broken

stones bound with mortar and is 2 m thick. On the terrain can be seen the S gate, a rectangular tower on the E side, and in the inner part the rubble of buildings – crushed stones and square bricks.

Part of a Roman, late antique and medieval road, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Kosovo district. The road leads to the fortress in the Kaleto district. Sections of the cobblestone pavement at a distance of 100 m with a width of pavement of 3 m are preserved. Велков, Ив. 1925: 245-246; Кацаров, Г. 1930: 83; Регистър ИК: 79.

R G

Hotantsa (Hotanca, Хотанца) (Ruse region)

formerly: Hotanets

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Late Roman coins of low value and fragmented tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the period 2nd – 4th c., found 1 km N of the village, in the Malkata Cheshma district. Traces of destroyed buildings – broken stones, mortar and tiles, can be seen 1 km N toward the Golyamata Cheshma district where materials typical for the 2nd – 4th c. were discovered. Bearing in mind the uneven concentration of materials on a rather large territory it is possible that several separate complexes (*villas?*) are concerned.

D D

Hotnitsa (Hotnica, Хотница) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 5 km W of the village in the Kaleto district, built of broken stones and freestone bound by white mortar.

Roman quarries, located 3 km SE of the village. A large part of the stone material for the construction and decoration of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was extracted from these quarries.

Roman pottery center, located 5 km SW of the village. The complex lies along the Bohot river. Rectangular buildings built of stone on a mud base were studied – workshops and 21 pottery-kilns. A workshop for making votive tablets was located in the Gorno Selishte district in the village of Hotnitsa in proximity to the quarries. According to some opinions, a sanctuary of Heros existed there.

Settlement, Roman period, located 5 km NW of the village, in the Kalimanitsa district. Roman pottery is registered on the terrain. A cross-shaped *fibula* was also found here.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4.5 km W of the village in the Yalarski Brod district. Two tombstones, as well as *fibulae* were discovered; probably relating to a necropolis.

Settlement, Roman period, located 7 km SW of the village in the Musinski Kelemeta district.

Villa, Roman period, located 2 km W of the village in the Bovli Gjol district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2.5 km SE of the village in the Mechata Dupka district.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located 2 km E of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located at the S end of the village.

Settlement, Late Antiquity, located 4 km SW of the village in the Kaya Bunar district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 7 km SW of the village in the Karlu Eri district.

Flat necropolis with sarcophagi, Roman period, located 7 km SW of the village in the Karla Eri district.

АКБ В. Илчева; Владкова, П. 2005а: 81; *HMII* 1966: 9, № 113; Славчев, П., И. Кокоров 1975: 7; II.2: 106; *Sultov*, B. 1985: 19.

MI

Hrabrovo (Храброво) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hamzalar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 3 km SE of the village on a flat terrain. Finds: pottery from 3rd – 4th c.; coins from Constantine I to Honorius.

Fortified settlement, located 2 km S-SE of Hrabrovo, on the edge of the Dobrudzha plateau bordered to the N by the Batovska river valley. Remains of an ancient fortification can be seen. It occupies the E half of the rocky Orlu Burun peninsula formed between the almost vertical wall of the plateau and a short lateral ravine. The fortified system consists of an arch-shaped fortified wall approx. 100 m long which blocks the peninsula from slope to slope on the only easily accessible NW side. The earlier publications mention that the wall had been almost entirely destroyed as a result of the systematic plundering of the construction material. At present it is preserved in the form of a rocky bank, 3-4 m wide and up to 1 m high. At some places at its front remains of a shallow ditch dug in the rocky soil can be observed. The assertion that in the construction of the fortified wall white mortar was used is not supported by the facts: nowhere among the ruins, disturbed by a lot of modern excavations, can be seen mortar. This leads to the conclusion that the wall was bound with mud and raises the possibility that it is not indeed a wall, but an ordinary stone-soil ditch.

The systematic investigations confirm the published data

on the removal of archaeological material from the site and also enrich the knowledge in terms of dating and habitation patterns in the area. The very thin soil layer and unfavorable living conditions make rather improbable the existence of an established settlement. The pottery collected, however, testifies to a systematic human presence, possibly in the late Bronze Age, in the two phases of the Iron Age and later in the late Roman period. The levelled grounds on the edge of the stone wreath, with hollowed out long grooves with trapezoid section and absolutely strict compass orientation, most probably should be taken as evidence for the existence on this site of an ancient Thracian sanctuary whose origin may be dated to the late Bronze Age. It is possible that the first fortified system was built as early as the 1st millennium BCE contemporary with, and in connection with, the functioning of the sanctuary. In the late Roman period NW of the Orlu Burun peninsula – between it and the present day village of Hrabrovo – a vast unfortified settlement was developed from which large amounts of numismatic material has originated. Among the 238 coins only three date from the 3rd c. and one from the 6th c. All the remaining coins date from the beginning of the 4th c. to the beginning of 5th c. – the latest of them dating from the time of emperors Arcadius and Honorius. The traces of habitation on the territory of the Orlu Burun peninsula in the late Roman period must therefore be connected with this settlement. The rather simplified engineering concept and primitive construction of the fortification convincingly testifies to its “extraordinary” character. From a functional point of view it can be determined as a fortress-refuge (*refugium*), built by the local people in haste at the onset of a crisis situation. It is possible that the fortification construction can be reduced *de facto* to repairs and functional adaption to an established ancient fortification. Considering the coins found on the territory of the settlement, as well as the course of historical events in the region, the rise and use of the Late Antiquity *refugium* near Hrabrovo seems most probable to have occurred in the second half of 4th c. and the beginning of 5th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 68; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 34; Торбатов, С. 2002а: 369-372.

ST

Hrishteni (Hrišteni, Хрищени) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Hrishtene

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.4 km SW of the village. A rectangular water storage reservoir with outer dimensions of 18.32 x 9.62 m is related to it. Its preserved height is from 0.6 to 1.25 m, built of square bricks bound with rose-colored mortar. According

to the discovered material, the settlement and the reservoir date from the 3rd – 4th c. Underground passage (1.46-1.60 m high and 0.60 m wide) with a reservoir and clay water pipes on the bottom, was discovered 2 km W of the village. Disjointed Thracian chariots with their team of horses were uncovered 3.3 km SW of the village, on the periphery of a grave mound. Especially rich and interesting is the chariots' ornamentation, which consists of silver and bronze appliques, bronze statuettes and herms. An iron sword, an iron chair, bronze and glass vessels were also found beside the chariot ornaments. The chariots are dated to the 2nd – 3rd c. Votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and a bronze statuette of Zeus were also found.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 280; Николов, А. 1961; Николов, А., А. Янков 1980: 17-21; Kazarow, G. 1938a: No 149; Oppermann, M. 2006: 226; Wendel, M. 2005: 302, № 742.

MK

Huma (Хума) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kanalii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (3rd – 4th c.), located next to the E end of the village in the Tabiite district at the foot of an early medieval fortress. Remains of common domestic pottery and tiles have been found.

In the same area early medieval pottery from 9th – 10th c. have been found. Probably a settlement existed here of the same period.

МКБД, 1995: 288.

GR, GD

HUNNO (unknown, between *Palatiolon/ Palatiolum* and *Oescus*? or near the village of Stavertsi?) (Pleven region)

Dac. Rip.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 6 (Οὐννα, προὔριον).

According to Procopius “the castle of Huns” is situated by the bank of a river. Which river is not mentioned, but earlier in the text there is talk of the *Histros fl.* According to D. Mitova-Dzhonova, in the text it is not clear what river is spoken of. She places the settlement inland, S of the Danube river, by the remains of the village of Stavertsi.

Иванов, Р. 1999: 33; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1985: 277, 285; Beševliev, V. 1970: 121.

RI

HYMAUPARU (unknown)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Ἰμανάριον).

Fortification, located in an unknown place in *Thrace* built during the rule of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 132; TIB 6: 284.

RI

I

IATRUS (Krivina, Кривина) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tab. Paut. (Latro); Not. Dign. XL, 8, 13 (Latius); Proc. De aedif. IV, 7, 6, 22 (Ἰατρῶν); Theoph. Sim. VII, 2, 16 (Ἰατρον); Geogr. Rav. IV, 7 (Latron).

Castellum Iatrus, located 2.5 km S of the Danube river, on the right bank of the Yantra river. The intact area measures 2.5 ha. The N and W walls were destroyed by the waters of both rivers. In the remaining sectors the wall was studied either completely or in part.

The substructure begins at a depth of 1.5 m from the level of the terrain; its width is 4-4.10 m, built of broken stones bound with white mortar. In separate sectors the width of the superstructure varies from 3 to 3.5 m. It was built using the Binder-Läufer system. The *implectum* is of broken stones bound with white mortar. A total 11 towers were localized – 3 shoe-shaped, angular (No 1, 7, 11), seven U-shaped (No 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10) and one rectangular (No 4). Only towers No 1, 2, and 4 have been studied.

Tower No 1 has an outer length of 9.60 m and a maximum width of 10.50 m. The inner dimensions are 8.10 and 5.00 m respectively. The entrance is 2.07 m wide and 3.50 m long.

Tower No 2 has outer dimensions of 9.84 x 9.00 m and a wall thickness of 3.00 m.

Tower No 4 has a rectangular form, with outer and inner dimensions as follows: 30.45 x 15.10 x 15.25 m and 23.35 x 9.50 m. It protrudes out of the curtain wall at 9.50 m and at 2.10 m into the *castellum*. At the middle of its N wall is the entrance, which is 1.90 m wide. Inside it there are 4 pillars with dimensions of 2.26 x 1.65 m. The distance between the towers is small, varying from 15.20 to 16.00 m from No 1 to No 7. The E fortified wall juts into the *castellum*.

The dating of the *castellum* is fully elaborated on in 5 volumes of the series *Iatrus-Krivina*. According to this dating, construction period A for the *castellum Iatrus* was between the years 310/320-350. The period „B/C“ spans from the third quarter of the 4th c. to the second quarter of the 5th c. The period „D1“ ranges from the time of Anastasius to the second decade of the 6th c. while the next, „D2“, covers the time of Justinian I until the final destruction of the *castellum* at the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th c.

The form of the *castellum* is determined by the street network. The main street that functioned through the whole existence of the *castellum* and on which different construction phases can be seen is *via praetoria*. It starts from the only E gate in the *castellum* (*porta praetoria*). Some meters from it the street turns at an obtuse angle, in the direction SE to NW and leads to the *principia* of the *castellum* where it ends. *Via praetoria* divides the built up area of *Iatrus* into two parts: a smaller part – N and a larger one – S. It is 115 m long and from 7.10 to 7.20 m at the W end during period „A“. It is flanked by a 3 m wide colonnade in Roman-Dorian style along its length on both sides. Thus formed, the two porticos begin 7 m W of the gate. The main street is better preserved at its W end. Its pavement consists of the following elements: at the bottom a clay layer, over it a pad of stones of irregular form and clay, and on top a clay layer with gravel and fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. 17 m N of *via praetoria* is the first small street parallel to it which originates from tower No 10. Another small street, 1.20-1.90 m wide, documented in sections XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, is situated 32 m from the yard of the *principia*. It runs N-S and probably in the S it reached the big rectangular tower No 4. To the W of section XXX the existence of another small street is postulated, oriented possibly towards tower No 5. To the W of the *principia* is *via quintana*, which in period A directs to tower No 2. From the inner side along the fortified wall is *via sagularis*. In the period „B/C“ *via praetoria* was narrowed between sections XXVII. 1 and XXXII. 1. With the erection of a *horreum* VII the former intervallum disappears along the SW section of the fortified wall. A similar situation is to be observed also with the gate. Other changes also take place as some streets are reorientated and are even moved (between sections XXIX and XXX). At some places only the levels and the pavement between construction periods „A“ and „B/C“ can be discerned. The new pavement of the main street from the second period is established at *via quintana* and the street at section XXXII. At the end of the second period *via praetoria* was again renewed as the street level was raised and the pavement is of stones, clay and fragments of bricks. During periods „D1“ and „D2“ the main street preserves its functions and orientation. The core of the architectural scheme of the *castellum* is the *principia*. It is situated not in the central part of the *castellum*, but has shifted to the W. It consists of a peristyle yard, a rectangular hall and a semicircular apse (*exedra*). It is 24.80 m long (E-W) and 14.80 m wide. The latter corresponds to the width of the

via praetoria and its adjacent side porticos. The peristyle yard has dimensions of 13.40 x 10.47 m. On its long sides it has four Dorian columns and on its short ones – three, or ten columns in total. Four covered porticos are formed. Their floors are painted with white mortar. The yard itself is paved with crushed bricks. The entrance to the peristyle yard was from *via praetoria* through a 3 m wide entrance in the E wall. From the yard three entrances lead into the hall. In the middle a stone threshold with two steps is preserved. The level of the mortar floor of the hall is 0.30 m lower than that of the peristyle yard. The thresholds of the other two entrances have been removed, but their beds can be seen. To the W of the hall is the *exedra* with an inner radius of 3.60 m shifted by 0.30 m from the longitudinal axis of the building towards the N. It represents a platform raised by 0.60 m above the floor level of the hall. The threshold consists of quadras with dimensions of 0.60 x 0.55/ 0.65 m. On its front side for steps were placed lower blocks. Along the threshold a groove was made into which there was a wooden barrier, probably in the middle, with a door to the apse. The *principia* is built of limestone quadras bound by white mortar. The thickness of the inner walls of the peristyle yard is 0.60 m and of the hall and apse – 0.90 m. The only finds from the *principia* are a pedestal and a sacrificial altar. The first one lies by the W wall of the hall in its NW corner. The sacrificial altar was found on the brick floor of the apse. The *principia* of *Iatrus* functions in the period „A“. The presence here of a *cuneus equitum scutariorum*, mentioned in *Notitia Dignitatum* 40, should be connected to this period.

To the S of the *principia* there is a construction complex to which a building resembling a hall belongs (section XVII), a square with a base for an honorary column and to the E a side wing with an inner yard (section XXXVI), as well as a small bathroom. The complex is interpreted, on the grounds of its location, as a *praetorium*. Behind the *portico*, on the N side of *via praetoria*, are situated tabernacles and structures with other functions, in two rows – with dimensions 6 x 6 m (section XXVIII). The three W structures probably had a functional connection with the *principia*, corresponding to the two structures along the S side of the *principia* (section XXXV). To the W of it there is a quarter which does not reach the main street and which thus appears isolated. The working hypothesis is that the barracks (section X), the officers' quarters, and administrative buildings were situated here. The destruction of the architecture of the settlement period „A“ can be determined fairly accurately. Before starting construction works in period „B/C“ a great

part of the existing buildings were removed; this affected even the lowest blocks of the substructure of the walls. The structure of constructions shows that in comparison with the former, period „B/C“ is essentially changed in character. After the end of period „A“ the *principia* does not function as a leading center in the *castellum*, a function already transferred in the early phase of period „B/C“ to the first basilica in *Iatrus* (Basilica B), erected on the highest place in the encircled area.

Basilica B is three-nave with one apse. It consists of a narthex with dimensions 8 x 2.20 m and a naos with dimensions 10 x 9.20 m. Two rows of three columns divide the naos into three naves. The foundations, 0.60 m wide, are built of broken stones bound with mortar mixed with broken quarry stone brick. Its humble form and shortened proportions show the early phase in the development of this architectural type which corresponds to the stratigraphic results of the excavations. On the grounds of the numismatic data its construction can be referred to the reign of Constantius II, i.e. around the middle or beginning of the third quarter of 4th c. Basilica B was used until the end of the first quarter of 5th c. when it was destroyed by fire.

Soon after that Basilica C was built. It is three-nave with one apse with outer dimensions of 22.20 m (with the apse) and 12.20 m wide. In the middle of the narthex there is an entrance which is 2.20 m wide. There is also an entrance in the N wall, in proximity to the NE corner. The naos is divided by two rows of columns set on a solid stylobate. The floor is covered with bricks. The foundations, 2 m deep, are built of broken stones bound with white mortar while the superstructure is of stones and bricks, probably four layers. With the basilica there is a baptistery situated in the adjacent N section XV, as well as a structure with *mensa sacra*. Entry into this additional building was from the N nave of Basilica C. It was built in the 20s of 5th c. The building underwent some construction changes (additional premises added to the inner side of the narthex and expansion of the entrance to it) but preserved its intrinsic functions. It was destroyed in the 40s of 5th c. Other changes also occurred in the period „B/C“. Simultaneously with the building of *Horreum* VII, situated along the SW fortified wall and having a solid construction and imposing dimensions (61.50 m long and 16.50 m wide), in the early phase of period „B/C“ another storage building was built – *Horreum* I, W of the former *principia*. In contrast to *Horreum* VII, which functions also in the defensive system as it strengthens the inner segment of the wall, about 45 m long (where obviously there was

no protruding tower), Horreum I has purely economic significance. The entrance is situated at its E side, i. e. it is directed towards the centre of the *castellum*, not to the river, which may serve as secondary evidence against a supposed gate on that part of the Yantra river. The two *horrea* in *Iatrus* were victims of a huge fire in the first quarter of 5th c. when Basilica B was also destroyed. After destruction they were not restored to their original form and function, and by the left outer walls several small residential and brick craft buildings were erected. At section XVI a small bathroom was discovered adjacent to with the outer wall of the anteroom of the former *principia*. Later in this period the bathroom had other functions as the intermediate wall and hypocaust were removed and reconstructed into a single structure building. Except for the two *horrea* another building can be determined as having an economic function – the building in section XVIII. In the largest structure on this site there are ten raised working platforms and numerous small mills which lead to its interpretation as a mill. On the next section, XIX, several similar platforms have been found, while the remaining finds show that in the building metal and metal products were processed. The majority of the period „B/C“ buildings represented residential and economic buildings with various forms. Usually a number of them are irregularly grouped around a small yard. On the floor of these buildings the gradual change in camp architecture from period A to architecture satisfying civil and farming needs in the period „B/C“ can be clearly seen. Due to the existence of huge stores and a mill, it may be supposed that they served to partially ensure the food needs of the inhabitants in the *castellum*. These structural changes can be connected with the assumption that after the military contingent's withdrawal, at the end of period „A“, Gothic federates were settled here with the task of undertaking the defense of this section of the limes. Several small finds militate in favor of the latter theory.

The end of period „B/C“ was caused by a huge fire that destroyed everything in the area of the *castellum*. According to the coins, this destruction can be dated to the second quarter of 5th c. and mainly the 40s of the century. This could be connected with the Hunnic invasion.

After destruction and abandonment of the *castellum*, at the end of period „B/C“, for a long time there was no organized *castellum* life. No data exists for the presence of permanent military forces. During the reign of Anastasius, the Goths withdrew from province *Moesia Secunda*, after which general restoration and reorganization of the border defence began.

This marked the beginning of construction period „D1“ for the *castellum Iatrus*. It was resettled, but not as densely and not over the entire area. On the remains of the old ruined buildings new ones were built, but in terms of construction technique and the use of construction materials, they were considerably inferior to those of the preceding periods. The only prominent building of this period (but with an unclear function) is situated in section XXXIII – E of the first cross street on the N side of *via praetoria*. It is distinguished by a hall-like structure with a colonade in front of it. The settlement of period „D1“ is not noticeably structurally distinct from period „B/C“, except for being rather poorly built. Towards the end of the period the whole *castellum* was destroyed by fire which according to the coin occurred around the 20s of 6th c. It is not absolutely clear when the camp from the time of Anastasius I was destroyed, or the precise dating of the restoration phase in the Justinian I period but stratigraphically the two periods are distinctly separated since the buildings of the Justinian I period have a completely different function. During period „D2“ *via praetoria* passes through a poorly built area. Only the former bathhouse – section XXVI, as well as the storage building in section XXXI, N of the former *principia*, were used again. Obviously in *Iatrus* in period „D2“ very few newly built stone buildings existed. Only one such building has been studied – situated above the former *principia*, in section XXI. Due to the inbuilt kiln it may be regarded as having an economic function. The greater part of the area of the *castellum* consists of small huts dug in the ground, sometimes sticking above the terrain level built of adobe. Although not dense in number, they cover the whole area of the *castellum*. In this settlement of huts and some stone buildings Basilica D is distinguished, erected in the place of the Christian basilicas from period „B/C“. It follows the form of the former two but in rather bigger dimensions: 30.30 m long (with the apse) and 16.20 m wide. Its foundations are of roughly worked stone blocks bound by white mortar. A massive stylobate, 1 m wide, on which lie columns or pillars, divides the naos into three naves. The inner walls are 1.25 m thick and the floor is paved with bricks. Additionally, to its SE end a baptistery was built with dimensions 5.80 x 4.10 m preserved only in its substructure as is the basilica itself. Its construction dates to the first decades of 6th c. – before the appearance of the three-section narthex, prothesis and diaconicon, typical for the late period of Justinian's reign.

The end of period „D2“ was accompanied by a fire. Theophylact Simocatta mentions *Iatrus* in connection with

events referred to the year 600 CE but the latest coins come from the 70s of 6th c. which leaves the question of the upper limit in the dating of *Iatrus*, at least for the time being, unsolved.

The circle of unsolved questions increases if the cultural layer uncovered in 1992 in sections X/X/ and XLII – XLIV, referred generally to 3rd c., which should precede period „A“ (period „-A“) are taken into consideration.

The dating of the *castellum* published in the series *Iatrus-Krivina*, encounters criticism facilitated to a certain extent by the character of some of the articles in the examined series. At the end of 1999 at a colloquium of the team of the Roman-German commission in Frankfurt-am-Main it became clear that the existence of a settlement under the *castellum* (the so-called „-A“) could not be denied, differences exist on the dating/stratigraphy. The main questions are: is it justified to unite settlement periods „B“ and „C“; are there forced destructions at the end of periods „A“ and „B“; do periods „B“ and „C“ have phases etc. A series of replies to these questions are given by the investigations in section XLIV. Here for the first time on the territory of the entire *castellum* is distinguished a layer immediately preceding settlement period „A“ and thus called „-A“ (minus A). Since then the materials from II-III are interpreted as *spolia*. This layer lies at a depth of –1.60-2.00 m, cut partially by walls from period „A“. The period „-A“ is presented within site XLIV by two refuse pits, two structures and a street pavement. Each of the two structures has two burnt floor levels. The first one is between 270 CE and 291/292 CE, while the second one – built and burnt down – after 292 CE. The pavement in the NE part of the site is built of small broken stones and gravel bound by clay. Among the pottery fragments, discovered in the layer, local red slip ceramic from the type Butovo-Pavlikeni prevails but hand-made pottery is also encountered. The period A dates back before 347/348 CE. The walls of the buildings on the left from the preceding period were reduced while the material was re-used in the new constructions and in some places part of the substructure has been pulled out. In the NW part of the *castellum* in the alley from period „-A“ and on a longitudinal axis with it lies a new street pavement. Between the two can be seen a thin layer (0.05-0.07 m) of humus soil with ash. The thickness of the hiatus is indicative of the fact that between the second fire destruction of period „-A“ at the end of 3rd c. and the *castellum*'s construction a considerable period of time elapsed.

For the next settlement period section XLIV gives the following

picture: the beginning of period „B“ is post 347 CE. Two phases are distinguished – „B1“ and „B2“. During the first phase the most intensive construction occurs while the architectural plan of „B1“ is the backbone of planning in the following periods. As a rule a substructure is built of broken quarry stones on clay, while the superstructure is of worked and broken quarry stone on mortar with a mixture of broken stone brick. At the beginning of period „B“ were other buildings were constructed within the *castellum* – a basilica, sites I (*horreum*) and VII (*horreum* or barracks?). The presence of a military unit in *Iatrus* and the preparation for the so-called Gothic wars of Valens is the only logical explanation for their construction. According to *Notitia Dignitatum*, *Iatrus* was the camp of a *cuneus equitum scutariorum*, which the most recent investigations place in the *castellum* only in period „B“. Proof of this are the finds of spurs that appeared in *Iatrus* in period „B“. A contradiction in the dating of the *principia* may be mentioned which cast a shadow of doubt on the whole dating of the *castellum*, namely the discovered coin (minted in the period 351-354) under the original floor level of the *principia* (and referred to in the catalogue of finds to period „B“). According to scholars, however, the building functioned as a headquarters in period A whose end they refer to the middle of 4th c. Phase B1 was burnt down in the third quarter of 4th c., after 367 CE, and the probable invaders were the Goths and their allies. In phase „B2“ the construction technique is the same as in the preceding phase, a lot of *spolia* are used. The end of „B2“ is marked by a fire and at places just 0.30 m of the superstructure of buildings survive. The attack that provoked this fire dates after 402 CE or 408 CE, and the probable invaders are the Huns from the union of Uldis. The finds of weapons and garments suggest the military purpose of the site.

Settlement period C of the *castellum* begins with the leveling of rubble from the previous period. The leveled layer of yellow-green clay reaches 0.50/0.60 m in some places. In the E part of the site where the damage was less the *castellum*'s citizens continued to use the floor level of period „B“. Most of the walls were restored but the construction technique is different – broken quarry stone on clay and adobe use. A tendency to partition the large structures in the buildings is apparent. The same happened to the two *horrea* from period „B“. Settlement period „C“ ends with the largest fire in the history of the *castellum* and covers its whole territory. In the destruction valuables, corpses and animals or any trace of a battle is absent. Obviously the citizens of the fortress left it at

the news of the coming menace and the invaders burnt down the whole *castellum* methodically. In section XLIV, within period „C”, two floor levels are distinguishable. The first one is covered with a thin burnt layer according to which some cataclysm at the beginning of period „C” is evident. The second floor level corresponds to fire which encompassed the whole *castellum*. The stratified numismatic material dates the time of the attack after 425 CE, during one of the Hun raids in the second quarter of 5th c. The changes in the form of the *castellum*, the striving for more accommodation and the character of the material show that in the *castellum*, together with soldiers, lived people who intensively dealt with agricultural tasks. Judging from some of the artifacts it can be supposed that part of the population of *Iatrus* from period „C” were Germani and Sarmatians who settled here as federates.

In the final (fifth) volume of the series *Iatrus-Krivina* it is claimed that period „D1” reflects the restoration of the *castellum* during the time of Anastasius (c. 500 CE). From this follows that between periods „C” and „D1” there is a hiatus of at least 50 years. This, however, is missing in the stratigraphy of section XLIV, as „D1” lies directly on the fire of period „C”. According to Ludmil Vagalinski, researcher of section XLIV, the dating for the beginning of „D1” c. 500 CE is influenced more by historical events (narrative sources) than by the real stratigraphic picture. As a whole, period „D1” is characterized by a sparsely developed area, poor construction technique and lack of weapons. The end of the period is post 518 CE.

The next period, „D2”, repeats the picture of the previous one. Separate finds confirm the image of a sparse population with a very humble way of life. Metal parts of a costume and 42% of the total share of the polished pottery in the fortress show that part of *Iatrus*' population from period „D1” and „D2” were Germani. The latest coin known from the fortress was cut in 577/578 CE. Probably then or a little after this date the *castellum* was destroyed and the attack was registered all along the *castellum*'s territory. Theophylact Simocatta mentioned *Iatrus* in connection with the events of 600 CE, but that could be the designation of a toponym and not its real existence at that time.

Outside the *castellum*'s territory, in the land of the village Krivina the following sites are registered:

- traces of an adobe building with a probable plinth of broken quarry stone, located 2 km E of the village, in the Chichov elak district on the first terrace of a slope with W exposure c. 1 km S of the Danube river. Its

dating according to the pottery is the middle of 2nd / the middle of 3rd c. Five lime pottery-kilns were investigated here which, according to the discovered stratified materials, began to function soon after 69 CE. A large fire (connected to the attack of Dacians?) after 76 CE suspends for a short time the production, organized without doubt by a subdivision of *legio I Italica*.

- Adobe walls of a building, located 0.4 km S of the *castellum*, close to the right bank of the Yantra river. A pottery-kiln was also found, dating to 2nd – 3rd c. Such is the dating of the whole complex which has been interpreted as an economic complex.
- 3 km N of the village, to the right of the road to Batin, in the profile of the Danube riverside, materials have been found, some of which are typical for the Late Antiquity. There are no signs of a settlement.
- In close proximity to the village, to the E, in the so-called *vicus*, several pits have been studied. According to the archaeological material in them they have been dated to 4th c.
- 3 km W of the *castellum* is a section of the Danubian road. It was built in several layers. The first one is loess taken from the slope. Upon it was put a layer of broken quarry stone (limestone) and the uppermost layer is a pavement of small quadrae and coarse-grained sand

Вагалински, А. 2006а; Вагалински, А. и др. 2003; Дъоле, Б. 1982; Иванов, Р. 1999: 240-245; Петров, Т. 1991; Bülow, G. 2008; Conrad, S. 2008; *Iatrus-Krivina I*; *Iatrus-Krivina II*; *Iatrus-Krivina III*; *Iatrus-Krivina IV*; *Iatrus-Krivina V*; Ivanov, T. 1966: 23-56; Krauß, K. 2006: 306, No 42; Vagalinski, L. 2003.

DD

IATRUS fluvius (Yantra river, Iantra river, река Янтра) (runs through the regions of Gabrovo, Veliko Tarnovo and Ruse)

Thr., *Moes. Inf.*, *Moes. Sec.*

Hdt. IV, 49 (Ἰατρὺς); *Plin.* NH III, 149; *Iord. Get.* 18 (*Iatrus*), Catholic documents from 1685 (*Ietro*); in other sources is mentioned the fortification with the same name: *Not. Dign.* or. XL, 8; *Proc. De aedif.* IV, 6, 7; *Theoph. Sim.* VII, 12.

Iatrus fl. takes its source from the foot of Mount Hadzhi Dimitar in *Haemus mons* (Sredna Stara Planina mountains), at 1340 m height, and runs into the Danube river E of Svishtov, by the village of Krivina (the fortification *Iatrus*). It runs entirely in modern Northern Bulgaria. Its length is 285 km. The river makes big meanders, especially by towns

of Veliko Tarnovo and Byala. *Iatrus* has many feeders. One of them is Rositsa river, by which is located *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. It is supposed that the lower course of the river was floatable with small vessels in the antiquity.

The name has Thracian origin and can be interpreted as “fast, torrential”. The old Slavic name of the river is *Yetur/Yetar*, and later on – *Etar*.

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 251; Иванов, Р. 1999: 40.

RI

ICACIDUNUM (*secundum* *Icacidun[um]*), or [*P*] *icacidun[um]* (near *Oescus*)

ILBulg. 11

N Sh

Iglika (Иглика) (Yambol region)

formerly: Turfanlii

Thr., *Haem.*

Fortress Kaleto, located in the Gradishteto district.

An open settlement lies in the Tumbata district.

Settlement, located in the Gradishteto district.

Mine developments and metallurgical remains.

TIB 6: 284.

A O, S B

Iglika (Иглика) (Gabrovo region)

formerly: Iglino, Chomatsite

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Fortress, Roman period, located 0.70 km NW of the present day village of Iglika, in the Gradat district, over area of 2 ha. The fortress had a triangular form, with a curtain wall in the E, W and S, in sections with a length of 100 m, and thickness of 1.80-2.20 m. Two watchtowers are uncovered with dimensions 5.40 x 5.50 m and 3.60 x 3.60 m. The fortification is built of broken quarry stone in *opus implectum*. In the interior a rectangular building with dimensions of 8.00 x 3.40 m, built of coarsely processed stones on a mud base was identified. Finds: pottery from 4th and the first half of 5th c.; iron tools; iron and bronze *fibulae*; a bone appliqué; copper coins from Constantius II and Arcadius. The fortress arose as a temporary refuge for the local population not later than the middle of 4th c. and was abandoned most probably during the Hun invasions of 441-447 CE.

Койчева, К. 2002.

RI

Ignatievo (Игнатиево) (Varna region)

formerly: Ruslar

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located 1.2 km N of the village, in the Almalak district. On an area of 20 daa materials of the Late Antiquity have been registered.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 212.

MI

IN MEDIO? (Filipovo = Philipovo, Филипово) (Yambol region)

Thr.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located between the present day villages of Filipovo and Radovets. There was a station on the road from *Cabyle* to *Hadrianopolis*, probably in *Medio*?

Димитрова, А., Ж.Попов 1978: 27; *TIB* 6: 285; *Wendel*, M. 2005: 201, 292.

RI

Inzovo (Инзово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Ak Bunar, General-Inzovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.2 km NW of the present day village Inzovo. On an area of 5-10 daa traces of buildings are visible. Fragments of stones, mortar and construction material – bricks and tiles, can be found. During farming work fragments of pottery from 2nd – 4th c. were found.

Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, located in the vicinity of the settlement.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106.

S B

Irechek (Иречек, Иречек) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyoilyuk

Moes. Inf., *Scyth.*

Settlement, located 0.5 km NE of the village. Archaeological material from 2nd c. BCE to 2nd c. CE.

Necropolis, located 0.9 km S of the village.

Necropolis, located 1.2 km SW of the village.

S T

Irechekovo (Иречекovo, Иречекovo) (Yambol region)

formerly: Arnaut kyoy

Thr., *Haem.*

Fortress, located 2 km W of the present day village of Irechekovo. It has a rectangular form and an area of 4-5 daa.

The wall is built in *opus mixtum*, of broken quarry stones, bound by white mortar mixed with coarse broken stone and bricks. Under an embankment buildings are visible. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery from 4th – 6th c. have been found. The fortress was also inhabited in the medieval period.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Понов 1978: 19.

S B

Irnik (Ирник) (Silistra region)

formerly: Saarlär

Moes. Inf.

Five *tumuli*, located 3.2 km NW of the village, c. 1.6 km SW, 1.2 km E and 1.7 km E and 3.7 km SW.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров, No 1200150-1200154.

ISGIPERA (unknown)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Ισγίπερα)

Unknown fortification in *Thracia* built during the reign of emperor Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 129; TIB 6: 287.

I B

Settlement, located 1.9 km SE of the village in the Garvan orman district.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200156-1200158.

I B

Iskritsa (Iskrica, Искрица) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kolchulare, Koldzhilar, Strazhari

Thr.

Tumulus Roshava Dragana, located 1 km E on the periphery of the village. Finds: fragments of a Thracian chariot; pottery from 2nd – 3rd c.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 132; Шейлева, Г. 2004: 252-279.

M K

Isparihovo (Исперихово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Aidanovo, Aidinovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 2-2.5 km NW of the village in the Lozyata district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery. Mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km NE of the village in the Pashalaka and Cheshmata districts. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. In its E part (Klistepe) there are remains of Christian church from 5th c. Finds: parts of two marble sacrificial altars; two architectural details of trachyte; part of a Dorian capital; two syenite blocks; an iron ploughshare; part of a marble tombstone with an inscription in Greek; a coin of Alexander Severus. A mound necropolis was discovered in the vicinity.

R I

Church, located 3 km NE of the present day village of Isparihovo, in the Klisatepe district. The church consists of one nave with a big naos and narthex, a semicircular apse in the E and a chapel in the SE. The inner dimensions are 23.60 x 9.70 x 13.15 m in the E part. Traces of a large bema, a multistage synthronos and episcopal throne built of broken quarry stone and red mortar. The naos is connected through a door with a small chapel on the SE which initially was probably a baptistery. N of the church there is a series of buildings (probably residential) with a common corridor and a colonade to the E, and to the NE there are other buildings of an economic character. The construction in substructure is of regular stone wall, bound by mortar and in superstructure – in *opus mixtum*. The floors are of mortar and the walls have frescoes. The columns of the W portico and the S gallery are built of segmented bricks, painted on the outside. The church dates from the middle of 5th c.

T K, P B

Iskra (Искра) (Silistra region)

formed by Dragalina, Zvezdel, Miletich

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Three *tumuli*, located 0.6 km W, approx. 2.9 km SE, and c. 2.1 km SE.

while the complex of residential and economic buildings was built in the beginning of 6th c.

Делев, П., Ан. Божкова 1995: 71-73; Делев, П. и др. 1996: 39-40; Джамбов, Хр. 1956; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/34; Добруски, В. 1900: 104, № 8; Цончев, Д. 1948a: 201; 1955; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 261-262, фиг. 71; IGBulg. III/1, 1323, 1324; TIB 6: 287.

M M, N G, V K

ISTROS fluvius, HISTER, DANUBIUS, DANUVIUS

(Danube river, река Дунав)

Hdt. IV, 48 (Ιστρος); Thuc. II, 961 (Ιστρος); Strab. I, 3, 15 (Ιστρος); Paus. I, 9, 6 (Ιστρος); Plin. NH 44 (Hister); Amm. Marc. XVII, 13, 4 (Histro); Aur. Vict. 13, 3 (Ister); Iord. Get. 75 (qui (Danubius) lingua Bessorum Hister vocatur); Caesar (Danuvius); Strabo. (Δανούσιος); St. Byz. (Δανούσιος); Iust. Nov. XI, I (τοῦ Ιστροῦ ἢ τοῦ Δανούσιου ποταμοῦ); Ioann. Lidus. III (Διὰ τὸν ποταμὸν νῦν μεν Ιστρον, νῦν Δανούσιον τιμᾶναι προταγορεύεσθαι); Proc. De aedif. IV, 7; Proc. de bellis VIII (Ιστρος, Ιστρον, Ιστρον); Agath. V, 2 (Ιστρον); Theoph. Sim. VII, 3 (Ιστρον).

At the E part of the middle Danube and along the entire lower Danube the river was called *Ιστρος*. The word is of Daco-Moesian origin or more likely of Thracian one and means "strong, moving uncontrollable".

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 82, 164; Дечев, Д. 1952: 24, 31; Иванов, Р. 1999: 38-39; Detschew, D. 1976: 218-219; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 93.

R I

***ITAZYNA?** (ethn. with uncertain reading *Εἰταζυνηρος* or *Σιταζυνηρος* or *Ιταζυνηρος?*) (terr. *Philippopolis?*)

Thr.

IGBulg. III/1, 1133

N Sh

Ivan-Vazovo (Иван-Вазово) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Himittli

Thr.

Roman road *Ranilum* – *Diocletianopolis*, a branch of the main road *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis*, in the village. E of the village there are traces of the road *Philippopolis* – *Oescus*.

Road station (*mutatio*), located SE of the village. Finds: a hoard from the time of the Tetrarchy.

Герасимов, Т. 1967; Цончев, Д. 1942: 56; 1963: 100.

M M

Ivanča (Иванча, Иванча) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.5 km SW of the village over a large area in the Selishte district. On the terrain a considerable amount of Roman pottery has been registered.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km SE of the village in the Beli Lokvi district. The remains of the settlement are considerable. Remains of walls of buildings and a lot of pottery have been found. Finds: two upper halves of marble columns; coins from 3rd – 4th c.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 18; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 62.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the village in the Plachkovets district. A considerable amount of Roman pottery has been registered.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 19; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 62; Църов, Ив. 2005a: 183.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2.9 km NW of the village in the Koshara district. A considerable amount of fragmented Roman pottery has been discovered on the terrain.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 19; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 62.

Tumulus, located 1.5 km E of the village in the Starite Lozya district.

Two *tumuli*, located 2 km SE of the village in the Draki district.

Tumulus, located SW of the village, in the Stara Gora district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 2 km NE of the village.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located 1.45 km N of the village. Finds: sarcophagi.

Tumulus, located 2.5 km S of the village.

АКБ Ив. Църов.

I Ts

Ivanovo (Иваново) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Yunuscha

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km SW of the village in the Yurtluka district. Remains of domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 3-4 km S of the village in the Dibeke district. Remains of domestic pottery have been found.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 93.

V K

Ivantsi (Ivanci, Иванци) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Esaflar, Isaklar

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km NE of the village and 9 km NE of the town. During excavations of a site from the early Iron period on peak Kulata, Kardzhali region, fragments of Roman pottery (3rd – 4th c.) were found – *dolia*, *amphorae*, pots and bowls.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1983: 96.

G N

Ivaylo (Ivailo, Ivajlov, Ивайло) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kula Kasaplii

Thr.

Settlement, located NE of the village in the Altan para district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Mound necropolis is situated in the area. In the destructions of the *tumulus* Goliamata mogila have been found fragments of a chariot.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 401; Велков, Ив. 1934а: 464; Велков, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 230, обр. 145; Делирадев, П. 1953: 199-200.

N G

Ivaylovgrad (Ivailovgrad, Ivajlovgrad, Ивайловград) (Haskovo region)

Thr., Rhod.

Villa rustica, located 4 km S of the town and 40 km SW of *Hadrianopolis* on the left bank of the Armira river. It is called *villa Armira* by historians and archaeologists. The *villa* occupies an area of 2,200 sq. meters (with the back yard) and is built of ashlar bound by white mortar. The building is of peristyle type. Around a vast inner yard with a colonade and deep *impluvium* 27 buildings are situated, some of them with *hypocaustum*. The walls of the corridors around the peristyle and of premises N 1, 6 and 10 were covered with marble façades imitating a colonade. Over profiled bases pilasters were placed with vertical canelures, and over them capitals. Between the pilasters and capitals there were marble slabs decorated with ivy branches and geometric figures. On top large marble slabs, some of them undecorated, were laid. The capitals are decorated with acanthine leaves and volutes and

have different images in the middle – an eagle, a head of the Medusa, a snail, a Satyr's head, etc.

Around the pool there was a marble parapet for whose columns marble herms served.

The floor of the peristyle and of 7 of the premises (No 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13) are covered with mosaics spread on an area of 450 sq. meters of which 260 sq. meters are preserved. They are made in two colors – white and greyish blue. Only in the large hall (No 6) are used white and red colors. The floral and geometric ornaments prevail.

The mosaic in premises No 10 is divided into three parts with images. Scenes from the myths about Artemis and Actaeon and about Dionysos and Ariadne are presented. Artemis, Dionysos, Eros, Nike, Pan and other Greek gods and goddesses are represented separately. The central position is occupied by the image of a man and two figures of naked children. It is supposed that these are the portraits of the villa's owner and his children.

The finds of domestic objects are few. Fragments of pottery – pots, bowls, cups, jars and pitchers were discovered. Glass containers, bracelets and beads, iron weapons and bronze coins from emperors Hadrian to Valentinian were also found.

The *villa* was built at the beginning of 2nd c. Soon after that, in the time of Hadrian, its first reconstruction was carried out. The building was expanded; the floor mosaics and the marble wall incrustation were laid. Later on the *villa* underwent more reconstructions and expansions. During the Gothic invasions in 376-378 CE it was plundered and burnt down.

Кабакчиева, Г. 1986; Младенова, Я. 1965; 1991; Младенова, Я. 1969; 1981.

Thracian *tumulus*, Roman period, located 0.25 km from the *villa*. A total of 20 secondary graves encircled and covered with thin stone slabs were discovered in it. The burials were inhumations. The grave's inventory consists of clay and glass vessels and bronze ornaments. A bronze coin from emperor Probus was also found. The graves date from the end of 3rd and 4th c.

During excavations of the medieval fortress Lyutitsa, carried out in the period 2002-2005, materials from Antiquity were also discovered. The fortress is located 4.2 km W of Ladzha district on Kaleto peak. The fortress is one of the largest in the Eastern Rhodope mountains – it occupies an area of 26 daa; its walls are preserved to a height of 6-7 m.

Петрунова, Б. 2003.

In the vicinity of the town were discovered: a marble tablet with a relief image of Herakles and a dedicated inscription in Greek; a marble tablet with an image and devotion to Asclepius; a fragment of a marble sacrificial altar with a Greek inscription.

Кацаров, Г. 1937: 283, обр. 222-224; TIB 6: 288-289.

G N

Izbeqlii (Избеглии) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Collective find of Roman emperor coins from 2nd – 3rd c. was discovered 1 km E of the present day village Izbeqlii. Votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman was found in the vicinity of the village.

Герасимов, Т. 1962; Цончев, Д. 1960б.

M M

Izbul (Избул) (Shumen region)

Formerly: Teke Kozludzha, Kozludzha Teke

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Dolnite (Starite) Lozya district, to the left of the dirt road to the village of Zhilino. Fragments of pottery of different historical periods were found as well as the foundations of buildings. Finds: tablets to the Thracian Horseman; small metal objects dated to 3rd – 6th c. The settlement existed from 4th c. BCE until 10th c. CE.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 75; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 25; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 112; IGBulg. II, 795.

Settlement, located W of the village, in the Latinskite Grobishta district. Foundations built of ashlar have been found. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery were discovered. In the vicinity were unearthed inhumation burials dating to 2nd – 3rd c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 26.

In the place of the old settlement coins of emperors Hadrian, Philip and Constantine I, as well as bronze coins of *Marcianopolis* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum* have been found.

Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1984: 27; ИРАИХ X, 1905: 27.

Settlement and necropolis, located NE of the village, in the Tashladzha district. Fragments of domestic pottery dated 2nd – 4th c. were discovered.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 75.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Chilek Chukur Alta district, on the left slope of Izbul Dere. It

occupies an area of 20 daa. On the surface were discovered fragments of tiles and domestic pottery dating 3rd – 4th c.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 75; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 26.

Settlement, located 1.40 km E of the village in the Balak Alta district, on a high flat terrace above Izbul Dere. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. It is presumed to be a Roman *villa*.

Settlement, located 1.50 km W of the village, at the upper end between the villages of Izbul and Praventsi, at the foot of the plateau. Fragments of pottery dating 5th – 6th c. were found on the surface.

Settlement, located 1.10 km NW of the village, in the Bagryanov chiflik (Teketo) district. During excavation works thick stone foundations of buildings, domestic pottery and graves dated 2nd – 6th c. were discovered.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 75.

D A

Izgreiv (Изгрев) (Varna region)

formerly: Gyun dogdu

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 0.8 km NE of the village in the Yurta district. The remains of the settlement have been found on an area of 20 daa. Concentration of domestic pottery and tiles were registered. At the SW end of the settlement regular excavations were carried out at what was discovered to be part of a large building with a complex plan. It is presumed to be a road station or another public building or a sanctuary to Dolichenus. Among the discovered material there is a statuary group of Jupiter Dolichenus on the back of a bull and a statue of three-faced Hekate.

Димитрова, А., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 11-12; Плетьнов, В. и др. 1995: 211; Тончева, Г. 1976.

M I

Izvor (Извор) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

In the land of the present day village of Izvor votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, probably from a sanctuary, have been found. At present the artifacts are kept in the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum in Sofia and in the Regional Archaeological Museum of Plovdiv.

IGBulg, III/1, 1404-1406; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 88, NoNo 424-427.

M M

Izvorovo (Изворово) (Dobrich region)
formed by Dobromirski, Dolen izvor, Goren izvor
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village on a terrace above the left (W) bank of a dry valley on terrain inclining to the E. Finds: a hoard of small copper nominals from 4th c. (28 coins, the latest emissions are of emperor Valens).

Necropolis, consists of thirteen *tumuli*, located 0.75 km W of the village.

Necropolis, consists of thirty-two *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.75 km N of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Dobromirska mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Arabska mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, located 1 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Presechena Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located at 3.75 km SE of the village, in the Topkaya district.

Necropolis, consists of thirteen *tumuli*, located 1.75 km NW the village.

ST

Izvorovo (Изворово) (Stara Zagora region)
formerly: Ishivren, Eshevren
Thr.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located in the village. Fragments of domestic pottery have been found. Finds: coins; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 63, обр. 5; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 129; IGBulg. III/2, 1636; Kazarow, G. 1938a: No 428, fig. 238; Oppermann, M. 2006: 217.

MK

Izvorovo (Изворово) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Keshkekchileri, Izvor
Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village. Fragments of pottery typical for 3rd and 4th – 5th c. were found.

Fragments of tiles, bricks and Roman coins of Diocletian have been found S of the village.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 36

SI

Izvorsko (Изворско) (Varna region.)
formerly: Dervent

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km E of the village in the Garneto district. On the terrain can be seen foundations of large buildings, built of processed stones. During cultivation of the soil were discovered *dolia*. Fragmented domestic pottery is registered.

Димитрова, А., А. Ил. Димитров 1973: 10.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3 km N of the village, in the Kairyatsite district. A great amount of Roman domestic pottery was discovered.

Settlement, located approx. 1.5 km N of the village in the Chotlyana district. A great amount of Roman domestic pottery was registered.

Димитрова, А., А. Ил. Димитров 1973: 11; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 212.

MI

K

Kabiyuk (Kabijuk, Кабиюк) (Shumen region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km SW of a horse farm, near the Kabiyuk Mogila. The exact boundaries are uncertain because of cultivation of the area. Foundations of buildings built of stone and white mortar, as well as large quantities of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23-24; ИРАИК 1905: 27; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 117.

DA

Kableshkovo (Kableškovo, Каблешково) (Dobrich region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.6 km S of the village, in the Kara Armut district, approx. 0.3 km right of the road to Nova Kamena and 0.5 km W of the Brigaden complex, over an area of 20-30 daa.

Settlement, located near the N outskirts of the village, on elevated terrain, over an area of 50-70 daa. It is in proximity to a water source.

ST

KABOTUMBA (unknown)
Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Καβοτούμβα)

Unknown fortress, located in province *Haemomontus*, built during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 137-138; TIB 6: 291.

RI

Kadievo (Кадисво) (Plovdiv region)
Thr.

In the W part of the village there are remains of the main road *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis*.

A mile-stone with an inscription in Greek was placed by the city of *Philippopolis* in honour of emperor Gordian III during the reign of the provincial governor of Thrace – *legatus Aug. pr.pr. prov. Thraciae Q. Attius Celer*.

Settlement and mound necropolis, Roman period, located S of the village, on the Babatepe hill, in the Tashev Kaynak district.

Цончев, Д. 1950a: 72; IGBulg. III/1, 1379-1381.

MM

Kaklitsa (Kuklitsa, Kāklica, Къклица) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Ezedenli
Thr., Rhod.

Two necropolises, containing of cyst burials, located in the vicinity of the village. Destroyed by looters.

GN

Kakrina (Kukrina, Kākrina, Къкрина) (Lovech region)
formerly: Kakrina
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A section of a Roman road was preserved in the vicinity of the village until around 1955.

Денчев, Хр. 1990: 121.

RG

KALBOMUNTIS (unknown)
Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11; Teoph. Sim. 99 (Καλβομούντις).

Probably a mountain in SE Thrace. It is mentioned in 587 CE in connection with the conflict between the army of Komentiolos and the Avars. The name is of Latin origin.

Beševliev, V. 1950: 257-258; 1969: 488; TIB 6: 293.

RI

Kalchevo (Kalčevo, Калчево) (Yambol region)
Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.1-0.2 km N of Kalchevo. Remains of buildings – stones, mortar, bricks, and tiles – are visible over an area of 7-8 daa. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: a *dolium*; bronze *fibulae*; a bronze statuette (an eagle); coins from Antoninus Pius to Gordian III, kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1981; 1982: 104; 1990a.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, over an area of 4-5 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Part of a flat necropolis was destroyed during cultivation, E of the settlement. Bricks, pottery and bones have been found in the vicinity.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19.

Mound necropolis, consists of twelve *tumuli*, located 1.5 km N of the village.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 104.

SB

Kalenik (Каленик) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located in the Balyov Dol district. Fragments of bricks bound with mortar and processed stones have been found in the vicinity.

During excavation of a *tumulus* in 1934 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Kaleto district, was found the front part of a bronze helmet-mask. On the territory of the village, in 1959, were found a hoard of antoniniani from the reign of Philip I.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 32; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 230; Китов, Г., П. Павлов 1986; Петров, Т. 1950; Регистър ПК: 76.

RG

Kaleytza (Kalejci, Калейца) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, medieval, located 2 km S of the village, in the Kaleto district. Finds: *folles* from the middle of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th c.

Регистър ПК: 77; Христов, Ив. 1995: 66.

RG

Kalimantsi (Kalimanci, Калиманци) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman, located approx. 1.5 km E of the village, in the Dyadozhekovata Cheshma district. The fortress has a trapezoid form and an area of 10 daa. Remains of the fortified wall built of quadrae are partially reserved. Foundations of buildings, a great amount of stones, bricks, and domestic Roman and early Byzantine pottery have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 36.

MI

Kalina (Калина) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.5 km NE of the village, in the Kayryaka district. It lies on sloping terrain above the left (N) bank of a dry valley bordered on the W and E by two short ravines. It occupies an area of 60 daa. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Ayazlari district. It lies on a flat terrain above the right (SW) bank of a dry valley, over an area of 90 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery and coins from the 3rd c. have been found.

ST

Kalnovo (Kulnovo, Kálnovo, Кълново) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 1 km NE of the village, on the Hisarya hill. The fortified wall was built of stone and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, dating to the 4th – 6th c. have been recorded.

Necropolis, located 0.4 km E of the village. Inhumation burials have been found, containing an iron sword, arrow-heads and pottery dating from the 4th – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 28.

DA

Kaloyanovets (Kalojanovec, Калояновец) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Settlement and fortress, located 4.5 km NW of the village. In the vicinity passes the ancient road from *Augusta Traiana* to *Pizus*. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.; the head of a marble statue from the 2nd c.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 136.

MK

Kaloyanovo (Kalojanovo, Калояново) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortified settlement, located on the left bank of the Taushan Dere. Archaeological material from the 4th – 6th c. and the Middle Ages have been found.

In the vicinity of the village there are nine *tumuli* – seven Thracian and two from the Roman period.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1965; Гаджалов, Д. 1963; Делирадев, П. 1953: 256; Китов, Г. 2007; Табаков, С. 1911: 588-590; Чичикова, М. 1969; TIB 6: 294.

NS

Kalugeritsa (KalugERICA, Калугерица) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NW of the village. Rectangular building foundations, tiles, and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 27.

DA

Kalugeroovo (Калугерово) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the central and SE part of the village, in the Zmeyovets district. Remains of a road: Trayanovi Vrata – Eledzhik – Vinogradets – Kalugeroovo – Boshulya. There are fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: bronze coins of Licinius I and Justinian I; a mile-stone of emperor Julian. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Novosel district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, contains cremation burials, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Krasta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a bronze ring; earrings. A mound necropolis Chetirite Mogili is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Dilyovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NW of the village, in the Kartaltepe district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, in the Belyovskata Kuriya district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Nearby lies a mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, five of which have been studied. The *tumuli* contain both inhumation and cremation burials. Grave inventory included pottery and bronze coins of Elagabalus, Florian, and Constantine I.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 561-562; Гиздова, Н., Б. Колева 1977; 1978; Гоцев, А. 2002; Делирадев, П. 1953: 215; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 75-76; Миков, Р. 2002; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 44, 65; Мушмов, Н. 1914: 273; Цончев, Д. 1963: 11-12; SIBulg. 220; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 233.

NG

Kamburovo (Камбурово) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 3 km E-NE of the village. It has almost circular form with a diameter of approx. 50 m. The wall was built of broken quarry stone and mortar. On the E side there are remains of a ditch and bank and to the N, at a distance of 4-5 m, runs a second

wall. On the terrain there are fragments of *amphorae* which date the fortification to the 4th – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 36.

SI

Kamen (Камен) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Vicus, located approx. 3 km W of the village, in the Ekleklik district. The village is situated on an area of approx. 400 daa. Excavations revealed 7 buildings, 12 kilns, metalworking workshops. The material dates the village to the middle of the 2nd – 3rd c. Finds: a hoard of Roman bronze coins.

Цончев, М. 1988: 87; Църков, Ив. 1997.

Settlement, Roman, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Seltseto district.

АКБ Б. Суатов

Settlement, Roman, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Kodzha Bunar district.

SS

Kamen (Камен) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.6 km N-NW of the village, in the Kayadzhika district. It is situated on both banks of a dry valley on an area of c. 120 daa. Fragments of stone walls and pottery have been found. A cistern from which clay pipes run to the village was discovered 0.5 km E of the village, in the Kayadzhika district. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

AKIII: а. е. 420, л. 62; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 41; Шкорниа, К., Х. Шкорниа 1898: 43.

Settlement, located 1.2 km SE of the village, in the Yurtluk district. It occupies relatively flat terrain above the left (SW) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 100 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2 km NE of the village. In one of them two cyst graves have been found with inhumation burial. Finds: pottery; glass vessels.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.45 km S-SW of the village, in the Ekinlika district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.65 km S-SE of the village, N of the Dzhunyata district.

BI

Kamen (Камен) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Settlement, located E of the modern road Sliven – Yambol,

in the Gyutchmya district. Finds: coins, most of emperor Probus; pottery from the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Settlement, located 0.5 km SE of the village. Hellenistic and Roman pottery has been found. Finds: Roman coins.

Villa rustica, located N of the village, in the Aykuncheto district. The foundations of five structures have been found. They were built of broken quarry stone and white mortar. In one of them evidence of a *hypocaustum* installation was found. Finds: a statuary group with the god Dionysos.

N S

Kamen Bryag (Kamen Brjag, Камен бряг) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kaya Bei Byoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortress known locally as Kaleto, located 2 km S of Kamen Bryag, in the NE corner of the lower coastal terrace Yaylata. The fortification was erected on the highest part of the terrace. In the N and E it is naturally protected by vertical cliffs, more than 20 m high. Fortified walls – 2.60 thick, were erected only in the W and S. The fortified area covers 0.45 ha with maximum dimensions of c. 100 x 75 m. Along the W fortified wall there were 4 interconnected square towers, at a distance of 25-25.80 m from each other. In the middle of the S fortified wall a square tower-gate was built, the outer entrance of which was closed with a cataract, the inner entrance was closed – by a double door. During later alterations the width of the entrances was reduced by half – to 1.30 m. Access to the interior was possible also through a postern in the W fortified wall, situated S of Tower 3. To the defensive platform 3 single stairwells were built – 1.20 to 1.30 m wide. All fortifications are built in *opus implectum* of broken quarry stone and red mortar. Large pyramid shaped quadrae were used in the construction of the outer façade. The inner façade was formed of smaller blocks which were also very carefully processed. In some segments the technique “Binder-Läufer” was used.

The fortification in the district Yaylata near Kamen Bryag has similarities with the early Byzantine fortification in the Taukliman district near Sveti Nicola (5 km to the S) which testifies to their origin in the same period. Tower 5 of the outer fortified line of cape Kaliakra, which was earlier dated to the time of emperor Justinian I, has recently been redated to the second half of the 14th c. A *terminus post quem* for construction of the fortification near Sveti Nicola is provided by a post-reform coin of emperor Anastasius I (after 498 CE). The fortification in the Yaylata district near Kamen Bryag

is dated generally to the end of the 5th/ beginning of 6th c. As archaeological data testify to settlement on a great part of the terrain *extra muros* in the 6th c., the fortification should be regarded as an element of the settlements general planning scheme and be identified with its citadel. A burnt layer within the fortified walls (1.20 m thick) testifies to a violent end. According to the numismatic evidence, the fortification existed until the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th c., and was destroyed during one of the Avar-Slavic attacks at that time.

Китов, Г. 1971: 15; Салкин, А., Д. Топтанов 1985; Топтанов, Д. 1984: 72-74; Топтанов, Д., А. Салкин 1989; 1991: 75; Торбатов, С. 2002в: 215-220; Salkin, A., D. Topanov 1987.

Fortress, located 1 km NE of Kamen Bryag in the Kyulyuk Sarta district. On a rocky coastal terrace descending vertically to the sea the remains of a square fortification called Toprak Kale (Earthen fortress) is visible. Its N wall was 90 steps long, the W – 80 steps and the S – 50 steps. In the NW and SW corners of the fortification, as well as in the middle of its W side, semicircular projections have been marked on the plan as towers. According to K. Škorpiľ, the fortified system consisted of a double earthen bank. Only the E half of the N fortified wall is well preserved. The remains testify to the stone construction of the fortification. The foundations were laid directly on the rocky terrain which lies less than 1 m below the present level. At the E end of the N wall, remains of the construction are visible – small broken stones with white mortar mixed with particles of tiles. It is not clear whether these are traces of the foundations or of the superstructure's emption. In the remaining part of its E half the N fortified wall appears in negative – as a ditch left over from the methodical plundering of construction material. The W fortified wall as well as the W halves of the N and S walls are exant also only in negative. The positions of the towers cannot be established.

Pottery fragments have been found on the surface. Some of them date to the last centuries BCE but most of them belong to the early Byzantine period. K. Škorpiľ also reports ‘vessels’ and ‘old’ (?) coins. In terms of topography and plan the fortification is closer to the early Byzantine *castellum* at cape Shabla, in the Dalboka district near the village of Balgarevo, and above Balchishka Tuzla. Therefore, despite the lack of concrete stratigraphic data, its construction can be placed in the context of the aforementioned Justinian I military construction program in the middle of 6th c. which was carried out on the SE coast of *Scythia*.

Торбатов, С. 2002в: 215-220; Шкорпиľ, К. 1905: 525.

Settlement, located 3 km W-NW of the village, in the Kayraka district, 1 km S of the road Gorun – Tyulenovo. It lies in a small valley sloping to the S, over an area of 90-100 daa. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd – 4th c.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village.

Necropolis, 3rd – 4th c., located 2 km SE of the village, in the Yaylata district. Single and double chamber tombs were discovered hewn into the rock.

Necropolis, located 3 km SE of the village.

Necropolis, located 1 km E of the village.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 42; Салкин, А. 1985; Салкин, А., Д. Топтанов 1986; 1988: 195-198; Топтанов, Д., А. Салкин 1987; Топтанов, Д. и др. 1991; Шкорпиľ, К. и Х. 1892: 56-70.

Mound necropolis, located 2.2 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 3 km SW of the village.

B I

Kamen Vrah (Kamen Vruh, Kamen Vrah, Камен връх) (Yambol region)

formerly: Tash Tepe

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Kaleto, located on an area of 4,500 sq. meters. There is a great number of tiles and bronze coins from the 6th c.

Sanctuary of the Three Nymphs (?)

TIB 6: 296-297.

A O, S B

Kamenar (Каменар) (Varna region)

formerly: Golyama Franga, Franga Golyama, Nadezhda

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: votive tablets. CCET I: 17.

Shaft reservoir (*caput aquae*) of one of the Roman water mains that supplied water to *Odessos*, located W of the village near the Plana Dere river, approx. 6-7 km NW from Varna, on the S slope of the Frangen plateau. The reservoir is 52 m long, 0.6-0.8 m wide and 1.5 m high.

Прешиленов, Хр. 2002: 70; Шкорпиľ, Х., К. Шкорпиľ 1909: 5-7.

M I

Kamenar (Каменар) (Razgrad region)

Formerly: Tashchi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec. ?

Settlement, Roman (2nd – 3rd c.), located at the E end of the village, in the Pod Svinarnika district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. An early medieval settlement (9th – 10th c.) existed in the same area.

Settlement, Roman, located in the Novite Lozya district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a small clay amphora-shaped pitcher.

МКСБД, 1995: 215.

G R, G D

Kamenets (Камениц, Каменец) (Yambol region)

formerly: Saranla Eni Kyoy, Eni Kyoy, Telets

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located at the E end of the village. During construction of farm buildings walls built of ashlar blocks with dimensions of 0.40 x 0.45 m and walls of broken stone and white mortar have been found. Parts of columns and pottery from the 2nd – 5th c. were recorded. Finds: coins from Septimius Severus to Arcadius.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, over an area of 7-8 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. In the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type A) is kept. There was a *tumulus* in the vicinity which was destroyed by looters.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1983: 19-20.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, over an area of 10-12 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. A large *tumulus* was located 0.8 km from the settlement. It has been destroyed by looters. Finds: parts of two chariots – a two-wheeled and a four-wheeled carriage; a brick-built tomb with an inhumation burial dated 2nd – 3rd c.

Бакърджиев, Ст. 2001б: 1-3; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19.

S B

Kamenovo (Каменово) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Gyuzeldzhe Alan

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Small settlement or *villa rustica* (?), Roman period (1st – 2nd c.), located 1 km S of the village, in the Do Kaleto district, close to the Thracian fortress Kaleto. A Roman military diploma,

which is preserved in the Regional Historical Museum of Razgrad, comes from here. It is dated to the reign of emperor Titus and was issued to an infantryman from *cohors I Thracum*, named Durises. Finds: a collective find of 220 iron arrow-heads. There was probably a forge in the area.
Боянов, Ил. 2008: 355, No.111; CIL XVI, No.158.

GR, GD

Каменово (Каменово) (Sliven region)
formerly: Eni Pazlii, Popovo
Thr.
Tumulus, located W of the village.

A votive tablet dedicated to the Three Nymphs was found to the E of the village.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the railway line, in the Yuch Yuz Evli district. The settlement is not studied.

City of *Zagra Enidzbesi*, medieval, located to the W of the village, in the Kara Orman district.
Койчев, Н. 1997a; 1997b.

NS

Каменти (Каменси, Каменци) (Silistra region)
formerly: Kayrak
Moes. Inf.
Two *tumuli*, located approx. 2.1 km W and 1.4 km SW of the village.
АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200275-1200276.

IB

Каменяне (Каменяне, Каменяне) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Tashlu Kyoy
Thr., Rhod.
Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine period, located 0.3 km SW of the village, to the right of the road to the village of Plazishte, over an area of 15 daa. Pottery typical for the 3rd – 6th c. has been recorded.

GN

Капиште (Капиште, Капище) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Tyulbe
Moes. Inf.
Settlement, located 1 km W of the village. Fragments of pottery typical for the first centuries of the Roman rule has been found.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery dating to the 1st – 3rd c. have been

recorded.
Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 36.

SI

Капитан-Андреево (Капитан-Андреево) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Viran Tekе
Thr.
Road station, located 3-4 km NW of the village, between the rivers Tsiganska and Lefchenska. Finds: a column from the time of emperor Alexander Severus, erected by the provincial governor of *Thracia* Rutilius Pudens Crispinus.
Аладжов, А. 1997: 103; Делирадев, П. 1953: 55; Шкорниел, К., Х. Шкорниел 1888: 31; IGBulg. III/2, 1827.

VK

Капитан-Димитриево (Капитан-Димитриево) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Alikochovo
Thr.
Settlement, located in the central and SE part of the village, in the Zmeyovets district. There are remains of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: bronze coins of Licinius I and Justinian I.

There are remains of a road *Trayanovi Vrata* – Eledzhik – Vinogradets – Kalugerovo – Boshulya, and a mile-stone of emperor Julian. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity. It has been destroyed.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Novosel district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, containing inhumation burials, is situated in the vicinity. Burial inventory: pottery.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Krasta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a bronze ring and earrings. A mound necropolis Chetirite Mogili is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Dilyovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NW of the village, in the Kartaltepe district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, in the Belyovskata Koriya district. Fragments of tiles and domestic

pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity. Five of them have been studied. Both cremation and inhumation burials have been found. Burial inventory: pottery, bronze coins of Elagabalus, Florian, and Constantine I.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 561-562; Гиздова, Н., Б. Колева 1977; 1978; Тоцев, А. 2002; Делирадев, П. 1953: 215; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 75-76; Миков, Р. 2002; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 44, 65; Мушмов, Н. 1914: 273; Цончев, А. 1963: 11-12; Hollenstein, L. 1975: 23-44; Kazarow, G 1938a: 233; SIBulg. 220; TIB 6: 299.

NG

Капитан-Димитрово (Капитан-Димитрово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kada Kyoy, Gorno Kada Kyoy, Gorno Kadievo
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortified settlement, located 3 km W of the village, in the Deve Boyun district. It was built on the right bank of a river valley, on an elongated peninsula orientated SE to NW.

The fortification's shape is predetermined by the topography. Its area amounts to 0.4 ha. Two towers are situated along the fortified wall. One of them is U-shaped, built on the short SE fortified wall. The other one has a square form and lies along the N fortified wall. Access to the interior of the fortification was provided through a gate and a poterne. The gate was a very simple structure – an opening in the fortified wall situated 12 m from the W end of the N fortified wall. In the middle of the same wall was a small poterne below which steps were cut into the steep slope.

The abundant archaeological and numismatic material originating from the site allows settlement there in Late Antiquity to be divided into two basic periods. The first period relates to the foundation of the fortification and ranged from the beginning of the 4th c. to the first decades of the 5th c. when, as a result of one of the Hunnic invasions, the settlement was abandoned for almost a century. It was restored around the beginning of the 6th c. and continued until the last decades of the same century. The fact that the latest coins from here date to the time of emperor Justin II gives reason to believe that the demise of the fortress was connected with one of the earlier Avar or Slavic invasions.

The first researchers described the fortification in the vicinity of Kapitan-Dimitrovo as a *castellum* and underline its military character. This is completely acceptable for the first period of its existence. Its foundation were due to considerations of a military-strategic nature. It was built close to one of the E forks of the Roman road *Durostorum* – *Marcianopolis* starting

from the road station in the vicinity of the village of Voynovo and leading to *Zaldapa* and E to the coast. This by-road may have existed previously, but its development and importance should be connected with the establishment and construction of the large late antique city of *Zaldapa*. The erection of the *castellum* near Kapitan-Dimitrovo therefore occurred most probably in the second quarter of the 4th c. Its location suggests that the garrison had military-police functions, guarding one of the most vulnerable points along the road from *Zaldapa* to *Durostorum*. Situated close to an important communication artery with heavy traffic, at the very boundary between the provinces of *Scythia* and *Moesia Secunda*, the *castellum* near Kapitan-Dimitrovo was probably also a collection point for state and provincial taxes and duties. After its reconstruction in the beginning of 6th c. the former *castellum* was probably an ordinary fortified settlement.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 42; Топбатов, С. 2002a: 310-315; Шкорниел, К. 1905a: 498; Atanasov. 2004; Părvan, V. 1915: 179-218; 1924; Sâmpetru, M. 1971: 224; Vulpe, R. 1938: 337, 343.

Antique quarries are situated in the dry valley to the N of the *castellum*.

Шкорниел, К. 1905a: 498.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, in the Kovanlak Dolay district and the Tuzla Burun hill, on the right bank of a dry valley. It is situated 150-200 m from the border with Romania, over an area of 20-30 daa.

Settlement, located 1.6 km S of the village, on both sides of a valley, in the Saya Kulak district. It has an area of 40-50 daa. Finds: a coin of Constantius II. A cobblestone road, orientated NS, passes along the E periphery of the village.

BI

Карабунар (Карабунар) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Mirchovitsa and Sungurliytza districts. There are remains of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: marble tablets. A mound necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Suregrek district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity.

Remains of the Roman road *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* are visible in the Troyanov Drum district, 2.5 km S of the village.
Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 605; Делирадев, П. 1953: 200.

NG

Karaisen (Karaissen, Караисен) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
formerly: Kara Isen

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Pchelin district. A considerable amount of Roman pottery has been recorded on the terrain. Finds: coins of Julia Domna and Crispus.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 19; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 55-56.

Tumulul, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, in the Lozyata district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

Flat necropolis, Roman, located 0.6 km SE of the village. Parts of two Roman tombstones have been found here.
Иванов, Т. 1950: 330; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 32-33.

Settlement, Roman, located in the Selishte district near Karaissen.

Султов, Б. 1977: 20.

P V, I Ts

Karamanite (Караманите) (Varna region)

formerly: Karamanlii;

annexed Potok

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Choshmedzhik district. The remains of the settlement are situated on the left bank of a ravine. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from Late Antiquity have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 12; Плещинов, В. и др. 1995: 216.

Necropolis, late antique, located W of Choshmedzhik, in the Dermen Dere district. Probably belongs to the aforementioned settlement. During land cultivation graves constructed of slabs were discovered.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 12.

Settlement, late antique, located 1.5 km W of the village, in the Tashlaka district, on the right side of the ravine opposite the Choshmedzhik district. Large amounts of domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c., as well as stones from constructions, have been registered on the terrain.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 13-14.

M I

Karamanovo (Караманово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Antique necropolis, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Latinskite Grobishta district, between the road to the village of Vardim and the Balgaro-Slivsko Dere ravine. Remains of several burials and tombstones with inscriptions in Latin have been found. The slabstones were used for construction by the local population and the necropolis lies entirely in the cultivation areas.

Tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the 2nd – 4th c., have been found 1.5 km W of the village, in the Sazuntaluk district. Probably an unfortified settlement.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 37; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 33; Крауф, Р. 2006: 309-310, No 52.

D D

Karamantsi (Караманци) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Ulu Dere, Karamanlar

Thr.

Sanctuary, located at the S end of the village. Fragments of domestic pottery have been found. Finds: two marble votive tablets, one of them to the Thracian Horseman and the other depicting a warrior with a Phrygian cap.

Settlement, located 0.50 km S of the village, in the Kayryaka district. Fragments of domestic pottery has been recorded.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village, on both sides of the village river. It covers an area of over 50 daa. Remains of construction ceramic and domestic pottery. A mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4-5 km N of the village, in the Uchma Dere district. It covers an area of more than 30 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery has been recorded.

Fortress, located 1 km E of the village, on the Asara hill. There are remains of fortified walls surrounding an area of 2 daa. The fortified wall is 1.80 m thick and is built of stones bound by white mortar. There are remains of domestic pottery from the Roman period.

Аладжов, Д. 1994: 112-113; 1997: 104-106.

V K

Karamfil (Карамфил) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kulvalu

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, late Iron Age and Roman period, located 1 km SW of the village. It is situated on a hill over an area of 1 daa

surrounded by a double stone wall. Fragments of pottery has been recorded.

G N

Karan Varbovka (Karan Vurbovka, Karan Vårbovka, Каран Върбовка) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

3 km S of the village, in the Ayazmoto district, foundations built of stone and mortar, pottery-kilns, and vessels from Late Antiquity and the 12th – 14th c., have been found. A number of coins of Constantine I have also been discovered.
Герасимов, Т. 1934: 469; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 37; Иванов, Д. 1986: 49.

D D

Karanovo (Караново) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kispitlii

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NW of the village centre, over an area of 437 daa. There is evidence of settlement ranging (existence) from the 1st BCE to the 14th c. CE. The characteristics of the site in Antiquity cannot be exactly determined. Remains of foundations of a round building (*rotunda*) with a diameter of 20 m, foundations of large public buildings, fortified walls – 1.60 m thick, and square towers have been found. Finds: fragments of marble statues, cornices, friezes etc. There is also a sanctuary where part of a statue and votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman have been found, an early Byzantine basilica, a water supply network, and pottery-kilns.

Борисов, Б. 1979; 1985: 38; 1988a; 1988b; 1989; Велков, В. 1959a: 166; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/33b; Добруски, В. 1895: 334; 1900: 79; Кацаров, Г. 1934a: 1-20; 1950: 2-3; Койчев, Н. 1997a: 414; Кънчев, М., Б. Борисов 1981: 53; Мушинов, Н. 1914: 274; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982: 275-276; Филов, Б. 1912: 337; IGBulg. III/2, 1964; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 494-497.

V I

Karantsi (Karanci, Каранци) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Karamtsa

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located 1 km N of the village, in the Yurtluk district. During land cultivation foundations of a stone building were discovered. Finds: a marble altar with relief decoration; marble bases of columns; coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; a great amount of Roman pottery.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 20; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 50-51.

Two *tumuli*, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Yurtluk district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 24.

P V, I Ts

Karapelit (Карапелит) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3 km E-SE of the village, in the Golemiya Bozalak district. It lies on terrain slightly sloping to the W, on the right bank of the Suha Reka river, over an area of 55-60 daa. Fragments of Roman (2nd – 4th c.) tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located 5.45 km NW of the village, in the Furladan district. It is situated on a peninsula encircled on the W, N and NE by the Furladan dry valley, over an area of 30 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 5 km N-NW of the village, in the Hadzhievite Koriya district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.2 km W-NW of the village, in the Slavovata Mogila district.

S T

KARASURA = CARAwSURA

KARBATEIS = CARBATEIS

Kardam (Кардам) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Harman Kuyusu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, on an area of 50-60 daa. Remains of walls built of blocks and mortar. Finds: clay pipes; *dolia*; pottery; coins from the 3rd – 4th c.
Бобчева, А. б. з.: 43; Шкорпила, Х. и К. 1898: 58.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2.25 km S of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of thirteen *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2.25 km S-SW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Starite Lozya district. Cyst graves containing inhumations have been found. The grave inventory consisted of pottery, lamps and jewelry dating to the 2nd – 3rd c.

Василчин, Ив. 1983: 88-90.

B I

Kardam (Кардам) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Haidar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 4.5 km SE of the village. Remains of walls, built of broken stones and mortar, were discovered. Tiles typical for the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SW of the village. Finds: coins of Antoninus Pius, Lucila, Commodus, and others; a bronze statuette of an eagle; a votive tablet to Zeus Zbelsourdos, with dimensions of 17 x 19.5 x 3 cm.

Велков, Ив. 1928/29: 377; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 37; Кацаров, Г. 1934а: 44; Мушмов, Н. 1928/29: 386.

SI

Kardzhali (Kurdzanli Kârdgali, Kurdjali, Кърджали) (Kardzhali region)

annexed Veselchane, Gledka

Thr., Rhod.

Villa rustica, located 0.3 km S of the town. The foundations of a building complex have been discovered. Nine structures have been found, in some of which there are fragments of wall plaster with frescoes. In the NE part of the building there is an *impluvium* (2.90 x 2.60 m), holding the central place in a small *atrium*. A water-main of clay pipes has been found. The pottery and numismatic material dates from the end of the 2nd until the 4th c.

Кулов, Г. 1987.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Thracian, located 0.2 km N of the *villa*. In one of the *tumuli* a cremation burial was found in a grave covered with tiles and surrounded by stones. The grave inventory consisted of a gold burial wreath, a bronze patera, a bronze vessel and a glass *lacrimarium*. The find dated to the 3rd c.

Манова, Е., А. Андреев 1967.

Necropolis, 3rd – 4th c., located S of the town, in the area of the mound necropolis. Inhumation burials were found on the periphery and on the surface of the biggest mound. The grave pits were covered with slabstones and surrounded by rows of stones. Finds: bronze bracelets; glass beads; clay lamps; fragments of vessels from the end of the 3rd and the 4th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1988; Кулов, Г., Г. Нехризов 1990.

Early Christian tomb, located in the centre of the town. It has a rectangular form and is oriented E-W, covered with

a semi-cylindrical vault. It was built of bricks and white mortar.

Thracian *tumulus*, located S of the Gledka district. Three graves were found in it – two with a rectangular form – of limestone slabs and a brick vaulted tomb. The grave inventory consisted of clay *amphorae*, lamps, glass balsamaria and two bronze coins from the 2nd – the middle of the 3rd c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Балкански 1973.

On the W outskirts of the town ashlar blocks and parts of marble columns were discovered. On two of the columns there are Greek inscriptions from the 2nd c. One of them is devoted to Apollo and the other to Ares.

Найденкова, В., Г. Кулов 1986.

A pottery vessel with bronze coins of Roemetalcas I (16 BCE – 13 CE) have been found in the vicinity of the town.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 610.

GN

Karlukovo (Карлуково) (Lovech region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Above the Karlukovski monastery two inscriptions in Latin on sacrificial altars devoted to Jupiter, as well as a column with an ancient Greek inscription devoted to Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros have been found.

Roman coins from the 3rd c. have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Александров, Б. 1996: 38-42; Велков, Ив. 1958: 563; Добруски, В. 1901: 757; 1907б: 98, бел. 5; Мушмов, Н. 1922: 300-301.

RG

Karnare (Kurnare, Kârnare, Кърнаре) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

In the SE and NW of the present day village there are remains of the Roman road *Philippopolis – Ulpia Oescus*.

Tsontchev, D. 1959: 168, pl. XVIII.

MM

KASEERA (unknown)

Rhod.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Κασεῖρα)

Fortress built during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 127; TIB 6: 304.

RI

KASIBONON (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Κασιβόνων)

Fortress in *Haemimontus* constructed during the reign of Justinian I, on the site of an earlier Celtic settlement.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 23, 133-134; TIB 6: 305.

RI

KAstrAZARBA=CAstrAIARBA=mansio CASTOZOBRA=CASTRIS RUBRIS

Kasnakovo (Каснаково) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Sanctuary of the Nymphs and Aphrodite, located 0.5 km E of the village, in the Gyaur Bunar district, on the right bank of the Klokotnitsa river. There are remains of buildings, a hypocaust installation, and marble architectural details. Finds: a dedication inscription in Greek; a hoard of coins from the 3rd c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 107-112; Венедиков, Ив. 1950: 105-115; IGBulg. III/2, 1714.

VK

Katunets (Katunec, Катунец) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Kilns, 4th – 6th c., located 2 km W of the village. Finds: pottery; a bronze *fibula*.

Coins from the 1st – 4th c. have been recorded in the vicinity of the village.

Fortress, medieval, located SE of the village. Archaeological material from Roman period have also been found.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 35-36; Мушмов, Н. 1921/22: 240; Регистър ПК: 77.

RG

Katunishte (Katunište, Катунище) (Sliven region)

formerly: Katunitsa

Haem.

Fortification wall, late antique and the early Byzantine, located 4 km W-SW of the village, on the Katunishki hill. TIB 6: 306.

RI

Kavarna (Каварна) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.3 km NE of the town, between the two roads running from the town towards Shabla. It is situated

in a plain over an area of 40-50 daa. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd – 4th c. and 5th – 6th c.

Settlement, located in the W part of the town. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd – 6th c.

Settlement, early Byzantine, located 1.5 km E of the town, in the Diamandpolu district.

Mound necropolis, located 1 km S of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 1.2 km SE of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 3.8 km N of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 0.5 km NE of the town.

Mound necropolis, located on the NE outskirts of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 0.12 km S of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 0.5 km SE of the town.

Mound necropolis, located 1.1 km W of the town.

ST

Kaynardzha (Kajnardja, Кайнарджа) (Silistra region)

formerly: Malka Kaynardzha

Moes. Inf.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 3.2 km W, 2.4 km W and 3.4 km NW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200272-1200274.

IB

Kazachevo (Kazačevo, Казачево) (Lovech region)

formerly: Tatareto

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Small fortification, late antique and medieval, located approx. 0.5 km N of the village, in the Kodzha Bair district. It is situated at the end of the village, on the right bank of the Osam river. Walls of stone and mortar encircle the ridge of the hill. In the E there is a rectangular tower. Ruins are visible on the terrain.

Section of a Roman road, part of the road *Oescus – Philippopolis*, located 0.5 km SE of the village.

34 late Roman coins have been found in the village.

Регистър ПК: 76; Юркова, Й. 1978б: 60.

RG

Kazanka (Казанка) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Fortress, located 4 km SW of the village, over an area of approx. 4.5 daa.

Settlement, located 5 km NW of the village. The ancient road from *Augusta Traiana* to *Nicopolis ad Istrum* runs through the village. Finds: a hoard of 105 coins from Julia Domna to Philip the Arab – 98 antoniniani, 5 *denarii* and 2 bronze coins.

Минкова, М. 1992: 84-88; Попов, А. 1982: 110; TIB 6: 306; Wendel, M. 2005: 310, No 886.

MK

KELLAI = CILLAE

KERIBOSTA = CERIBOSTA

Kermen (Кермен) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kermenlii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located N of the town. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Табачков, С. 1911: 588-590.

NS

Kesarevo (Кесарево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Remains of a Roman road, located 2 km E of the village, in the Kazul Dere district.

Fortress, late antique, located 3.5 km N of the village, in the Byala Krava district.

Fortress, late antique, located 3 km W of the village, in the Bizhev Manastir district.

АКБ Б. Султова; НМП 1966: 5, № 57.

SS

Kichevo (Кичево) (Varna region)

formerly: Dzhaferlii

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Kurkuluka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a kiln.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 14; Плетьнов, В. и др. 1995: 217.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Kazaldzhi Punar district, over an area of 20 daa. Ruins and archaeological material from Late Antiquity have been recorded.

Плетьнов, В. и др. 1995: 217.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 3 km SW of the village in the Chukur Tarla district.

IGBulg. I/2, 266 bis.

MI

Kilifarevo (Килифарево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located S of Kilifarevo on a hill near the Belasitsa river. The fortress was built in the 6th c. and was destroyed at the beginning of the 7th c. In its interior two early Christian basilicas have been excavated. One of the basilicas is situated on the E terrace and the other on the S terrace of the complex. The first basilica is three-nave with a three-sided apse and narthex, while the second one is three-nave with a large semi-circular apse with syntron and narthex.

Николова, Я. 1978a: 128; 1978b: 32-33; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 204.

PV, ITs

Kipilovo (Кипилово) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 8 km E of the village, on the road to Kotel.

Fortress Kaliva, early Byzantine and medieval, located in the W part of Suhi Dol.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located 2 km E of the village, in the Kalaka district.

SL

Kipra (Кипра) (Varna region)

formerly: Taptak

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Part of a Roman road in the Kiprenska Gora. It lies approx. 2 km NE of the village. The preserved part of the road is 0.1 km long and 3.80 m wide. It is part of the road *Marcianopolis – Zaldapa – Tropaeum Traiani – Noviodunum*.

Ангелов, А. 2002: 108; Димитрова, Д. 1967: 36-37; Маргоз, А. 1959; Мирчев, М. 1953: 69-70.

Fortress, located in the Hisarlak district.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 181; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 500.

Necropolis, located NW of the village, in the Dzhan Bair district.

Мирчев, М. 1946: 189-192.

Sanctuary, located approx. 0.6 km to the E of the village.

MI

Kirchevo (Кичево, Кирчево) (Lovech region)

formerly: Pomashka Leshnitsa

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman, located 1 km S of the village, in the Kaleto district.

Necropolis, late Roman, located 1 km W of the village.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 22; Регистър ПК: 78.

RG

Kirilovo (Кирилово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Ashik Seneklii, Sveti Kirilovo, Kirilmetodievo Thr.

Several settlements and nine mound necropoles have been recorded in the vicinity of the village. The village lies on the Roman road *Philippopolis – Augusta Traiana*. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman and Apollo. Finds: votive tablets to Herakles, Dionysos, Zeus and Hera.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 65, обр. 10; Герасимов, Т. 1940/42b; Кацаров, Г. 1912/1913; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 146; Цончев, Д. 1961: 274; Filov, B. 1915: 13-19; IGBulg. III/2, 1643-1651; Kazarow, G. 1938a: NoNo 923, 926, 927, fig. 449-451; Oppermann, M. 2006: 214-215; SIBulg. 199:

MK

Kirovo (Кирово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Madlesh

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Kirovsko Kale, located 3 km NE of the village, on the right bank of the Belevrenska river before it flows into the Fakiyska river. The fortified wall is built of ashlars and broken stone bound with white mortar.

Делев, П. и др. 1982b: 349-350, № 4; 1990: 176, № 1; Делирадев, П. 1953: 102.

Settlement, located approx. 4 km SW of the village and 1 km SW of the Koruba district. Remains of pre-Roman and Roman pottery has been recorded.

Делев, П. 1982b: 353-354, № 3; 1990: 176.

KG

KISAZA = CISAZA

Kiten (Китен) (Varna region)

formerly: Muhalii

Moes. Sec.

Fortress Muhaliisko Kale, late antique, located 2.5 km NE

of the village, in the Tupanite district. It is approx. 400 m long and 100 m wide. It is naturally protected on all sides. Only to the E there are visible traces of a fortified wall, with fortress's entrance in the middle. Building foundations have been found, as well as a large amount of tiles and pottery from the 5th – 6th c.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 37-38; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 418.

MI

KLEISURA (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Κλεισῦρα).

Fortification in *Haemimontus*, built during the reign of Justinian I.

Бежелев, В. 1970: 136; TIB 6: 309.

RI

Klimentovo (Климентово) (Varna region)

formerly: Kapaklii

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, in the Gerleka district. Fragments of roman domestic pottery have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 14.

Settlement, located approx. 2-3 km NE of the village, in the Chetirite Cheshmi district. Fragments of Roman tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located 2.5 km NW of the village, in the Starata Kapakla district. It is situated over an area of 10 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 6th c. have been recorded.

Плетьнов, В. и др. 1995: 218.

MI

Klokotnitsa (Klokotnica, Клокотница) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Semihcha

Thr.

Fortress known as Asenova Krepост, located 1.5 km S of the village, on a hill between the Klokotnitsa and Gidikliiska rivers. There are remains of fortified walls, built of broken stone and white mortar. Fragments of domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 113-114.

VK

Knizhovnik (Книжовник, Книжовник) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Idebik

Thr.

Settlement, located N of the village, in the Staroto Selo district. There are remains of buildings. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been discovered. Finds: a bronze statuette of Apollo; a collective find of 200 coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.; single coins ranging from emperors Nero to Constantine I.

Аладжов, Д. 1994: 117; 1997: 116; Велков, Ив. 1926/27: 319; Мушмов, Н. 1925: 254.

V K

Kochmar (Коџмар, Кочмар) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.2 km NE of the village, in the Milanchovite Nivi district.

S T

Kochovo (Коџово, Кочово) (Shumen region)

formerly: Kyotesh

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 3 km NE of the village on the Sivri Tepe. The fortified wall encircles an area of 50 daa. Parts of 2 m wide wall have been uncovered. The façade is built of blocks while the interior is of mortar mixed with broken stone. Remains of a building were also studied. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: metal objects; coins; artifacts dated to the 5th – 6th c.

Антонова, В. 1970: 303.

D A

Koevtsi (Коевци, Коевци) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Koyuvtsi

Moes., Moes. Inf.

A Roman quarry is located approx. 2 km S of the village.

НМП 1966: 6, № 61.

Roman stone-pit and settlement, located c. 0.2 km E of the village. Unfinished architectural elements and sarcophagi indicate that stoneworking was carried out here. There are niches hewn into the cliffs nearby. Probably serving as living quarters for the craftsmen.

Данков, Е. 1980: 59-60.

P V, I Ts

KOKELONEIS = COCELONEIS

Kolarovo (Коларово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Arabadzhilar, Kolarovo

Moes. Inf.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.7 km NE and approx. 2.7 km SE of the village.

Бечваров, Ив. 1990: 138.

I B

Kolarovo (Коларово) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Arabadzhi Kyoy

Thr.

A construction inscription from 575/576 CE (*Armatos bikarios Thrakēs*) comes from the region.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 279; Беџевлев, В. 1964а: 198; TIB 6: 311.

R I

Kolartsi (Kolarci, Коларци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Arabadzhii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located on the SE outskirts of the village. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: coins.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 43-44; Бобчева, А. 1984: 22-23.

Sanctuary, located in the SE part of the village. Remains of walls have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to Hekate.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 44; Бобчева, А. 1984: 18-19; Василчин, Ив. 1979: 114; Торбатов, С. 1989.

Necropolis, located in the S part of the village. A brick-built tomb containing an inhumation burial has been discovered. Finds: a bronze *fibula* from the 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 44.

Settlement, located 2.35 km E-NE of the village, in the Otula district. It lies on relatively even terrain surrounded on the W, N and E by a dry valley. Its covers an area of c. 200 daa. Remains of walls, tiles, and domestic pottery have been discovered. Finds: a stone column base; a hoard of small copper nominals (a total of 157) from the 4th c. (latest of Valend and Gratian); a hoard of silver antoniniani from the second quarter of the 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 44; Парушев, В. 2000: 75.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km N-NW of the village, in the Inan district.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.9 km N of the village, in the Kamatarla district.

B I

Kolena (Колена) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Cone-shaped fortress, located 8 km NE of the village, over an area of approx. 10 daa.

Settlement (*villa* or road station?), located 1 km SE of the village, in close proximity to an old Roman road. Foundations of buildings, marble columns and pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found. Finds: votive tablet with images of Hephaistos, Athena and Hermes.

Кацаров, Г. 1921: 150; Попов, Ам. 1982: 106-107; TIB 6: 312; Wendel, M. 2005: 312, NoNo 927, 929.

M K

Kolyu-Marinovo (Kolu-Marinovo, Колю-Мариново)

(Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kolachevo, Radomir

Thr.

Settlement and fortress, located 1.5 km E of the village. The fortress has two fortified walls. The walls, as well as the remains of a building are still visible.

Underground brick-built gallery, located 0.6 km NW of the village. Possibly remains of a gold mine.

Square building, located 1.2 km SW of the village, over an area of 1.5 daa. Initially it was defined as *villa* but the available data shows that it was of a military nature, probably a small fortification. Finds: a hoard of Roman republican coins; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Cybele.

Баласчев, Г. 1922; Велков, Ив. 1932/34: 67-68, фиг. 42-44; Детева, П. 1950: 264, фиг. 466; Динчев, В. 1997: 95-96, обр. 99; Златарева, Ел. 1960; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 152; IGBulg. III/1, 1507; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 819-820, fig. 407-408; Oppermann, M. 2006: 207; TIB 6: 312; Wendel, M. 2005: 312, No 930.

M K

Komarevo (Комарево) (Varna region)

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located S of the village, in the Kalugere district. The remains of the settlement occupy an area of approx. 10 daa. Foundations of buildings are still visible. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been recorded.

Димитрова, А., А. Ил. Димитров 1973: 14-15.

M I

Komarevo (Комарево) (Pleven region)

formerly: Komarovo;

annexed: Zlokuchane

Moes. Inf.

Necropolis, located within the boundaries of the village. Stone sarcophagi, probably produced at the quarries of *Lapidarias/Lapidarion* (near the village of Kreta), have been discovered. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman. Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979: 47; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 103, 534, 535, Abb. 273.

T N

Komunari (Комунари) (Varna region)

formed by Gorna Murna, Dolna Murna

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km N of the village, in the Dar Boaz district. The remains of a fortified wall, approx. 10-15 m long, are still visible. The wall is approx. 1 m high at present; the thickness of the walls is 1.60 m. Fragments of pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from the 4th – 6th c.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 39.

M I

Konare (Конаре) (Dobrich region)

formerly: formerly: Selim Kuyusyu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.75 km SE of the village.

S T

Konare (Конаре) (Sliven region)

formerly: Konari, Knyaginya Evdokia

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 1.4 km E of the village, near the Ulishnitsa river. The remains occupy an area of 600 m in diameter and can be seen especially on the E where the greater part is situated. There are also buildings to the W of the river. Part of a cobblestone street is preserved. The width of the street, without the pavements, is 5 m. The foundations of the buildings, which are up to 40-60 cm in depth, are of stone and mortar. Some of the foundations are up to 1 m thick.

Fortress, located 2 km N of the village, on the cone-shaped Gradishka Mogila. In the N part can be seen the foundations of a tower. An underground exit was discovered. Finds: coins of Constantine I. The foundations of a large building are visible 1 km to the S.

Tumulus called Sungureva Mogila, located by the Tundzha river, to the N of it is Zoina Mogila. At the S foot of Gizdavo Burdo there are two more *tumuli*.

Around the source of the Stara Reka river has been found a votive tablet to the Three Nymphs.

Койчев, Н. 1997а; 1997б; Табаков, С. 1911: 162, 558, 564, 565.

NS

Kondolovo (Кондолово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Morhovo, Murzevo

Thr., Haem.

Fortress Murzevskoto Kale, located approx. 8 km NE of the village, and Gradishteto in the Vlahovo district. The two fortresses are situated opposite to one another – Murzevskoto Kale on the left and Gradishteto on the right bank of the Trionska river. The fortified walls built of dry stone encircle an area of 1 dr. No archaeological material has been recorded.

Венедиков, Ив. и др. 1976: 158, № 10; Гълъбов, Ив. 1957б: 97; Делев, П. 1990: 147; Карайотов, Ив. 1999а: 86.

Paved road, located approx. 10 km NE of the village, on the ridge between the rivers Oreshka and Tisovitsa, in the Kaldarama district. In some publications this pavement is confused with another one – located to the E of the fortress Gradishteto, on the territory of the village Balgari. The road question is situated to the NW of the fortress. The length of the preserved section is approx. 100 m and it is about 2.70 m wide. No archaeological material has been found.

Венедиков, Ив. и др. 1976: 157; Делев, П. 1990: 146-147; Карайотов, Ив. 1999а: 85; Шкорпил, К. 1891: 141.

KG

Konevets (Коневец, Коневец) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kaya Burun

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.7-0.8 km N of Konevets, on the right bank of the Tundzha river, over an area of approx. 10 daa. Walls, built of stone with mud (0.65 m wide) and preserved height of 0.20-0.35 m (oriented N-S), have been found. Fragments of tiles, bricks and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1 km N of the village.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

SB

Konop (Коноп) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kulfalar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, over an area of 10-12 daa. Pottery, typical for 2nd – 3rd c., has been recorded.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village, over an area of 5-6 daa. Pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. has been found.

Settlement, located 4 km NW of the village. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. has been found. Finds: coins from the time of Aurelian.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 40; Енев, с. 12, II-а: 68.

SI

Konstantinovo (Константиново) (Varna region)

formerly: Dere Kyoy

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located on the SW bank of the Varna lake, in the Zvezditsa district. Fragments of mortar, tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: *dolia*. The cultural layer is more than 1.5 m thick.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 15.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km E of the Zvezditsa Chalet, above the Varna lake. The fortified wall is built of quadrae with a filling of stones and red mortar. Finds: marble architectural fragments; relief parts of a sarcophagus; plates; capitals; pottery; early Byzantine coins.

Foundations of an early Christian three-nave basilica, located in the vicinity of the fortress, in close proximity to the lakeshore.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 40; Шкорпил, К. 1910: 13-14.

MI

Konyovo (Конюво, Коньово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Atloolu

Thr., Haem.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located on the S slope of Boaz Bair.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located to the S of the village graveyard.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located to the S of Kazandzhi Bair, in the Kara Yug district.

Thracian sanctuary, located at the W foot of Kazandzhi Bair on an isolated hill SW of the village of Konevo. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

To the E of the prehistoric Dyado Nenova *tumulus*, for which the present day village is famous, the foundations of large buildings and a great amount of tiles were discovered. Finds: marble statuettes; coins of Philip II of Macedon and emperor Augustus; a bronze statuette of Zeus. Possibly the Thracian settlement *Epinopara*.

Settlement, Roman, located to the SE of the village, N of the railway line. Remains of stone walls and a great amount of tiles were discovered.

Settlement, Roman, located along the road to the village of Omarchevo. Remains of walls of large buildings have been found. Finds: iron farming tools; marble column base.

Settlement, medieval, located 0.2 km W of the railway station, in the Cheir Bair district. Walls and a necropolis were uncovered.

Stone walls, located 1 km E of the village, in the Yurta district. Fragments of tiles have also been found. Finds: Bronze statuettes; an iron cross. A necropolis is situated nearby.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 240; Койчев, Н. 1997; Миков, В. 1933: 183; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 45.

NS

Koprets (Копрец, Копрец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Gyunya Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km NW of the village. It has an almost circular shape with a diameter of 80 m and traces of a shaft. The fortified wall is built of stone and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the 5th – 6th c., have been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 40.

SI

Koprivets (Копривец, Копривец) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

SE of the village, in the Livadite district, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Two coin hoards have been found in pots. The first find consisted of 38 and the second of 42 coins. In both cases the latest emissions were of Gordian III – 238-244. They are kept in the Regional Historical Museum of Ruse.

Fortress known as Kale Burun, late antique, located 6 km SE of the village, just to the left of the road to the town of Popovo. Mound-like elevations of earth and stones with remains of buildings are visible in the interior. In the wall

of one of the buildings a concealed hoard of 40 coins from the following emperors: Justin I, Justinian I and Justin II and Sophia, was discovered. Pottery typical for the period 3rd – 5th c. has been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 37-38; Иванов, Д. 1986: 49.

DD

Koprivshitsa (Koprivštica, Копривщица) (Sofia region)

formerly: Avratalan

Thr.

Fortification, located to the NW of the town. To the S of Koprivshitsa on the high part of the Bunay mountain can be seen remains of a big tower (or small fortification?) with dimensions of 50 x 20 m. The facility was used in the Roman, as well as in the early Byzantine periods. In the Chernevi Bachii district there are traces of a second fortress, called Chernyovo Kale.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 367; Биернацка-Лубанска, М. 1982: 251.

RI

Koriten (Коритен) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hardalii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.2 km W of the village, in the Kyolyuka district. It lies on a flat terrace above the right (NE) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 70 daa. Pottery and coins have been found.

Бобчева, Л. б. з.: 44.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Yurtluk district. It lies on sloping terrain above the right (NE) bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 160 daa. Fragments of pottery from the late Roman period has been discovered.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.1 km SE of the village, N of the Alma Kulak district. It may belong to the settlement in the Yurtluk district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.2 km NW of the village, in the Dalbiyata district.

BI

Korten (Кортен) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.25 km S of the village. It lies on terrain sloping to the SW on the Doksa Bair, over an area of 150 daa. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been recorded.

Велков, Кр. 1996: 129.

Tumulus, 2nd – 3rd c., located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Tsiganskata Mogila district.

A mile-stone from 333-337 CE from the road *Philippopolis – Anchialus* have been found.

Велков, Кр. 1996: 129, табл. 1, 2, 3; Койчев, Н. 1997а: 420; Панайотова, Кр. 1982: 125; TIB 6: 317.

KV

KORYOLA = CORYOLA

Kosharna (Кошарна, Кошарна) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

2 km NE of the village, on the so-called Yaz Tepe a tell from the Eneolithic Age, ashlar, stones with traces of mortar, tiles, and domestic pottery have been recorded. A statuette of Mars also originates from here (Regional Historical Museum of Ruse, inventory No 337).

Tumulus, located 2 km NE of the village, 0.2 km N of the settlement on the NE periphery of a slope orientated to the S (most of it afforested), in the Yaz Tepe district. At the foot of the hill fragments of pottery, some of which is typical for the Roman period, has been found.

Settlement, located 0.5 km NW of the village, in the Kavaklaka district, above the micro-dam. Building foundations of stone and mortar have been found. Finds: iron knives; spear-heads; arrow-heads; horse trappings. The terrain at present is a pasture. It is not cultivated but is scattered with fragments of tiles and domestic pottery typical for the period 2nd – 3rd c. There is also archaeological material from earlier periods. Late Roman coins (4th c.) were also found. Similar archaeological material has been found on the opposite slope (facing N).

Settlement, antique and medieval, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Mogilite district. Piles of stones and tiles have been found. Remains of ruined buildings are visible. Finds: pottery vessels (6th – 3rd c. BCE, 2nd – 3rd c., 9th – 10th c. CE); iron slag; a number of bronze Roman coins. There are a spring and a necropolis in the vicinity of the settlement. Number of small *tumuli* are situated nearby. A great amount of fragments of antique and medieval tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded 3 km SE of the village, on a E-W orientated hill in the Ostar Mech district. Late antique pottery and a coin of emperor Valens were also found 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Asha Koru district. The materials and the relatively large area on which they are scattered

give grounds to suppose that a settlement existed here in the period 2nd – 3rd c., as well as the 4th – 6th c.

Pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. has been recorded 2.5 km S of the village, in the Boyuk Arman district.

3 km S of the village architectural elements, fragments of iron objects, and late Roman coins have been found. There is a pile of stones around which can be seen concentrations of pottery and tiles typical for the 4th c. Fragments of early medieval pottery have also been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 38.

DD

Koshnitsa (Кошница, Кошница) (Smolyan region)

Rhod.

Fortress Kaleto, located 1 km SE of the village, above the Arda river, on a peak (1,008 m) with a cave. The fortified wall is built on the top of the peak in the W, N and E, while in the S it is naturally protected by sheer cliffs. The total fortified area is approx. 2 daa. The N wall, which is up to 2.4 m high, 1.7 m thick and built of broken stone and white mortar, is well preserved. Fragments of pottery from the 6th c. have been found. Finds: a copper *folles* of Justinian I.

Киряков, А. 2002: 492-496.

MV

Koshov (Кошов, Кошов) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

3 km N of the village, on the left bank of the Cherni Lom river, there is a site known as Selishteto or Lyulyaka. Fragments of late antique pottery have been found on the terrain.

Inscriptions dedicated to Diana Plestrensis, were found 5 km N of the village, on the left bank of the Beli Lom river in the Smesite district. Part of a column also comes from here. The substructure of the W, and part of the S and N wall of the building have been excavated. They were built of stones bound with mortar.

Foundations of a building (interpreted as a church), located 0.4-0.5 km SE of the aforementioned site. The building has a total length of 14.60 m (including the apse) and width of 7 m. To the N is a structure with a rectangular form – dimensions 6.35 x 3.80 m, and to the W two square structures with sides of 4.5 m. The walls are 0.65-0.70 m thick, built of stones bound with red mortar.

Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the period 2nd – 4th c., have been found 1 km N of the village, on the left bank of the Cherni Lom river. Similar material can be seen on the other bank of the river, over an area of approx. 3 daa. Probably a settlement has been situated on both banks of the river.

Ангелов, Н. 1950а: 278; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 38; Станчев, Д. 1986; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 77, карта I; Sarnowski, T. 1988b: 86, 116; Velkov, V. 1965: 100.

DD

Kostandenets (Kostadenec, Костанденец) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km NW of the village, on the Kaleto hill. K. Škorpil calls it Gradishte Konstanta/Constansa. On the NE and SE side facing the plateau there are remains of a fortified wall preserved at a height of 0.80 m.

Settlement, late antique, located 0.15 km NW of the fortress. The site was later settled in the 13th – 14th c. On the NW side ruins of seven semi-circular towers situated at an equal distance from one another can be seen. In front of the wall there was a ditch. The SE wall ends at the Malak Lom river. On the remaining sides the fortress was protected by wooden fortifications from which postholes in the rock are visible. Below the NE end of the fortress there is a spring. Fragments of domestic pottery have been found on the terrain. From the fortress the valley of the Malak Lom river and the opposite hills are visible. Obviously the fortification guarded the road that passed along the valley by the left bank of the river. Finds: silver coins of king Alexander III of Macedon; a Roman bronze provincial coin of Julia Domna, minted in *Pautalia* (Kustendil).

Шкорпил, К. 1914: 34-35.

GR, GD

Kostandovo (Костандово) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located at the S end of the village, by the Kostandovo – Rakitovo road, in the Gurba district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, located at the NW end of the village, in the Kumanitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement and church, located at the W end of the village, approx. 60 m S of the present day Christian graveyard, in

the Barata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Remains of walls of an early Christian basilica (5th – 6th c.), built of stone and red mortar, have been found. Its floor was covered with bricks. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Church, located at the SW end of the village, in the Beglika district (the old graveyard). There are foundations of a one-apse, one-nave church (5th – 6th c.). The walls were built of stones and white mortar. Its floor was covered with large square and triangular bricks.

Church, located at the W end of the village, in the Rangela district. The church is one-apse, single-nave. Its walls were built of stones and white mortar. Its floor was covered with bricks. Two constructed arched tombs (5th – 6th c.) have been found inside it.

Settlement, located at the SE end of the village, in the Trapets district. Fragments of tiles and late antique domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Shulkovets district, on the road to Velingrad. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Cult objects: clay heads of a ram and a horse.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Mandrishte district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the village, in the Karagach district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 5-6 km NW of the village, in the Dryanovo district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Fortress Kaleto, located 0.1 m from the village, in the Kukulya district. There are remains of walls (4th – 6th c.).

Settlement with a fortress, located 2.5 km NW of the village, in the Ayanov Kamak district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Foundations of buildings, built of stone bound with mud, have been discovered. Finds: iron and bronze objects: medical instruments; mirrors; a bronze statuette of Herakles; marble votive tablets to Hera; coins of Constantine I, Julian, Theodosius I, Arcadius.

Settlement, located 5 km E of the village, on peak Mel. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Fortress, 5th – 6th c., located 5 km SE of the village, in the Kukleto district.

Гиздова, Н. 1984; Гиздова, Н., Ив. Панайотов 1977; 1982; 1985; 1986; Димитрова, А. 1962: 75; Панайотов, Ив., Н. Гиздова 1978; Панайотов, Ив. и др. 1979; 1983; Чангова, Й., А. Шопова 1969: 196-205; TIB, 6: 318.

NG, VK

Kostel (Костел) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km S of the village on a height facing S to the Stara Planina mountains.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 189, № 317; Суатов, Б. 1976: 173-174.

PV, ITS

Kostena Reka (Костена река) (Shumen region)

formerly: Kemikchi Dere, Dere Kyoi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 2 km SE of the village, on the Haramiyata heights which is surrounded by deep ravines. Until recently there was a spring below the NE slope. On the N side remains of a fortified wall can still be seen. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (mainly *amphorae* and *dolia*) have been found on the terrain. There is also evidence of settlement, dating from the 4th c. BCE – 5th c. CE, situated in the vicinity of the fortress.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 27.

Settlement, located W of the village, between the river and the road to the village of Ovcharovo. Building foundations have been found during ploughing. Fragments of bricks, tiles and vessels have been found over an area of 10 daa. Finds: a votive tablet dating to the 2nd – 4th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 27; IGBulg. II, 780 *ter.*

DA

Kostino (Костино) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kimikler

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman, located at the SE end of the village. Fragments of clay pots, cups and pitchers covered with red slip have been found. Finds from the 2nd – 3rd c.: lamps; *dolia*; weights for a vertical loom.

GN

Kostur (Костур) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kyustyu Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the Chiirite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins of Constantine I.

Fortress, located on peak Boyuk Kale (865 m). It has a square form with sides of approx. 70 m. There are remains of fortified walls, 2 m thick, built of ashlar and white mortar. Inside and outside the fortified area there are remains of buildings.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 119.

VK

Kotel (Котел) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 7 km N-NE of the town, in the region of Kotlenska mountain.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located approx. 10 km NE of the town, on the right bank of the Sredna river, in the Rimskoto Kale district.

Refuge (or watchtower), early Byzantine, located 12 km NE of the town, in the Zlosten district.

Defensive barrier, early Byzantine, located 6 km N of Kotel, on the ridge of Urushki Steni.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located 4 km W-SW of Kotel between the Kotleshnitsa stream and Zhechov Dol ravine.

Ancient road, located 9.5 km NE of the town, in the Sechen Kamak district, along the old road to the village of Yablanovo.

SL

Kotlentsi (Kotlenci, Котленци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hosh Kadem

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.2 km E-NE of the village, in the Kaynatsite and Deremlika districts. It lies on a low terrace above a dry valley, over an area of 60 daa. Two antique wells were discovered. In close proximity there are springs. The archaeological material consists of tiles, domestic pottery, worked slabstones, and coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 45.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2 km E-NE of the village, 0.4 km S of the settlement. In one of the *tumuli* a cremation burial lined with large slabstones was

found. The grave inventory dated to the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 45; Василчин, Ив. 1976: 112.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 3 km E of the village, in the Golyamata Mogila district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.3 km SE of the village, in the Lozata district.

BI

Kovachevets (Ковачевец, Ковачевец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kovachovets

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sanctuary, Thracian, located 2.5 km N of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement with necropolis, located 1.5 km NW of the village, over an area of approx. 120 daa. Finds: five votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; iron tools; fragments of domestic pottery; tiles. The finds indicate a large late antique settlement.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, over an area of approx. 30 daa.

Fortress, located 3 km E of the village. It is triangular in form and covers an area of 50 daa. By the W gate a public building with large column bases was found during excavations. Foundations of buildings and traces of a water-main were found NW of the fortress. The fortress has two gates on the W and NE wall flanked by two semi-circular towers with an inner diameter of 12 m, each having two pylons. Two towers along the NE wall with diameters of 8.5 m and thickness of 3 to 3.2 m have been studied. In the construction of the fortified wall stone blocks with dimensions of 0.25 x 0.35 m were used. On the exterior the plinth is of quadrae bound by mortar. The towers are built of a mixture of stones and brick. Finds: a fragment of a marble tablet to Cybele (dimensions 0.14 x 0.11 m); inscriptions; stamped bricks; Roman republican and imperial coins; remains of a water-main; parts of a marble table; reliefs of the Thracian Horseman; columns; capitals; fragments of grey-black spheroid or biconical pots; *amphorae* with comb-like decoration; clay lamps; glass vessels; bronze and iron *fibulae*; iron ploughshares, hoes, axes. The coins are from the 3rd – 6th c., those of the 4th c. prevailing. An inscription in Latin was found carved into the fortified wall – MESMITZVRICIEIMARTIALIS P C.

Fortress, located 2.5 km N of the village. On the terrain the outlines only of the S wall are visible. It covers an area of approx. 15 daa.

Necropolis, located 2 km N of the village. Finds: two bowls; a bone teaspoon; a lacrimarius; two bronze rings; a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius.

Necropolis, located 1 km SE of the village. Cremation burials have been found. Finds: fragments of vessels – pots and small pitchers, *oinochoes*; bronze bracelets; coins from the middle and second half of the 3rd c.

Necropolis, located 2 km NE of the village. Finds: urns with burnt bones and graves lined with slabs; a small marble head of Zeus.

Атанасов, И. 1981; 2001: 7-26; Дечев, А. 1932/34; Добруски, В. 1894: 88-89; Дончева-Петкова, А. 2007; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1965; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27; 1934a: 44-46; Морфова, Зл. 1971; Овчаров, А. 1966; 1970a; 1984; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 443-502.

SI

Kovachevo (Ковачево, Ковачево) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Demirdzhiler

Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village in the Tepetarla district. Fragment of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Staroto Selishte district. There are remains of building walls, domestic pottery and tiles. A mound necropolis was situated in the vicinity but has been destroyed. Inhumation burials have been found inside. Finds: part of a marble column with scenes of the Thracian Horseman. Foundations of a Christian church from the 5th – 6th c. have also been found. Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 494; Гатев, П. 1985: 5; Делирадев, П. 1953: 200; Цончев, А. 1946; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 105.

NG

Kovachevo (Ковачево, Ковачево) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Nalbantlari, Kovachovo

Thr.

Two settlements, located SE of the village. There are ten mound necropoles, some of which have been studied. Finds: clay and glass vessels; gold and bronze jewelry; bronze coins dating from the 1st – 3rd c.

Борисов, Б. 1991: 15-16; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 149; Ivanova, M. 2001: 128.

MK

Kovachite (Ковачите, Ковачите) (Sliven region)

formerly: Nalbantlare

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 3-4 km E of the village. Finds: Roman coins.

Settlement, located in the village. Remains of walls and pottery. Finds: coins.

Settlement, located under the foundations of modern buildings, in the present day village.

Табаков, С. 1911: 591-592; Шкорпил, Х. 1886: 26; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 46.

NS

Kovachka (Ковачка, Ковачка) (Gabrovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf.

The Stara Planina passage Kovachka is situated in the municipality of Tryavna in the Gabrovo region. The passage is 810 m high and passes from Tryavna to Maglizh. The military road from *Novae* via *Nicopolis ad Istrum* to the S for the market place *Discoduratae* – passes through the Stara Planina mountains to *Augusta Traiana*. The road is 3 m wide. On the top there was a military post and wooden sheds. A lot of tacks, door locks and nails have been found. Military objects prevail – spear-heads (typical for the second half of the 3rd c.), arrow-heads, axes (medieval), a halberd (medieval), a small mace (medieval), cints (tacks) for military sandals, metal buttons, and a pair of scissors. The earliest coin is from emperor Vespasian. The thoroughfare was used from the second half of the 1st c. Numismatic material, mainly from the 2nd c. and the first half of the 3rd c., have been found. There are also coins from the 4th c. The army of the Byzantine emperor Isaac II Angelos (probably in 1197 CE) passed through here.

Иванов, Р., В. Бараков 2008: 482-484.

RI

Kovil (Ковил) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Deli Ahat

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, Hellenistic and Roman, located 2.2 km N-NW of the village hall. Twenty nine graves have been excavated. The stone-lined burials were cremations placed in urns (diameter 2-2.5 m). Finds: pottery vessels; decorations; weapons; bronze coins of *Maroneia* (8th and 10th period of mint). Only one of the graves was from the Roman period.

Hexrizov, Г. 1999: 31.

Settlement, prehistoric and Roman, located 1.1 km N of the village hall, in the Asar district, over an area of 8 daa.

Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins. Looters activity has revealed a considerable cultural layer.

To the W of the village, a large amount of coins ranging from Vespasian to Philip the Arab, have been found.

Колев, К. 1978: 200.

GN

Kozarevo (Козарево) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kada Kyoy

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.2-0.3 km S of Kozarevo, on an area of approx. 60 daa, on both banks of a small river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. At the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol are kept an iron spear-head, loom-weights, a collective find of iron farming tools, a hoard of 240 coins from the 2nd – 3rd c., and other coins ranging from Septimius Severus to Constantine I.

Mound necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, Roman, located 1.2 km S of the village.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 104.

SB

Kozarsko (Козарско) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Darmata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded, as well as walls of buildings. Finds: marble statue pedestals with inscriptions in Greek; a grave *ara* with an inscription in Greek.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Kaletro district. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery and walls of buildings have been discovered.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 254; Добруски, В. 1895: 330; Kalinka, E. 1906: 305; IGBulg. III/1, 1320.

NG

Kozlets (Козлец, Козлец) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kochashlii

Thr.

Settlement, located S of the village. There are fragments of domestic pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. Finds: a bronze statuette of the Thracian Horseman.

Fortress known as Golemiya Hasar, located N of the village on peak Hasarya. There are remains of walls and domestic pottery.

Аладжов, Д. 1994: 115; 1997: 117.

V K

Kozloduytsi (Kozlodujci, Козлодуйци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Osman Faka

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.55 km N-NE of the village, in the Yurtluka district. It occupies relatively flat terrain above the left (NW) bank of a dry valley, on an area of approx. 100 daa.

Settlement, located 1.1 km W of the village. It occupies terrain sloping to the S, on the left (N) bank of a dry valley, on an area of approx. 80 daa.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 62.

Sacellum (?), located in the vicinity of one of the settlements.

Finds: a votive tablet with an image of an eagle (2nd – 3rd c.).

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 43; Василчин, Ив. 1979: 114.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3.6 km N of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.6 km N-NW of the village, in the Karadeniz district.

Mound necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, Roman period (?), located 1 km NW of the village, in the Baklavayuk district.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.45 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km S-SE of the village, in the Kayryatsite district.

Tumulus (?), located 2.45 km N of the village.

BI

Kozlovets (Kozlovec, Козловец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Tursko Slivo

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Bahchalak district. Remains of Roman tiles and domestic pottery has been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 21 Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 54.

Tumulus, located 1 km N of the village, in the Smradlika district.

Tumulus, located 0.5 km SE of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

P V

Kragulevo (Крагулево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Shahindzhii, Kraguevo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.6 km SW of the village, in the Novite Lozya district. It occupies terrain slightly sloping toward the NE on a terrace above the left bank of a dry valley. The dry valley encircles the settlement to the S, E and NE. The settlement covers an area of approx. 120 daa. Archaeological material from the 2nd – 4th c. has been found.

AKIII: а. е. 420, л. 64.

Necropolis, located 0.6 km W of the village, in the Starite Lozya district. A total of 73 graves were investigated. Cremation and inhumation burials were discovered. Small mounds of stones were piled on some of the burials. The inventory included: pottery vessels (urns, pots, jugs, cups and lamps), jewelry (rings, beads), and coins (from Septimius Severus to Valens). The necropolis belongs to the settlement in the Novite Lozya district.

Василчин, Ив. 1985 а: 321-326; 1996/1997.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Durgut district. It occupies terrain slightly sloping toward the E, on a terrace encircled on the S, N and E by a dry valley. It covers approx. 90 daa. There is a water source in close proximity to the settlement (to the NE). The area was inhabited in the pre-Roman period, the 2nd – 4th c., and the early Middle Ages.

Necropolis, located 2.1 km SE of the village, in the Durgut district. An inhumation burial was investigated which dated to the first third of the 4th c. The necropolis belongs to the settlement in the Durgut district.

Василчин, Ив. 1991.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.2 km SW of the village, in the Toprekenlik district.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E-SE of the village, in the Durgut district.

BI

Kralevo (Кралево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kavak Mahle, Kralyovo

Thr.

Sanctuary, located at the N end of the W slope of the Chala hill, in the Chortlenya district. Fragments of tiles, domestic

pottery, and worked stones have been found. Finds: a marble votive relief to the Thracian Horseman.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 122.

VK

Kralevo (Кралево) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Karlu Kyoi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, antique and medieval, located 3.5 km SE of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the pre-Roman and the first centuries of the Roman period, have been recorded. Remains of walls of stone and white mortar are visible.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 40-41; Овчаров, Д. 1970: 8-13.

SI

Krali Marko (Крали Марко) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Mussievo

Thr.

Settlement, located at the S end of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 0.2-0.3 km NW of the village, over an area of 20-30 daa. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 444.

NG

Krapets (Крапец, Крапец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Garibcha, Karapcha

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.3 km NE of the village, on flat terrain by the coast. Part of the settlement territory has been eroded by the coast. Pottery and coins from the 2nd - 6th c. (including a *tremis* of Anastasius I) have been discovered over an area of 150 daa.

Necropolis (?), located W of the village. Inhumation burials in stone graves have been reported. Finds: a coin of Constantine I found in one of the graves.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 46.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.75 km N-NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.5 km W-NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located in the SE and outskirts of the village.

ST

KRASALOPARA = CRASALOPARA

Krasen (Krassen, Красен) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karalii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

IGBulg. II, 875.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village. Remains of walls, tiles, domestic pottery and architectural elements. Finds: Roman coins; a hoard of gold coins from the 6th c. (a *tremis* of Justin II among them).

Sanctuary, located on the S outskirts of the village. Finds: a fragment of a statuette of Hekate; a cult ivory hand holding a nutshell with an image of the Thracian Horseman.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 46-47; Горбанов, П. 1985: 233-236; Тончева, Г. 1960: 74-75.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.25 km W of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.8 km NW of the village, in the Osmanova Mogila and Tsoneva Mogila localities.

BI

Krasen (Krassen, Красен) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Foundations of buildings, located 1 km SW of the village, on the right bank of the Lom river, in the Selishte district. The material indicates long-term habitation, including the period of Late Antiquity. Finds: coins of Maximinus; *folles* of Justin II and Sophia.

Necropolis, antique and medieval, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Tsareva Lokva district. Inhumation burials were discovered during ploughing. The inventory consists mainly of pottery. Weapons were found in one of the graves. The necropolis dates to the 2nd - 4th c. and 9th - 10th c.

Fortress, ancient and medieval, located 1 km W of the village, on a rocky cape surrounded by the Rusenski Lom river. It has an elongated triangular form. On the E and S there are steep slopes. On the W the fortified wall is visible. It starts on the NE slope and ends on the SW one. In front of the external wall there is a ditch and in the interior a low embankment. The gate is in the centre. The fortress is about 320 m long. At

its E end there are steps leading to the river. Two mosaic cubes and coins of Maximinus, Justin II and Sophia were found here.

Fragments of pottery typical for the period 2nd - 4th c. were discovered 2 km NW of the village, in the Sadzhaka district on cultivated land of approx. 2-3 daa. No structures were found. The small area and low concentration of finds indicate the existence of a small unfortified settlement or a *villa* here in the aforementioned period.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Н. Иванов 1983: 40-41; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 54.

DD

Krashno (Krushno, Krāšno, Кръшно) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kyose Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km SW of the village, over an area of 7-10 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery typical for the 2nd - 4th c. have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 42.

SI

Krasno Gradishte (Krasno Gradište, Красно градище) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Kalakastrovo

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located SW of the village.

Султов, Б. 1977: 23.

Mound necropolis, Roman period, located 0.5-1 km S of the village. Sarcophagi have been found. Until the middle of the 20th c. there were eighteen *tumuli*. Most of them have subsequently been destroyed.

Tumulus, located 1.1 km E of the village.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 2.2 km S-SE of the village.

Settlement and *tumulus*, Roman, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Sharankovets district.

Tumulus, located 2.4 km S of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 2.2 km E-SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Църков.

I Ts

Krasnovo (Красново) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Krastovo

Thr.

Large settlement, located NW of the village, in the Uzuntarla

and Kozluka districts. Remains of buildings and Roman pottery have been found. There are mound necropolises, one with more than a hundred and fifty small *tumuli*, NW and E of the antique settlement in the Dabravata district.

At the Krasnovo mineral springs coins of Severus Alexander have been found.

Christian church, located N of the village, in the Fezovata Kuria district. The church has one-nave, one-apse, with a narthex. A coin of Justin II and Sophia was found in the church.

Цончев, Д. 1963: 81-83.

MM

Krastevich (Krustevich, Krāstevic, Кръстевич) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Gorno Osmanovo, Krustyovich

Thr.

In the Sekizharman district, SE of the village, there are remains of a square building with sides of 65 m over an area of 4 daa. The walls were 2 m wide, with ashlar on the exterior and interior. Roman pottery, *pithoi* and tiles have been found on the surface. In the middle of this fortified site is a mound, under which lie the ruins of buildings.

Цончев, Д. 1948a: 198-199; 1963: 85-86.

MM

Kraynovo (Krajnovo, Крайново) (Yambol region)

formerly: Hodzha Kyoy, Odzha Kyoy

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located in the Saragyo district.

Sanctuary of Hera (?), located near the Saragyo district.

AO

Kraypole (Krajpole, Крайполе) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kulazlari

Moes. Inf.

Antique kilns, located 0.15-0.2 km SE of the village. Fragments of tiles and bricks have been found on the terrain.

Енев, Г.: т. II, 11.

SI

Kremen (Кремен) (Kardzhali region)

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, Roman, located 0.5 km N of the village, on a height on the right bank of the Akcha river. High concentrations of domestic pottery have been found.

GN

Kremena (Кремена) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Chpalar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, over an area of c. 50 daa. Remains of walls, pottery from the 2nd – 4th c., an ancient well with a depth of 70 m have been discovered. Finds: coins (2nd – 4th c.).

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 47.

Mound necropolis, located 1.5 km SW of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 1.4 km NE of the village.

S T

Krepcha (Крепча, Крепча) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Krapits

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located in the territory of the village. Parts of columns and architectural details have been discovered. Finds: a bronze lamp; bronze statuettes of Venus, Eros, Hermes, Dionysos, Herakles. The material date the settlement to the 2nd – 3rd c.

Settlement, located 0.4 km NW of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been discovered. Finds: metal tools; a bronze male statuette, typical for the period 2nd – 4th c. Near the village c. 1,200 *denarii* from Maximinus to Decius were found in a pot.

Fortress, located 5 km SW of the village. It had an elongated form with a large fortified wall built of stone and mortar. On the S side in three places there are ruins, probably of towers. The entrance was situated here. In front of the wall there are traces of a ditch. On the terrain have been found coins of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Philip and others.

Fortress, late antique, located 6 km SW of the village. It occupies an area of 4-5 daa. The ruins of the fortified facilities survive. K. Škorpil speaks of a fortified wall 2 m thick, built of broken stone and mortar. On the S wall there were remains of a round tower and an entrance beside it.

Велков, Ив. 1924а: 227-228; 1928/29: 376; Герасимов, Т. 1937: 318; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 41-42; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929: 237; Стефанов, Ст. 1942; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Krepost (Крепост) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Golyamo Yurendzhik, Yurendzhik

Thr.

Settlement and sanctuary, located in the Murgovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive relief to Dionysos with an inscription in Greek. *Аладжов, А. 1997: 123-126; Герасимов, Т. 1965: 248-249; IGBulg. III/2, 1718.*

Sanctuary, early Hellenistic and Roman periods, located 1.5-2 km E of the village, in the Zhelyova Cheshma district, along the Maritsa highway. It consists of votive pits and ditches. A large amount of ash was also found containing animal bones, pottery fragments of broken cult vessels, coins etc. The material dates from the beginning of the 1st to the end of the 3rd c. Among the gifts were 6 complete votive tablets and fragments of others with images of the Thracian Horseman. The monuments are anepigraphic; some are unfinished and suggest a workshop that serviced the sanctuary in the 2nd – 3rd c. In the second half of the 4th c. a church was built on the site of the sanctuary. The construction is of stone and clay; the thickness of the walls reaches 0.75-0.80 m. It is single-nave, single-apse, with a double nartex and atrium, and a total length of 20 m and width of 7.5 m. The entrance to the naos is in the S; from the inner side of the apse it widens, probably pointing to the existence of a synthronos. On the N side of the naos there is an additional rectangular structure with dimensions of 2.75 x 1.75 m. A necropolis also developed beside the church. The complex was abandoned in the 6th c.

Рабаджиев, К., Ив. Лозанов 2000; 2008.

V K, I L

Krilatitsa (Крилatica, Крилатица) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Shahpalu

Thr., Rhod.

Fortification, Hellenistic and late antique, located 0.7 km W of the village, in the Asara district. Erected on the crest of a ridge, the fortification has a rectangular form, E-W orientation, and dimensions of 13 x 25 m. The walls were built of slabstones and white mortar. Looters activity has disturbed the remains of the fortification.

Sanctuary, Hellenistic and Roman periods, located 1.2 km W of the village, on a hill in the Altun Tarla district. Over a small area a very high concentration of archaeological material, mainly fragmented domestic pottery, has been registered. Finds: a bronze coin from the city of *Maronea* (10th period of mint).

In 1996, in proximity to the aforementioned sites, 0.4 km W of the village, a rich grave from the 1st c. BCE – 1st c. CE. was found. A great number of metal finds – furniture parts, a candelabra, jewelry, bronze vessels, a silver cup and leaves of a gold wreath were discovered.

G N

Kriva Reka (Крива река) (Shumen region)

formerly: Iri Dere

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 10th c., located 1.5 km SE of the village, on both banks of a river in the Yurtluca district. Pottery from various periods has been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 27

D A

Krivina (Кривина) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Ten lime kilns, located 2 km NE of *Iatrus* and the village Krivina, in the Chichov Elak district. A bread oven was also found. A brick with a stamp of the *legio I Italica* was discovered. Evidence of a fire is possibly related to an attack by the Dacians – after 76 CE (more probably in 85 CE).

Вагалински, А. 2006: 186-187; Вагалински, А., И. Д. Чолаков 2007: 252-253.

D D

Krivitsa (Кривца, Кривица) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Topal, Krivtsi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of tiles from the 3rd – 4th c. have been found 2 km SE of the village, in the Yurtlutsite district. They indicate the existence of a Roman settlement from that period. This is confirmed by finds of Roman bronze coins. On the same terrain there are remains of an earlier Thracian settlement from the 4th – 3rd c. BCE and of an early medieval one from the 9th – 10th c.

Герасимов, Т. 1963: 263.

G R, G D

Krivnya (Кривня, Кривня) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 3.5 km NW of the village, in the Star Most district. In one of the *tumuli* a cremation burial from the 2nd – 3rd c. was found. The remaining *tumuli* are Thracian.

Гоцев, А., Г. Нехризов 2001.

M I

Krivnya (Кривня, Кривня) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and early Byzantine, located at the SW end of the village, in the Manastira district, near the Beli Lom river. It was described in detail at the beginning of the 20th c. by K. Škorpil. The fortress was divided into three sectors: A – Northern, B – central and C – Southern. The N sector was defended by a fortified wall and a tower with dimensions of 8 x 6 m. The fortress gate was probably situated here. Foundations of walls built of small stones and mortar are visible in the centre. In the S part of the fortress there was a square tower. Approx. 100 m NW of the N tower there are traces of a fortified wall and a ditch. The fortress functioned also in Late Antiquity as well as in the early Byzantine period (5th – 6th c.). It has been determined that the fortress was also used during the period of the Second Bulgarian kingdom (13th – 14th c.). This has been ascertained by the presence of materials such as coins and iron arrow-heads which date to this period.

According to K. Škorpil, foundations of a church were also discovered here. A monastery from the 13th – 14th c. was hewn into the rock in the SW slope. There was a church and three cells. The church was destroyed during the river bed correction in 1947-1948.

The fortress arose as a small Roman fortification on the naturally fortified terrain which guards the valley of the Beli Lom river. This is confirmed by the presence of artifacts such as iron keys and arrow-heads. Finds: early Byzantine coins, most of them of emperor Justinian I.

Settlement, Roman (2nd – 3rd c.), located near the village, in the Yurta district. Fragments of pottery have been found. Finds: votive tablets with inscriptions to the Thracian Horseman, one of the tablets bears a dedication in Latin (2nd – 3rd c.); iron tools; the fore part of a bronze Roman helmet; several Roman coins. There was a sanctuary of the principal divinity of the Thracians (Heros).

Fortress, late antique, located 3 km to the W of the village of Krivnya, in the Kaleto (Singrad) district, at the beginning of the Ludogorsko plateau. Antique and Byzantine pottery has been recorded. The fortress was also used during the period of the Second Bulgarian kingdom. At the foot of it was found the foundations of an early Christian single-nave, single-apse church (5th c.). Finds: a tombstone with an inscription in Latin. In the rock wall at the foot of the fortress cells from the 13th – 14th c. (?) were hewn.

Fortification system: to the E and S the fortress was bordered by vertical cliffs. On the W side, where the terrain descends

steeply towards the valley of Beli Lom river, the foundations of a fortified wall are visible. At its S end there was a protruding semi-circular tower. Between the tower and the rocks there was a gate through which one could ascend to the river valley. Best preserved is the N wall. It is approx. 32 m long and up to 10 m thick. It was built of limestone blocks and yellowish mortar mixed at intervals with crushed stone and pottery. Seven lines of the plinth are preserved and six more above it. At the E end there is a gate. Parallel to the wall there was an artificial ditch. From the N gate a road led to the plateau while one descended along the W ridge to the valley of the Beli Lom river. Finds: part of a votive tablet to Heros; spear-heads; tools; a clay amphorlette; an iron battle axe; iron keys and iron arrow-heads.

Settlement, Roman (2nd - 3rd c.), located 3 km W of the village, opposite the late antique fortress, in the Alibaliitsa district. There are also remains of a medieval settlement from the 13th - 14th c. Foundations of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a bronze statuette from 2nd - 3rd c.; several coins from the same period.

Settlement, late antique, located 4 km W of the village, in the Kovanlaka district. Fragments of late antique and early Byzantine tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Traces of a settlement from the Second Bulgarian kingdom have also been found.

МКСЕД, 1995: 223-224; ОРАД 1930: 13-14; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 43-46, 81.

G R, G D

Kroyach (Кројач, Крояч) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Hasan Terzi

Moes. Inf.

A marble architectural fragment was used as *spolium* in the construction of the village fountain. Probably a Roman settlement (2nd - 3rd c.) was situated within the bounds of the village. In all directions around the present day village there are a total of 6 *tumuli*.

G R, G D

Krumovgrad (Крумовград) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kushu Kavak

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Roman, located on the high right bank of the Krumovitsa river over a settlement mound from the Neolithic period. It had a square form with sides of 150 m and round towers in the corners. Little evidence of it remains. Small sections of the 2 m wide fortified wall are preserved. It was built of ashlar blocks with a filling of stones and

white mortar. Settlement continued into the Middle Ages. During rescue excavations in 1989 a section of the fortified wall was discovered with a rectangular tower and a small church. Finds: a hoard of silver vessels was discovered on the outskirts of the village (now in the exposition of the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum, Sofia); a number of coin hoards.

Балкански, И. 1978а: 28; Велков, Ив. 1933б: 180; Кънчев, К. 1986: 25; Меламед, К. 1998: 40-42; Овчаров, Н. и др. 1990: 165.

Settlement, Roman (3rd - 4th c.), located 1 km W of the town centre, by the modern graveyard on the left bank of the Krumovitsa river.

A limestone block with an inscription in Greek was found 0.5 km W of the town. The inscription is devoted to Zeus Zbelosurdos by Julius Apollinaris. It was made in the second half of the 2nd c. On the outskirts of the town was discovered another partially preserved inscription, which is kept in the local secondary school. Other votive tablets from the 2nd - 3rd c. indicate sanctuaries existed in the area. On one tablet is depicted a Dionysos scene, on another - figures of a man and a woman in a quadriga.

Герасимова-Томова, В. 1983а: 83-86; Попов, А. 1981: 138, 140.

In the W part of the town Roman imperial *denarii* and antoniniani from Antoninus Pius to Philip the Arab were discovered.

Колев, К. 1978: 200.

G N

Krumovo (Крумово) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Pasha Mahala

Thr.

Settlement with necropolis, Roman, located 1 km NW of the village. Finds: a votive tablet to Hermes. A *tumulus* from the 2nd - 3rd c. is situated in the vicinity.

Кацаров, Г. 1930/31: 122; Цончев, А. 1950б: 249. Кончев, Д. 1941: 10-12

M M

Krupen (Крупен) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Iridzhe

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 0.6 km SW of the village.

S T

Krushare (Krušare, Крүшаре) (Sliven region)

formerly: Artaklari

Thr., Haem.

Large antique settlement, located 3 km from the village, over an area of approx. 200 daa. Remains of buildings and pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. Finds: large collective find of coins from Elagabalus, Diocletian and Licinius.

Settlement, Roman (1st - 5th c.), located 3 km SE of the village. There is substantial evidence of metalworking. Finds: tools; domestic pottery; coins.

M R, N S

Krushari (Krušari, Крүшари) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Armutlii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.65 km NE of the village, in the Golyamata Mogila district.

S T

Krusheto (Krušeto, Крүшето) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Fortress, Roman, located approx. 3 km NE of the village, on a high slope in the Gyoyunlyuk district. It is polygonal in form with dimensions of 230 x 160 m. The fortified walls were built of ashars, while the interior was filled with stones and mortar mixed with broken stone. Fragments of Roman tiles and pottery have been found on the terrain. Finds: coins from the 2nd - 3rd c.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 21-22; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 18-20.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.5 km S of the village, in the Bryasta district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km NW of the village, in the Iriklik district.

Two *tumuli*, located 1 km SE of the station Krusheto.

Tumulus, Roman, located approx. 0.5 km SE of the village, in the Krusheto district. The *tumulus* is 2.5 m high and has a diameter of 30 m. It has been studied by archaeologists who discovered 10 cremation graves from the end of the 2nd c. and the beginning of the 3rd c.

Писарев, Ам. 1981; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

I Ts

Krushevo (Kruševo, Крүшево) (Plovdiv region)

Formerly: Halat Kyoy

Thr.

Fortified settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, 5 km E from *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, in the Kaletto district. Fortified walls are preserved in substruction. Remains of walls, tiles and fragments of Roman pottery have also been recorded. Outside the fortified walls, along the slope towards the Kalavashtitsa river there are remains of a building. The settlement existed until Late Antiquity.

Mound necropolis, located NW of the village.

Large settlement and mound necropolis, located 2 km S of the village. Finds: iron spear-heads; a sword; a Roman republican coin; coins of Maximinus and Diocletian. The finds are kept in the village school collection.

Цончев, А. 1963: 79-81.

M M

Krushovitsa (Krušovica, Крүшовица) (Pleven region)

formerly: Balvano Pole, Krushovine, Krushoviche, Kurushuniche

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 0.3-0.4 km W of the village, in the Lokach district. Over an area of 40-50 daa building material and pottery have been found. Stone walls have also been registered.

Мушмов, Н. 1916: 161.

Settlement and a large building known as 'The Latin church', located 0.4 km W of the village, near a spring in the Lokach district. The building has thick stone walls. It is considered an early Christian church.

Шкорпила, К. 1905: 480.

Necropolis, located in the Lokach district. A *tumulus* is situated in the immediate vicinity of the settlement and The Latin church. The necropolis probably dates to the early Christian period.

Necropolis, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Trankata district. Inhumation burials have been excavated, but lack of material renders dating impossible. The necropolis covers an area of 10 daa.

Митова-Джоновна, А. 1979: 48.

T N

Krushuna (Krušna, Крүшуна) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Maarat district. Finds: coins from the 1st - 3rd c.

Small fortress, located S of the village, on the Daru-Ambar hill. Finds: pottery; Roman coins; archaeological material from the Middle Ages.

Section of a Roman road in the localities Mishelina, Dabravata, Pustiyata leading to Pavlikeni and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*.
Джамбазов, Н. 1962: 56; Резистър ПК: 77; Стоянов, Ст. 1984: 260.

R G

Kuklen (Кукален) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Barata district. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Hera, Dionysos and Herakles.

A reservoir from the *Philippopolis* aqueduct was found in the E part of the village.

Ботушарова, А. 1948; Цончев, Д. 1938: 80-83; IGBulg. III/1, 1419; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 560-561.

M M

Kulina voda (Кулина вода) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Zhaltara Prast district. It covers an area of 30 daa. Fragments of *dolia*, stone walls and ceramic pipes from a water-conduit have been found. Finds: Roman imperial coins, probably connected with the settlement.

Water-conduit and reservoir, located 2 km E of the village, in the Brulitsa district. The water from the springs was piped to *Dimum* (Belene).

Митова-Джонова, Д. 1979: 48.

T N

KURPISUS = CURPISUS**Kurtovo Konare** (Куртово Конаре) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

In the Tirovite, Turskata zemya, and Beli breg districts of Kurtovo Konare there are remains of the road *Singidunum - Serdica - Philippopolis - Constantinopolis*.

M M

Kutlovitsa (Kutlovica, Кутловица) (Silistra region)

formerly: Oluklii

Moes. Inf.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.8 km SW and approx. 2.2 km

N of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 57.

I B

KURTUSURA = KURTUXURA**KURTUXURA** (unknown)

Thr.

Prov. De aedif. IV, 11 (Κουρτουζουρα)

Fortress erected during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 11, 99, 131; TIB 6: 329.

R I

Kutsina (Kucina, Куцина) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman, located 1 km N of the village, in the Banevets district. Stone walls from buildings have been found. Finds: part of a marble column; Roman pottery.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Pchelin district. Roman domestic pottery has been registered.
Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 22-23; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 52.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km NW of the village, in the Banevets district.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km S of the village, in the Turskite Lozya district.

Mound necropoles, located in the district Podka, three of which were destroyed during the village expansion.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.5 km E and NE of the village, in the Gloga district.

Tumulus, located NW of the village, in the Lyulyaka district.

A section of the Roman road *Novae - Nicopolis ad Istrum*, located approx. 1 km N of the village, near the Roman settlement in the Banevets district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 73.

Settlement, late Roman, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Eliyata district.

АКБ Ив. Церов

I Ts

KYRIDANA (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Κυρίδανα)

Fortress in the province *Haemimontus*, erected during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 139; TIB 6: 331.

R I

Kyulevcha (Kjulevča, Кюлевча) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Gratska Sech district. Foundations of buildings have been found. Finds: a hoard of 200-300 coins of emperors Licinius and Constantine I. The settlement had also existed in earlier periods.

Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1984: 28; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 28.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Bryastovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been

found on the surface. Finds: small metal objects; bronze coins of Septimius Severus and Geta minted in *Odessos, Deultum*.

Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1984: 28; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 28; ИРАИК X, 1905: 27.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Kovanlaka district. Fragments of bricks, tiles, and pottery have been found on the surface. There are traces of burnt layers dated to the 2nd - 3rd c.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, below the Madara rocks, around the old quarry. Finds: several *dolia*, late antique pottery; coins dated to the 5th - 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 28.

D A

L

Laki (Luki, Lâki, Лъки) (Plovdiv region)

Thr, Rhod.

Necropolis, located 6 km S of the town, in the Dzhurkovski Livadi district, in the vicinity of an ore source, whose ore deposits have been extracted. Traces of mining in the vicinity. A burial was found beneath the *tumulus* and others 4 m from it. Four more graves are situated 0.5-1 m from each other and are covered with stone slabs. The burial custom is inhumation, orientated E-W. Burial gifts: pottery, jewelry, and coins of Constantine I and Constantine II.

Джамбов, Хр. 1960.

M V

LAPIDARIAS (Крета, Крета) (обл. Плевен)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Procop., Aed., IV, 6 (Λαπίδαρις).

Stone-cutter workshops, located 0.5 km N of the village.

Sanctuary of Mithras, located 0.6 km N of the village. In the N niche were found relief of Mithras, ara with dedication in Greek, coins from Vespasian to Gallienus.

Quarry, located 1.5 km W of the village. Remains of hewn into the rocks road and unused architectural parts have been found.

Велков, Ив. 1934: 29; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1976: 48; Петрова, Св. 1996: 41; Цончев, Д. 1934: 453; Cagnat, R. 1927: 224.

T K, P B

Ledenik (Леденик) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

annexed: Shemshevo

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3.5 km W of the village, in the Koriyski Dol district. A significant amount of Roman pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (Heros); a few Roman imperial coins. Probably a sanctuary.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 23; Станев, П., Т. Овчаров 1990: 10.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km from the village, by the Ledenik hydro-electric station. A significant quantity of Roman pottery is scattered over the terrain.

Sanctuary, Roman period, located approx. 2.5 km W of the village, in the Razvalen Pat district. Remains of architectural elements, marble plates, bases of *stellae*, as well as pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3 km NW of the village, in the Mogilite district. Fragments of Roman pottery are scattered over an area of 4 daa.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 24.

Tumulus, Roman period, located in the Koriyski Dol district, with dimensions of approx. 12 m in diameter and 7 m high.

Fortress, Byzantine period, located approx. 6 km SW of the village, in the Usoeto district. Judging by the materials collected from the site the fortress dates back to the 5th - 7th c.

Станев, П., Т. Овчаров 1990: 14.

P V

Lesicheri (Lesičeri, Лесичери) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km NE of the village, in the Veranito district. During land cultivation the foundations of a large rectangular building, constructed of stones bound with mud, were excavated. Fragments of Roman pottery were also found. A religious building, four-leafed clover shaped, with architectural features and colored plaster, from the 4th c. has been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 25; Султов, Б. 1977: 23.

Burial-memorial complex, located approx. 4 km S of the village, near the road towards the village of Musina. The complex consists of two pillars, constructed of square limestone blocks without mortar, placed upon three-step pedestals, built of square ashlar in the same manner. On the top row is a profiled monolithic ashlar, which serves as a foundation. Above it follow five more ashlar with a total height of 2.50-3 m. Above them is a second profiled ashlar with its wider base turned upwards. Above it rises the body of the pillar, consisting of 11 monolithic square blocks. The total preserved height of one of the pillars is 13.60 m. Today only the pedestal of the second pillar has survived. In the late 19th c. the site was visited by F. Kanitz, who described the ruins, which included the two pillars mentioned above, and a great quantity of architectural details from the building, along with its decoration-friezes, cornices, coffered plates, two pediments with reliefs and plates with

inscriptions. Based on the descriptions given by F. Kanitz, scholars suggest that this was a temple.

In the late 80s of 20th c. archaeological surveys were undertaken at the site on a small scale. Results allow a more precise identification of the complex. Foundations of a building, which most probably served as a heroon, have been recorded. During the excavations architectural details - fragments of a pediment, bases and frieze-epistyles, as well as a statue of a lion and fragments of a statue of a horseman have been found. A burial inscription to *Q. Iulius-councilman and priest of Rome* has also been recorded. Parallels to the pillars can be found mainly in the region of Asia Minor and Northern Africa. The complex dates within the period from the second half of the 2nd to the 4th c. The large *tumulus* situated approx. 0.4 km from the pillars was probably part of this complex. There were more *tumuli*, but some of them have been destroyed during land cultivation.

A *villa*, probably owned by the same person as the memorial complex, was recorded during field surveys nearby.

Герасимов, Т. 1961; Цончев, Ив. 1996; III корнел, К. 1898: 57-60; IGBulg. II, 701; Kanitz, F. 1882: 2-8.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 2.6 km NW of the village, in the Kraishite district.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 2.3 km W of the village, in the Mahlitsa district.

АКБ П. Владкова.

Tumulus, located 3.35 km E of the village, in the Mogilite district.

P V

Lesichovo (Lesičovo, Лесичово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Lesichevo

Thr.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.5 km NE of the village.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Boshitsa district (Dragomashitsa district). Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: pieces of millstones; Roman coins. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village, in the Kayryaka district (Kriviya Dol district). Fragments of tiles and pottery

have been found. A mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated nearby.

Settlement, located 8 km N of the village, in the Kabahasanov Yurt district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 6 km NE of the village, in the Karatarla district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Fortress, located 7 km NW of the village, in the Gradishte district.

Settlement, located 5 km NW of the village, in the Asara district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 10 km NW of the village, in the Chereskata district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: a hoard of 645 Roman coins from the 3rd c.; a golden necklace. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 574; Мушмов, Н. 1914: 273; Филов, Б. 19146: 32-33; Цончев, Д. 1963: 14.

N G

Lesidren (Лесидрен) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman (3rd - 4th c.), located 3 km NW of the village, in the Brenitsa district.

Remains of a defensive fortification wall, situated E of the village, on top of Kichera Gradishte mountain. Today only the stone wall to the E is preserved. Materials from the 14th - 16th c. have also been found.

Remains of a Roman road, located S of the village, high in the mountains.

Герасимов, Т. 1977: 23; Миков, В. 1968: 42; Павлов, М. 1992: 1-23.

RG

Lesovo (Лесово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Urum Beglii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the present day village of Lesovo, on the left bank of a small river, over an area of 5-6 daa. Remains of walls, built of broken stone and mud, a great quantity of bricks, roof-tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd - 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: a coin of Maximin Daia (Daza); a bronze anthropomorphic balsamarium,

originating from the vicinity of the settlement, kept at the Ethnographic Museum in Elhovo.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 20; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1994б: 63-67.

Settlement, located 4 km NE of the village, over an area of 7-8 daa. During land cultivation workers often come across tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. The site was also settled during the Thracian period and the Middle Ages. Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 20.

Fortress with a triangular shape, located 5.5 km S of the village, on the left rocky bank of the Tundzha river, over an area of approx. 10 daa. The defensive wall is preserved in its superstructure from 1.0-1.5 m high. A circular tower has been excavated on the N wall. The defensive wall and the tower are built in *opus mixtum* with broken and half-polished stones bound with white mortar, and mixed with triturated brick. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 6th c. have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 20; TIB 6: 334.

S B

Letnitsa (Letnica, Летница) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Eneolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period, located 1.7 km S of the center of Letnitsa, in the Razsadnika district, in the immediate vicinity of a gravel quarry. Finds: c. 500 bronze municipal coins from the 2nd - 3rd c.; an epigraphic monument from the end of the rule of emperor Antoninus Pius, describing the rich military and civil career of T. Iul. Saturninus - *praef. vehicul., tribun. mil. leg. I Ital., praef. coh. I Claud., p(ublici) p(ortori) cond(uctor) [I]llyr(ici) utrisq(ue) et Ripae Thracicae*. Prior to this he had been postmaster, tribune of *legio I Italica* and prefect of a cohort.

Геров, Б. 1950а: 22; Мушинов, Н. 1924: 240; ILBulg. № 246.

R G

Levski (Левски) (Varna region)

formerly: Chatma

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1.4 km NW of the village, in the Chatmata district, on a low terrace. Archaeological material from Late Antiquity has been recorded.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 226.

M I

Levski (Левски) (Pleven region)

formerly: Turski Kara Agach, Kara Agach

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the town, in the Parcheluka district.

Settlement, located 5 km E of the town, in the Karaman Dol district, on the bank of the Osam river, over an area of approx. 90 daa. Remains of building foundations, architectural details, and fragments of inscriptions. Finds: a bronze balsamarium.

Димитров, Д. П. 1942: 47; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 49; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 479; CIL III, 12401-12404; Škorpi, K. 1892: 208.

T K, P B

Leyarovo (Leiarovo, Лярово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Dyukmen

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village. Remains of walls of broken stone and mud, smelter-furnaces, fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been found in the course of land cultivation over an area of 4-5 daa. Finds: a coin of Septimius Severus.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 109.

S B

LIBIDURGOS (unknown)

Haem.

Theoph. Sim. 99 (Λιβιδουργός, Λιβιδουργόν).

Fortress, probably situated in the E part of the Stara Planina mountains (*Haemus mons*), mentioned in connection with Komentiolos' campaign against the Barbarians.

Beševliev, V. 1969: 488; Schreiner, P. 1985: 82, 266A, 263; TIB 6: 335.

R I

Lilyak (Luljak, Лиляк) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Chikendin, Chekendin

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the village. Foundations of broken stone and mortar, fragments of pottery, characteristic for the 2nd - 3rd c. have been excavated. Finds: coins.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 42-43; Овчаров, Д. 1970а.

S I

Lipnik (Липник) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd - 4th c.), located 1 km SE of the village, by the pumping station in the Yurtluka district. Extensive topographic continuity has been recorded at the site. Strata found: a Prehistoric tell from the Eneolithic Age, material from the late Bronze Age (14th - 13th c. BCE), a Thracian settlement from the 4th - 3rd c. BCE, and an early medieval settlement from the 9th - 10th c. CE. Finds: a Roman military diploma (fragment), a grave of *beneficiarius consularis*; a collective find of iron tools and domestic objects; hoards of Roman silver and bronze coins.

The aforementioned *tumulus* excavated on the periphery of the settlement - the burial of *beneficiarius consularis* - contained a rich inventory including appliques from a silver gilded belt, a bronze ink-pot etc.

Архив на Д. Драганов - РИМ Разград; ОРАД 1926: 17.

G R, G D

LISENON VICUS (*vico Lisenon* = Λισσηών, i. e. probably *mansio Lissae*) (terr. Philippopolis)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Lisets (Lisec, Лисец) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A golden pendant-lunula, a silver ring, a gold earring and a pottery pitcher from the Roman period (3rd c.) have been found inside a burial near the village.

A votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type B) with an inscription in Latin has been found between the villages of Lisets and Bahovitsa.

Cameo, (2nd c.), made of agate-onyx, and Roman coins have been discovered in the vicinity of the village.

Велков, Ив. 1932/33: 410; Кацаров, Г. 1930: 79; Филов, Б. 1912: 334; Dimitrova-Milcheva, A. 1980: 103-104.

R G

Lisi Vrah (Lisi Vruh, Lisi Vrah, Лиси връх) (Shumen region)

formerly: Sakar Tepe

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kaledyuzu, 4th - 6th c., located 1 km NE of the village, on the Sakartepe hill, with an irregular shape and over an area of approx. 100 daa. The defensive wall follows the periphery of the hill and is built of broken stone

and mud. From the accessible side the wall is doubled. In the interior remains of masonry, pieces of plaster and tiles have been recorded. The fragments of *dolia* and *amphorae* predominate. At the foot of the fortress, which was built over an earlier Thracian fortress, was a spring.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 28; ИРАИК, 1905: 385.

D A

LISSAE, BONA MANSIO (Vetren, Ветрен) (Pazardzhik region) formerly: Hisardzhik, Eni Kyoy

Thr.

It. Ant. 20, 136, 2 (*Lissas, m.p. XXI - Bessapara*);

It. Burd. 90, 567, 11 (*mansio Bona Mansio*).

Settlement and *mansio Lissae* or *Bona Mansio*, located 4.5 km SE of the village, along the *Serdica - Philippopolis* road, in the Asar Dere district, over an area with dimensions of 60 x 60 m, shaped as an irregular quadrangle. Remains of walls with red mortar, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a mile-stone from the time of Gordian III; a bronze statuette of a woman; marble plates with inscriptions in Greek; a marble tablet of Mithras.

Walled tomb, located 0.5 km E of the *castellum* in the Chitachkoto district. Necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located on a plain in the SE of the village. Remains of tiles and fragmented pottery. Finds: a bronze statuette from a chariot depicting a defeated Dacian warrior (2nd - 3rd c.); a hoard of coppers from the 4th c.

Necropolis, located in the Loznitsa district. A beehive tomb from the 4th c. BCE have been excavated inside the *tumulus*, known as Obreshkova Mogila.

Settlement, located 3 km from the village, at the N end of the Asadere valley, in the Balabaka or Yurta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 4.5 km SE of the village, in the Tekera district, in the SW part of a prehistoric tell. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery as well as walls built of broken stones bound with pink mortar have been recorded.

Fortress known as Gradihteto Pri Kyunka, located 1.5 km SW of the village, on the hill top between the Selskoto Dere and Saykovskoto Dere ravines. Its area is approx. 110 x 50 m, with an irregular polygon form. Remains of double defensive walls, the inner ones built using pink mortar. In the interior of the fortress remains of buildings, tiles, and domestic pottery are visible.

Fortress, located 5 km NW of the village, in the Palankata district. Remains of walls, tiles, and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 648-650; Герасимов, Т. 1966: 255 и сл.; Геров, Б. 1961: 85; Гиздова, Н. 1961: 50; Делирадев, П. 1953: 191 и сл.; Добруски, В. 1895: 335, № 27; Иречек, К. 1886: 119 sq.; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 65 и сл.; Мушмов, Н. 1932/33: 424; Петков, Н. 1950: 210; Шишманов, Ив. 1891: 335, 349; IGBulg. III, 1067-1072; Ireček, K. 1877: 35.

N G

Listets (Listec, Листец) (Silistra region)

formerly: Mesimler

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km NE of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 61.

I B

LONGINOPARA VICUS (ex vico Longinopara)

Moes. Inf. or Thr.?

ILBulg. 209

N Sh

Lopushna (Лопушна, Лопушна) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located in the Kayrakta Kale district, at an ancient partition wall.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 184; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 104.

M I

Lovchantsi (Lovčanci, Ловчанци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara sular

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.25 km S-SW of the village, in the Kofaliyata district, over a terrain slightly sloping to the E, on the left (W) bank of a dry valley, situated near a water source and over an area of approx. 100 daa. Fragments of polished stones from walls and pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from the 1st – 4th c.

Settlement, located in the NE part of the present day village. Finds: pottery fragments; coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N-NE of the village. Finds: a *denarius* of Caracalla.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.05 km NE of the village, in the Deliyuk district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Dzhunyata district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 3.65 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 3.05 km SE of the village, in the Muludzha district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.75 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.15 km E-NE of the village, in the Gyuldzhuka and Dzhunyata localities.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.35 km E-SE of the village, in the Gurkova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.3 km W-NW of the village, in the Karapelishki Pat district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.9 km W-SW of the village, in the Karagyurlyuk district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 0.9 km S of the village, in the Uzun Boilar district.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1.95 km S-SE of the village.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 48.

S T

Lovech (Lovetsh, Loveč, Ловеч) (Lovech region)

annexed: Goznitsa, Prodimchets

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.3 km SW of the town center of Lovech, in the Goznitsa residential area (in the Neshovska Mogila district), on the right bank of the Goznitsa river, on the lower part of a slope over an area of 10 daa. Fragments of pottery are spread on the ground. Fragments of clay pipes from a water-conduit on the E slopes of the Kulata hill, found in 1930-1931. Several *tumuli* have been located in the vicinity of the settlement.

Settlement, Late Chalcolithic Age, 4th – 1st BCE c., 4th – 6th c. and 9th – 14th c. CE., located in the S part of the town. The archaeological survey at the site began in 1921 and after 1963 continued with a few interruptions until the 80s of 20th c. The remains of the preserved defensive wall and the structures inside the fortress dated from the 12th – 14th c. During the excavations several epigraphic monuments have been found. Two of them are related to the period 1st – 3rd c. One of them is from the reign of emperor Hadrian. Auxiliary military forces are mentioned in it. In the second

inscription, discovered in 1921, the name of a municipal councilor is given.

Traces of a Roman road, a section of the *Oescus* – *Philippopolis* road between the stations *Melta* and *Sostra* are located approx. 50 m E of the present monument to Vassil Levski in the Hisar district. The road runs on a rock terrace over the right bank of the Osam river. The surviving sections have a total length of approx. 500 m.

During construction work in the 60s of 20th c., in the plain N of the town, clay pipes from a water-conduit, clay vessels, bronze and gold appliques, and remains of walls have been found. No archaeological material from the period 1st – 3rd c. was recorded. A mound necropolis existed in this area.

Mansio Melta is mentioned in *Tab. Pauv.* (*Melta*) as an important crossroad and in *Anon. Rav.* (*Melta*), as well as in the western European historical-geographical maps – N. Sanson, 1665, *G. D'Lisle* – the beginning of 18th c., Iohann M. Haas – 1744. Finds: an inscription from *Rome*, dated to the beginning of the 3rd c., mentions the name of a Thracian praetorian *DM S. Aur. Mucconi...*, *natione Mesacus, civis Meletmis vico Perepro...* In this inscription *Melta* is mentioned as *civitas* with a *vicus Pereprus* on its territory.

A tombstone with an inscription in Greek, discovered in the Hisarya district, mentions a bouleut "...Γ OVAIOV OVAΛEPIOV BOVAEVTOV...". This inscription, along with that from *Rome*, gives B. Gerov grounds to assume that *Melta* probably received its municipal rights and status in 2nd c.(?).

In another Latin dedicatory inscription from the reign of Hadrian, also found in the Hisarya district and published by V. Gerassimova, "...COH I AELIAE ATHOIT E BERE..." was stationed in *Melta*. Based on this and the other inscriptions, V. Gerassimova assumes that *Melta* received civil status as a *civitas* and was governed by a *boule*. K. Ireček identifies the city Πραισιδίου (*Praesidium*) in the province of *Thracia*, mentioned by *Cl. Ptol. Geographia*, with *Melta*. In accordance with the above inscription from *Rome*, a territory with its center – *Melta* in the 2nd – 3rd c. existed along the middle reaches of the Osam river. According to B. Gerov it was bordered in the E by the urban territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, which was situated along the middle reaches of the Rositsa river. Possible borders to the N and NW were with *teritorium Dianensium*, to the SE with *civitas Usdicensis*, the river valley of the Vidima river, while

it is possible that the S border may also included the upper reaches of the Osam river. To the E and SE of the present day town of Lovech was situated a territory, known from an inscription as *regio Dyptensium* (from 151 CE, established at the village of Bulgarski Izvor, which was part of the urban territory of *Serdica* in the province of *Thracia*).

Within the town of Lovech, and the surrounding area, a few hoards have been discovered containing bronze municipal coins, *denarii* and *solidi* from 4th c.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 231; Велков, В. 1993а: 177; Генчева, Е. 2004: 36-37, 55; Герасимов, Т. 1939: 450; Герасимова-Томова, В. 1979; Гуцераклиев, Р. 1999: 15; Иванов, Т., Р. Иванов 1994: 5, 21; ИСИГТМ 1949: 353 (= *Cl. Ptol. Geografia*, III, 11, 7); Иширков, А. 1930: 88; Кацаров, Г. 1921: 148; Маджаров, М. 1990а: 19-22; Петров, П. 1932: 155; Тачева, М. 1994: 119; Чангова, Ъ. 1966; 1968; 1976; CIL III, 2756; VI, 2736; Detchew, D. 1976: 292-293, 296, 363; IGBulg. II, № 598; ILBulg. 115-116, № № 250-255; Ireček, K. 1877: 155; Kanitz, F. 1882: 14, 97; Miller, K. 1916: 586.

R G

Lovets (Loves, Ловец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Avdalar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as foundations of buildings have been found in the course of land cultivation.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 43-44.

S I

Lozen (Лозен) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Kara Hasan

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3.1 km W of the village, in the Cheplak Bair district.

АКБ С. Султова

S S

Lozen (Лозен) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Diniklii

Thr.

Building or complex (*villa* ?), located in the Manyova Mogila district, on the left bank of the Chinarya river, over an area of approx. 0.5 daa. The surviving walls are built of broken stone bound with pink mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. have been

recorded on the ground. A mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Sanctuary, located near the village, along the Golyama Madenska river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: over 100 marble votive tablets to Apollo-Heros.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 130; Дякович, Б. 1924: 136; Кацаров, Г. 1925: 127; Попов, Х., С. Илиев 2007: 52; Филов, Б. 1912: 35; 1912/136: 338; IGBulg. III/2, 1807-1823.

VK

Lozenets (Lozenec, Лозенец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ballar, Kara Baglar

annexed: Strelets

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, on a terrace over the Dobrichki Dol dry valley over an area of c. 50 daa. Finds: pottery and coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 48.

Settlement, located 1.7 km S-SE of the village, in the Yurtluk district, over a slightly sloping terrain, surrounded on the E, S and W by dry valleys with an area of approx. 200 daa. The site was settled in the pre-Roman period as well as in the early Middle Ages.

МКСЕА, 1995: 227.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 3 km N of the village, in the Seytleruyuk district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 0.9 km N-NE of the village, in the Ardaluk district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.3 km S-SW of the village, in the Sevdaliyska Gora district.

BI

Lozenets (Lozenec, Лозенец) (Yambol region)

formerly: Seymen

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located approx. 1 km NW of the village. During land cultivation parts of walls built of broken stone bound with mud were uncovered in addition to fragments of bricks, roof-tiles, and domestic pottery dating from 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: a plowshare and a mattock kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol; coins from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 20.

Settlement, located 3.5 km N-NE of the village, in the Karaach Dere district, situated on both sides of a ravine on terrain slightly

sloping in N-S direction. To the N it stretches to the steep S slope of the mountain known as Marashka Planina. Fragmented pottery and tiles from the 2nd – 4th c. are spread over an area of 30-40 daa. Only surveys been carried out, establishing a thin cultural layer of 0.25-0.35 m. The earth was extensively cultivated in the 60s of 20th c. The materials discovered during the surveys date to the end of 2nd – 3rd c.

The area was settled in the Early Iron Age, the Hellenic and Roman period, and also in the Middle Ages. Coins from Trajan to Constantius II and part of a hoard (9 coins) of antoniniani from Gordian III, Otacilia and Philip the Arab, was found around 0.5 km W of the Karaach Dere district. All finds are now at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Бакърджиев, Ст. 2001а: 79; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 20.

Necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1 km NE of the present day village, along the road to Burgas and 0.8 km S of the Karaach Dere district. During rescue excavations inside one of the *tumuli* a cremation burial was found in a grave which had the form of a rectangular pit with two steps. Burial gifts: a pitcher, cups, bowls, pottery lamps and a pottery *lacrimarium*. The finds, fourteen in total, are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 20; Хехризов, Г. 2001: 80.

Settlement, located at the NW end of the present day village. During construction workers unearthed walls and fragments of domestic pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. Finds: coins from Vespasian to Hadrian, now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol; a marble column with two inscriptions – the first one is in Greek, a dedication from a legioner, on active service with *coh. I Athoitorum*, which had been stationed at *Cabyle* since the end of 2nd c. The inscription has been dated to the end of the 2nd / beginning of 3rd c.

Боянов, Ил. 2006: 238; Велков, В. 1991: 19; IGBulg. III/2, 1835.

Later the same column was reused as a mile-stone. The new inscription is in Latin and is dated from the end of 3rd / the beginning of 4th c.

IGBulg. III/2, 1836

Fortress, located 5-6 km N of the village, in the Dolnoto Kale district. The fortress covers an area of approx. 10 daa. The walls are constructed in *opus incertum* of broken stone

bound with white mortar. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. has been recorded.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 2.

Fortress, located 7 km N of the village, in the Gornoto Kale district, over an area of 100 daa. The fortress has a prolonged elliptic shape. The E, W and S walls are well preserved. It has an inner partition wall, which forms an additional fortified area. Length – 50-60 m is preserved in substruction to 0.3-0.5 m in height. Walls are 2.0 m thick and in *opus incertum* of broken stone bound with white mortar. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. is spread over the ground. A large quantity of the so called comb-pattern pottery comes from the site.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 21.

SB

Lozitsa (Lozica, Лозица) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Studen Kladenets district. Remains of walls, building materials, pottery and Roman coins have been found in the course of land cultivation, over an area of approx. 300 daa.

An ancient building, located 3 km NE of the village, in the Mezhdra district. Its remains are spread over an area of 20-30 daa. The building is with separate rooms and walls of stone and brick bound with mortar. Fragments of *dolia* and pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins. Most specialists consider this building a Roman *villa*.

Митова-Джонова, А. 1979: 49.

TN

Loznitsa (Loznica, Лозница) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Deli Yusuf Kuyusu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.75 km NW of the village, in the Orlovo Gnezdo district, on a terrain sloping to the E over the right (W) bank of a dry valley with an area of approx. 50 daa.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.7 km W of the village, in the Karadimovata Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3 km N-NE of the village, in the Kalpakov Chair district.

ST

Loznitsa (Loznica, Лозница) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kobadan;

annexed: Lovsko

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1 km N of the town, in the Omar Kyoy district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. At the same place have been found traces of an early medieval settlement from the 9th – 10th c. Finds: a limestone tablet, with an inscription in Latin, in memory of Iulius? Diogenus centenarius (*legio XI Claudia*), dates back to the first half of the 4th c.

Several graves have been located near the settlement, built of stone blocks and faced with bricks.

Settlement, Roman period (3rd – 4th c.), located 1 km W of the town, in the Bezhdina district. Fragments of stones, roof-tiles and domestic pottery are visible on the ground.

Three *tumuli*, located E of the settlement. Thus the area is known as Yuchukler.

МКСЕА, 1995: 568.

GR, GD

Lukovit (Луковит) (Lovech region)

formerly: Gorni Lukovit

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, Roman period or late antique, beneath the present day town and on its outskirts. Walls and single graves have been excavated in the course of building activities and farming on the territory of the town. Many coins have been discovered. In 1950, 1567 antoniniani from the 3rd c. were found in a yard, and in 1967, more than 100 antoniniani, again from 3rd c., in another yard.

Beside graves, excavated at the S part of the town, an old cobblestone pavement was found at a depth of 0.5 m.

Two epigraphic monuments in Latin, a pottery mould for the production of *terra sigillata* vessels (2nd – 3rd c.), and a hoard of 1980 antoniniani (between 251 and 270 CE) were discovered in the Varbavets district, 1 km S of the town.

Quarry, located in the Kravi Napoy district. An unfinished sculpture found there dates from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бънов, П. 1993; Велков, Ив. 1925а: 248-249; Герасимов, Т. 1952: 402; Димитрова, А. 1961; Мънзова, А. 1967: 50-51; ILBulg. II, № 189.

RG

Lyahovo (Ljahovo, Ляхово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Evlekler

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Kuzul Kaya district, on terrain at the edge of the Dobrudzhansko plateau, bordered in the E by a deep ravine.

Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 9.

BI

Lyahovo (Ljahovo, Ляхово) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Yasadzha

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Kospara district. Remains of tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: ten votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman from the Razhenov Vabel district.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 511; IGBulg. III/2, 1307-1309; Kazarow, G. 1938a: №737-746.

NG

Lyaskovets (Ljaskovec, Лясковец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli* (approx. 2 m high), located SE of the town, in the Klena district. Roman pottery have been found in the vicinity of the necropolis.

Славчев, П. 1972: 41.

Settlement, Roman period, located SW of the town, in the Todorovets district, over an area of approx. 5 daa. Remains of architectural elements. Three cisterns for spring water situated nearby.

Settlement, Roman period, located S of the town, near the Sofia - Varna road. Fragments of Roman pottery and square stone blocks from buildings have been found. Finds: iron tools; weapons.

Славчев, П. 1972: 43-44.

Settlement, Roman period, located E of the town in the Golemiya Kladenets district. Fragments of Roman pottery as well as large stone blocks are spread over the ground.

Settlement, Roman period, located E of Lyaskovets, in the Golyam Glogovets district.

Settlement, Roman period, located E of the town and S of the Sofia - Varna road, in the Ribarevo district. Foundations of buildings are clearly visible, as well as fragments of Roman pottery, stones and roof-tiles.

Славчев, П. 1972: 44.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3.7 km SE of Lyaskovets, in the Marinovets district.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 5.8 km SE of the town.

Settlement, late Roman period, located approx. 5.5 km SE of the town in the Vanova Koriya district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 4 km E of Lyaskovets.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Lyaskovets (Ljaskovec, Лясковец) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Pandadzhik

Thr.

Fortress, located 3 km E of the village, in the Chalabair district. Remains of walls have been recorded. Finds: Roman silver and copper coins from the 2nd - 3rd c. and 4th c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 140.

V K

Lyaskovo (Ljaskovo, Лясково) (Dobrich region)
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.15 km W-SW of the village, in the Yurtluka district, over a terrain slightly sloping to the E, on the left (W) bank of a dry valley with an area of approx. 70 daa.

Necropolis, consists of 2 *tumuli*, located 1.55 km W-SW of the village, in the Karakoyu district.

Necropolis, consists of 3 *tumuli*, located 2 km S of the village, in the Krushata district.

Necropolis, consists of 3 *tumuli*, located 3.4 km S-ES of the village, in the Chatalyuk district.

ST

Lyuben (Ljuben, Любен) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Kara Mustafalare

Thr.

Settlement with necropolis, 2nd - 4th c. A grave, built of brick and red mortar, revetted from the inside with marble plates, joined together with metal clasps, has been excavated here. The grave is 1.8 m long and 0.92 m wide. Two individuals, probably a man and a woman, were interred with a rich inventory - a gold earring, cork soles and a small glass vessel. A cremation burial was found inside the grave in the *tumulus* known as Mayoraska Mogila. Burial finds: a bronze bust of Athena; a bronze mirror; a bronze appliqué of a bacchante;

a lock; large pottery vessels. Both burials date to the Roman period.

Цончев, Д. 1938: 113-117; 1963: 75-76.

MM

Lyuben (Ljuben, Любен) (Silistra region)
formerly: Kara Veli Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.9 km NE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200159

IB

Lyubenova Mahala (Ljubenova mahala, Любенова махала) (Sliven region)

formerly: Gyuneli Mahle

Thr.

Necropolis, consists of 2 small *tumuli*, located 1.9 km SW of the village.

KV

Lyubenovo (Ljubenovo, Любеново) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Gyunelii

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5-2 km S of the village, in the Hancheto district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. The remains of an ancient road have been found, as well as a hoard of over 50 Roman *denarii* from the 1st - 2nd c. and single coins from the 3rd - 4th c.

Fortress, located 2 km N of the village, in the Kaleto district, on a hill on the right bank of the Harmanliyska river. It has an almost regular rectangular form and covers an area of approx. 8 daa. Remains of walls and towers are recorded and, in the interior, the remains of residential buildings. Christian church with a baptistery (5th c.) was located outside the fortress.

Аладжов, Д. 1994: 118; 1997: 131-138; Аладжов, Д., Д. Балабанян 1972.

V K

Lyubentsi (Ljubenci, Любенти) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
formerly: Rash Kyoy, Ram Kyoy

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 4 km S of the village, in the Choban Kyoy district.

АКБ С. Султова

SS

Lyubimets (Ljubimes, Любимец) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Hebibchevo

Thr.

Roadside station *Rame* and fortress, located on the Hisar hill, on the left bank of the Maritsa river. The fortress is 100 m long and 60 m wide. Remains of defensive walls and a tower built of broken stone and mortar mixed with tiles have been recorded. Remains of a Roman road are located 4-5 km E of the fortress.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 139; Велков, Ив. 1933a: 169-170.

V K

Lyubino (Ljubino, Любино) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Yumerler

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Iron Age, Roman, early Byzantine, and medieval, located SE of the village, in the Yuren district, over an area of 30 daa, with traces of intensive habitation.

GN

Lyublen (Ljublen, Люблен) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Dag Eni

Moes. Inf.

Settlement and sanctuary, located on the territory of the present day village. During different periods artifacts, domestic and cult objects have been found: 17 votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a statuette of Hermes; a hoard of Roman imperial coins from the 2nd - 3rd c.

Tumulus and a religious monument (*heroon*), located 1 km S of the village. The *tumulus* is 2.3 m high and 25 m in diameter. Two stepped graves have been excavated in which cremation burials have been found. They yielded a rich and varied burial inventory: a spear-head, bronze spoons, medical and cosmetic instruments, a wooden casket, knives, a rein, gold earrings, bronze vessels etc. Based on these finds the *tumulus* and the *heroon* has been dated to around the first half of the 2nd/ the first quarter of the 3rd c. A wall surrounds the *tumulus* and inside it the foundations of a square structure survive. Two capitals and a head from a male statue were also recorded.

Добруски, В. 1907: 99-150; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 44-45; Овчаров, Д. 1967; 1970a; 1979; Kazarow, G. 1938b.

SI

Lyulin (Ljulin, Люлин) (Yambol region)
formerly: Eni Mahle

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located approx. 2 km SW of the present day village of Lyulin, in the Kokardzha district, over an area of approx. 5 daa.

It has a rectangular shape, 100 m long and 50 m wide. Separate sections of walls, built in *opus incertum* of broken stone and white mortar, are clearly visible on the site. Fragments of pottery from the 4th – 6th c. are scattered on the ground. Remains of a water cistern are located 0.2–0.3 m N of the fortress.

Ботушарова, А. 1943; 1950а: 103; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 21; Кацаров, Г. 1937/39; Шкорпил, К. и Х. 1888: 78.

Settlement, located 0.5 km NW of the village, in the Manastira district, over an area of 20 daa. Remains of building foundations of broken stone and white mortar are visible. Finds: fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c., coins from Hadrian to Valens.

Necropolis, consists of fourteen *tumuli*. The largest among them, called Byala Dyadova Mogila was excavated twice by the local looters. In 1920 they came across parts of a chariot and in 1941 a brick-built tomb with a rich inventory of bronze vessels.

Ботушарова, А. 1950б; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106; 1994а: 189–190.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Baba Dragana district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. are scattered over an area of c. 10 daa. Fragments of votive tablets and five bronze statuettes of the Thracian Horseman are also recorded. A chariot might have also been discovered here, according to reports. *Fibulae* from the 2nd – 4th c. discovered at this site, are now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Ботушарова, А. 1950а: 130; Венедиков, Ив. 1960: 72–73; Кацаров, Г. 1937/39; 1943; Миков, В. 1957: 219, 238; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 105.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village, in the Kavak Dere district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c. are scattered over an area of approx. 30 daa.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Dalgoto Grobishte district, which borders on the Kavak Dere district, on the bank of the Kara Bunar river. A grave, made of slabs, 2 m long and 0.95 m wide, has been excavated. Traces of a vault are visible at its W extreme. The grave is orientated SW/NE.

Settlement, located 6 km W of the village, in the Baba Gana district, over an area of 15 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 21.

S B

Lyulyakovo (Ljuljakovo, Люляково) (Dobrich region) formerly: Kara Baka, Lilyakovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.9 km S-SE of the village, in the Yurtluca district, over a sloping terrain on the right (SE) bank of a dry valley. The settlement covers an area of approx. 160 daa. Finds: coins from the 3rd – 4th c.; pottery from 2nd – 4th c.

Sanctuary, situated in the area of the ancient settlement. Finds: a votive tablet to Herakles.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 49; Василчин, Ив. 1979: 112.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.2 km SE of the village, in the Dvete Mogili district.

B I

M

Madara (Мадаара) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, in the Sharlaka district over an area of approx. 20 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to Zeus, dated to the 2nd – 4th c. Settlement continued here during the Middle Ages until the 10th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 3.

D A

Madrets (Mudrec, Mădrec, Мъдрец) (Stara Zagora region) formerly: Sofulare

Thr.

Tumulus known as Golyamata mogila, end of the 1st/the middle of the 2nd c., located in the vicinity of Madrets. The *tumulus* is entirely excavated. Remains of a brick-built tomb and two pits have been found beneath the *tumulus*, containing a very rich inventory: bronze vessels, glass-ware and pottery, gold, silver and bronze adornments, as well as domestic objects – mirrors, an iron chair, medical instruments etc.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1984: 7–33; Димитрова, А. 1997; Иванова, М. 2000; 2006; Китов, Г. 1994б: 157–160; 1994в: 93–100; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 192.

M K

Maglene (Muglene, Măglene, Мъглене) (Kardzhali region) formerly: Bulutlar

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement and sanctuary, late Iron Age and Roman period, located on the slopes of the Pamuklak Kaya limestone massif. Traces of a settlement and a cultural layer with a high concentration of archaeological material have been found on the ridge located N of the village.

G N

Makariopolsko (Макариополско) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Naschi Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Multi-layered settlement, located 1.5 km N of the village. Fragments of pottery from the following periods: Aeneolithic, the 2nd – 3rd c. and the First Bulgarian kingdom.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village over an area of 50 daa. Fragments of pottery, from the 1st – 3rd c. Foundations, built of stone and mortar were also recorded.

Settlement, late antique, located 2 km S of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (*amphorae* handles, dishes, and pots), characteristic for the 3rd and the 4th – 5th c. have been found.

A hoard of 195 Roman silver imperial coins (from Marcus Aurelius to Philip the Arab) was found in the vicinity of the village.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 45; Мушимов, Н. 1926/27: 322.

S I

Malak Devesil (Maluk Devesil, Malák Devesil, Малък Девесил) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Dikili Kayrak

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary dedicated to the Thracian Horseman. The ruins of the sanctuary lie on a hill above the village, where four bronze statuettes – two of Hermes and two of Apollo, have been found. Silver and bronze coins of *Maroneia*, *Abdera*, *Thasos*, Roman republican *denarii* and imperial coins from Caracalla to Constantius Chlorus also come from the site.

Герасимов, Т. 1934: 472.

G N

Malak Porovets (Maluk Porovets, Malák Porovec, Малък Поровец) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kokardzha Mahala, Malka Kokardzha

Moes. Inf.

A major Thracian religious and political center, located 2 km N of the village in the Sboryanovo district (today an Archaeological reserve, which includes the famous Thracian tomb of Sveshtari, in the Vodnata Tsentrata district). This Thracian fortress was reconstructed and reused in the Roman period. Finds: a few votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (Heros) were discovered around the *tumuli* in the 20s and 30s of 20th c. on the common land of the village of Malak Porovets, Isperih municipality; a sculpture with an inscription in Latin from *Caius Iulius Celsus* – a veteran or a soldier on active service (this part of the inscription is not preserved) with *legio I Italica* was found in the ruins of the defensive wall at the NE corner of the fortress, above the water station.

Илиев, Б. 1982: 66–67; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 485.

G R, G D

Malchika (Malčika, Малчика) (Pleven region)

formerly: Lazhene

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 5 km S of the village, in the Kamen Dol district, over an area of 50-60 daa. Walls made of stone with mortar solution. Finds: antique coins.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located in the vicinity of the village. The first one of the *tumuli* is small, 50-60 m in diameter. Many bones have been excavated on its S side. The second *tumulus* is located in the NE of the village. The third is located 3 km S of the village, used today as a water reservoir tower, part of the contemporary water-conduit. Finds: tombstone with epitaph in Latin from a sacrificial altar in the vicinity of Malchika. The inscription has been dated to 6th c.

Добруски, В. 1901: 704-812; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 50.

T N

Malenovo (Маленово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Pasha Kyoy, Pashino

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.6-0.7 km W of the present day village of Malenovo, over an area of 60-70 daa. The settlement was found during agricultural work. Large quantities of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been recorded. The site was also occupied during the Thracian period and the Middle Ages. Remains of a water-conduit, including clay pipes bound with pink mortar have been recorded SW of the settlement.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located approx. 1.2 km E of the village. A four-wheel chariot was found in 2003 on the periphery of one of the *tumuli* by looters. Parts of the chariot are now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 21; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 107.

S B

Malevo (Малево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Teke Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Malevoto district, over an area of more than 20 daa. Remains of tiles and pottery from 3rd - 4th c. have been found. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 147.

V K

Mali Izvor (Мали Извор) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyuchuk Ak Bunar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km N of the village, in the Severdzhika district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.95 km NE of the village, in the Karasoluk district.

S T

Malina (Малина) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Choral-Golemi, Golyam Choral, Malinovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.65 km E of the village on both sides of a short ravine, which runs from the N into a large dry valley orientated W-E, over an area of approx. 60 daa. Finds: coins from the 1st - 4th c. and 6th c.

S T

Malinovo (Малиново) (Lovech region)

formerly: Ostrets

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortification, located approx. 3 km N of the village, in the Kaleto district.

A hoard of 2,826 bronze coins, minted on behalf of 30 municipalities, located in different provinces of the Roman Empire, dated from the period between the reign of the emperor Hadrian-Commodus and the reign of the emperor Trajan Decius, was found 1.5 km E of the village, in the Kuru Dere district.

Гущераклиев, Р. 1993; Списък на ПК, 1965: 18.

R G

Malka Brestnitsa (Malka Brestnica, Малка Брестница)

(Lovech region)

formerly: Brestnitsa

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement and necropolis, located 3 km SE of the village, on the left bank of the Vit river, between the Kamenna Mogila quarter and the Dragulin Dol district. The materials and facilities date back to the pre-Roman and the Roman periods.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.5 km. NE of the necropolis, on the periphery of the Golyamata Mogila *tumulus*. The rich grave of a Thracian warrior from the 2nd c. was found. Cremation and grave-pyre (*bustum*). A stone mound was piled over the pit, with the use of the

'herring-bone' system. The finds include weapons, personal belongings, pottery vessels, and a wooden casket with seven bronze coins inside. An iron sword (of Sarmatian type) and the pieces of its scabbard are very interesting. Based on the analysis of the burial and the finds, conclusions about the social status of the buried individual, the architectural tradition, and ethnic changes in the area have been drawn.

Азпе, А., Д. Дичев 2000: 37-46; Миков, В. 1931: 162-169.

R G

Malka Smolnitsa (Malka Smolnica, Малка Смолиница)

(Dobrich region)

formerly: Malko Chumurlii, Chumurlii, Chumurlii-Malko

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.15 km E-SE of the village, in the Bozluka and Srebarnata Niva districts, over terrain sloping to the N, on the right (S) bank of a dry valley (now a dam). Archaeological material dates to the 2nd - 4th c.

S T

Malka Vereya (Malka Vereja, Малка Веря) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kara Verler

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.9 km NE of the village. Only test trenches have been dug. The pottery dates from the 2nd - 4th c.

Settlement and necropolis, located 0.5 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, located 0.45 km W of the village. Parts of a Thracian chariot was found on the periphery of one of the *tumuli*.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: coins from 2nd - 5th c.; a votive tablet to the Three Nymphs.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 65, обр. 9; Велков, Ив. 1932/34: 77-84; 1940/42; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 176; IGBulg. III/2, 1653 - 1661; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № № 626-640, Abb. 316-326; Oppermann, M. 2006: 213-214.

M K

Malko Belovo (Малко Белово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Malko Belyovo

today annexed by: Belovo

Thr.

Settlement and fortress, located 3 km E of the village, in the Manastira or Toplata Voda localities. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive

tablet to the Thracian Horseman with an inscription in Greek; a tombstone with an image of a funeral feast and an inscription in Greek (2nd - 3rd c.). A necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is recorded in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4 km SW of the village. Remains of tiles and fragmented domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis is located in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 725; Бешевилов, В. 1952: 28, № 36, табл. 16, обр. 2; Венедиков, Ив. и др. 1979a: 112; IGBulg. III/1, 1095, 1096; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 119, № 643.

N G

Malko Bryagovo (Malko Brjagovo, Малко Брягово) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Yardzhelii, Bryagovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.3 km NW of the village, in the Byalata Prast district. Remains of pottery have been found. Finds: coins.

Remains of a Roman road located S of the village, along the left bank of the Arda river, in the Kuzyuvata Niva district.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 149.

V K

Malko Chochoven (Malko Čočoven, Малко Чочовен) (Sliven region)

formerly: Malko Chochoveni

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located S of the village. Finds: two votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a coin of emperor Probus.

Fortress, Thracian, Roman and late antique, located N of the village, in the Dzhezvelika district. A section of the defensive wall, a number of structures and an early Christian basilica were recorded during an archaeological survey (1975-1981). Finds: a bronze statue of an eagle alighting on the head of a cow; a cross; a knife; a pruning-knife; a *fibula*; a bronze votive stick; an encolpion; earrings; a plowshare; part of an axe; a sickle.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1960; Радева, М. 1998; Табаков, С. 1911: 566-567.

N S

Malko Tarnovo = UT SURGAS (?) (Malko Turnovo, Malko Târnovo, Малко Търново) (Burgas region)

Haem., Eur.?

Settlement, temple, and metallurgic center, located in the center and the W part of the town. A temple to Zeus-

Dionysos (Ζεύς Διόνυσος), with an organized religious association (βακχεῖον or βακχίον) was situated in the present central area, on the site of the former Catholic girls' boarding school. Remains of masonry, marble blocks, and a reused inscription dedicated to the same god were found in a modern building. Two more inscriptions with the same dedication are kept at the Regional Archaeological Museum in Burgas and at the church of the neighboring village of Brashlyan. Two more heavily damaged inscriptions were recorded at the site.

Large *tumulus* known as Golyamata Tumba, situated in the SW part of Malko Tarnovo, at the site of a motel. There is evidence of more *tumuli* from the necropolis. A relief with an image of a fortified gate and soldiers defending it, and a funeral inscription with a relief showing a funeral feast, also come from this area.

According to local sources, a poorly preserved inscription in Greek (now lost), was found on the slope over the right (E) bank of the small river which runs through the town, (the Pazlaka district), and a funeral inscription in Greek (also lost) was walled into the altar of the modern Catholic church. In the Peshoviya Harman district, at the SW end of the town, marble square stone blocks have been found. Nevertheless, the presence of sanctuaries here, as suggested by some scholars, including in the Golyamata Tumba district, has not been proven and is unlikely.

Deposits of metallurgic slag, up to 2 m thick, have been found over the entire area of the W half of the town. At the W end of the town, in the Karguyski Dol (Tendzherkite) district, a complex of buildings and metallurgic furnaces, where copper was extracted, were discovered during archaeological excavations. Such furnaces have been found also during the widening of the present day public baths, near the temple of Zeus-Dionysos; fragments of furnaces were discovered also during construction work in other parts of the town, in the area where the metallurgic slag is concentrated. Copper ore was extracted in the vicinity of the town, where open-cast ore exploitation, the so-called *rupi*, have been found; miners in present mines have come across old mine-shafts several times.

During construction work pottery-kilns have been partially excavated.

Unfinished marble materials – a partially carved statue and architectural elements, also have been found. This is probably indication for the existence of a marble polishing workshop. The marble was extracted in the vicinity of the town.

At present, remains of dwellings, neither those of the workers nor the noblemen buried in the tomb inside the Golyamata Tumba *tumulus*, have been recorded.

Remains of road pavement have been found around the town.

In light of the finds it may be assumed that life in the settlement originated and developed in the period between the 2nd and the 6th c. There is no evidence as to whether the end of the settlement was related to destruction during Barbarian invasions or if it was simply abandoned.

Contradictory opinions about the character and the name of the settlement have been expressed. According to K. Škorpil and G. Ayanov, the site is identical with the roadside station of *Ut Surgas*, along the road, marked in *Tabula Peutingeriana*, which connects *Anchialus* and *Cenopurio*. Velizar Velkov is against this theory and suggests that a large city was situated between the territories of *Deultum* and *Byzie* with its urban territory in Malko Tarnovo. This city has been identified with the city of *Toyda* (Τζοῖδης, Τζοειδων, Ζωῖδων, Τζωῖδων, Τζοῖδος), a settlement from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages. Boris Gerov supports this view, namely that the mines were under imperial control and were exploited indirectly (by concession) or directly (by appointed procurators). Later, in light of archaeological discoveries, it was established that the area of Malko Tarnovo belonged to the urban territory of *Byzie*, and *Toyda* was localized around the present day town of Sliven. Petar Balabanov offered the hypothesis that the settlement emerged as a satellite of the sanctuary of Apollo Aulariokos, which was located in the Mishkova Niva district. This sanctuary played the part of an economic and administrative center, hence the public persons mentioned in the inscriptions were priests.

However, written sources and archaeological findings support Peter Delev's theory – that the Roman settlement in the present day town of Malko Tarnovo was one of the small mining and metallurgic settlements scattered in the region – in Mishkova Niva, Propada, the Voditsata district and elsewhere. The author clarifies that the imperial monopoly probably only applied to the mines, but not the surrounding area which was excluded from the urban territory of *Byzie*. This does not exclude the possibility that a roadside station existed in the vicinity of the settlement (however, identification with *Ut Surgas* cannot be accepted). Analyses shows that the road marked in *Tabula Peutingeriana*, which connected *Anchialus* with *Constantinopolis* and *Perinthos*, ran through *Bizye* and *Cenopurio* (a crossroad station along *Via Diagonalis*). This

road crossed the central Strandzha mountain in contrast to the road *Anchialus* – *Hadrianopolis* – *Constantinopolis*, described (without a small section) in *Itinerarium Antonini*, which ran around the mountain on its western periphery.

Аянов, Г. 1939: 154-160; 1946: 110-111; Балабанов, П. 1984; Велков, В. 1965; Геров, Б. 1965: 70-73; Гирова, Д. 1978б: 14-18; 1984: 61-62; Господинов, К. 1981; 1985; Гълъбов, Ив. 1957а: 64-67; Делев, П. 1983а; 1983б: 89; 1990: 157-164; Дечев, Д. 1926/31: 153-154, № 1; 1939: 161-165; Карайотов, Ив. 1984: 191-192; 1999б: 96-98, 103, 105-106; Кацаров, Г. 1915: 10-11; Керемидчиев, Я. 1982; Михайлов, Г. 1942/43: 67-69, № 97-100; Стоянов, Т. 1984: 41; Тачева, М. 1990: 401, 405; Фол, Ал. 1985: 79; 1989; Черных, Е. 1978: 36; Шкorpил, К. 1891: 141-142; 1926: 65-75. Detshev, D. 1935: 167-168; IGBulg, III/2, 1859-1869; Kazarov, G. 1915b: 87-89; TIB 6: 345; Velkov, V. 1978b: 178-181.

Mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located approx. 5 km SW of the present day town of Malko Tarnovo, in the Mishkova Niva district, on the S slope of the Golyamoto Gradishte hill.

Tumulus No 1 was larger than the others and was separated from them by 100 m.

In the first publication the remains (due to the presence of blocks from a circular building and dedicatory inscriptions in Greek) were defined as a temple to Ἀπόλλων Αὐλαριοκος. Besides two altar inscriptions dedicated to this god (one of which has been lost), a dedicatory inscription to Herakles, two votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and two tombstones with inscriptions in Greek come from the site. Archaeological excavations were undertaken here in the 1981-1983 and in 1987, establishing that the remains were from a tomb, demolished and looted in Antiquity. Its burial chamber is circular and there is a dromos, both built of large marble blocks, joined with iron clamps, poured with lead. The circular chamber is 2.70 m in diameter and its floor is covered with polished polygonal slabs.

In light of a graphic reconstruction made by Malvina Ruseva, the tomb can be described as having first two rows of vertical walls in the central chamber and forms a cylindrical body; two rows jut inwards and form the beginning of the vault ceiling; the upper part of the ceiling is a truncated polygonal pyramid constructed of blocks carved sideways in trapezium form. They lean on one another with the broad base down and the narrow base up, joining and tipping inwards, with a key-stone on top. The chamber is 2.90 m. high. The dromos is 5.30 m long and 1.47 m wide. The floor is of polygonal

slabs. The vaulted ceiling is constructed of large horizontal blocks, cut in a semi-cylindrical shape from the inner side. The height of the dromos is approx. 1.85 m. The entrance to the dromos faces S and is crowned by a pediment with a profiled cornice, furnished with antefixes with semi-palmettes in relief.

A relief of a shield, a spear with the spear-head tilted up and to the right, and two hands at the wrists with palms forward and fingers spread out appear in the triangular tympanum. A round *crepis*, surrounding the mound begins from the façade. It is constructed of huge marble blocks in three rows, the top one having a curved upper surface. The outer diameter of the *crepis* is approx. 25 m and its height is approx. 1.80 m. On its inner side a second *crepis*, of broken granite stones on mud, was built. This wall is approx. 17 m in diameter. It is cut by the two walls of the dromos. At the angle by the outer W side of the dromos and from the S of the inner supporting wall, a small wall is adjoined to them. A small lateral chamber (2.10 x 1.40 m.) is preserved to a height of approx. 1 m. The construction is of broken stones on mud again, with white mortar plaster on the inner side. The chamber is covered by two large horizontal marble slabs. Large irregular shaped granite slabs have been found NE of the central chamber, beneath the mound pile. They probably belonged to an earlier tomb, which had already been demolished by the time the marble tomb was constructed. The remains have been interpreted by different specialists as representing either two or three building phases.

A platform of large marble blocks were spread after the demolition of the complex of fragmented marble troughs in front of the entrance to the tomb. A marble altar was discovered E of the tomb entrance, by the outer face of the larger *crepis*. These structures prove the practice of religious ceremonies in front of and in the vicinity of the tomb.

Traces of a burial have not been discovered. Pottery is also missing, with the exception of a few nondescript fragments. The marble masonry, the decoration and the context (the excavated sites in the vicinity are definitely from the Roman period) allow us to date it to the 2nd – 3rd c. There is another hypothesis that the tomb was built in 5th – 3rd c. BCE and was only reused in the Roman period, but this is not based on any concrete data.

Concerning the character of the complex, contradictory opinions continue to exist. Some support the view that this is a beehive tomb, and others suggest that the funeral function was the final function of this tomb. Initially, according to the second opinion, this was a temple of Apollo Aulariokos or a

heroon, where rituals related to the Orphic religious cult of the king, priest and god were conducted, which were most expressively described by Macrobius. In fact, the funerary nature of the facility does not contradict the performance of rituals related to the funeral cult, even if they had an Orphic significance. However, at present there is no archaeological support for the information, given by local people at the beginning of 20th c., that the dedicatory inscriptions of Apollo Aulariokos actually come from the Mishkova Niva district. Moreover, observations by the archaeologist Ivan Velkov, who saw a fragment of an inscription (now lost), dedicated to this god, on the fortified hill – Golyamoto Gradishte – indicate that perhaps this is where the sanctuary in question should be sought.

The other part of the necropolis consists of eight *tumuli*, approx. 100 m SW of Tumulus No 1. The *tumuli* are 1-3 m high and 7-15 m in diameter. One of the *tumuli* has been excavated. Three graves have been discovered. Two of them are in cists by inhumation and one of them is token, formed of arranged roof-tiles. The pottery and coins date the graves to the 2nd – 3rd c. CE.

Аянов, Г. 1939: 156-157; Балабанов, П. 1984: 341-342; Велков, В. 1965: 92, бел. 5; Велков, Ив. 1938б: 10; 1960: 157-158; Горова, А. 1984: 61; Господинов, К. 2003а; Гълъбов, Ив. 1957а: 63-64; Делев, П. 1983а; 1983в: 91; 1984: 48; 1990: 158-163, № 6, 10, 18, 21, 22, 26-28, 32, 33; Делев, П. и др. 1982а: 46-47; 1984; Делирадев, П. 1953: 166-167; Дечев, А. 1926/31: 154-157, № 2; 1939: 161-164, № 6-12; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 98-99, 103-104; Коледаров, П. 1984а: 22-23; 1984б: 71-73; Михайлов, Г. 1942/43: 67-69, № 97, 100; Нехризов, Г. 1988: 69-70; Русева, М. 1987; 2000: 96-108; Фол, Ал. 1985: 79; 1989; Черных, Е. 1978: 37-38, № 45; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 70-75; Delev, P. 1985: 76-79, 83-84; IGBulg. III/2, p. 210-218; Kazarow, G. 1938а: 120, № 645, 646; TIB 6: 345;

Villa rustica, located approx. 5 km SW of Malko Tarnovo, about 150-200 m from the beehive tomb in the Mishkova Niva district, on the S slope of the Golyamoto Gradishte hill. It consists of a fortified complex of buildings, partially excavated in 1981-1982. The dimensions of the fortification are 45 x 35 m, and its shape is irregular, quadrangular, almost rectangular. The defensive wall is built of broken stones and mud and is approx. 0.70 m thick. The entrance was discovered in the W. The pottery and coins, found here, date habitation in the fortified *villa* to the Roman period and Late Antiquity.

Different views exist concerning the character of the fortified complex. Some authors consider the presence of a

temple of Apollo Aularioko related to the Orphic religious idea. They consider that the temple in the fortified complex served as a residence for the priests or worshippers.

However, bearing in mind that the sanctuary of Apollo Aulariokos was most probably situated at the top of Golyamoto Gradishte hill, the hypothesis which is more likely is that this was a *villa rustica* – a residence with farm buildings, belonging to a noble family which ruled this region or the mines, which according to the inscriptions, were probably an imperial monopoly – governed indirectly (by concession) or directly (by procurator) by the imperial government.

The main economic activity of the area probably centered on the *villa*. Slag has been discovered even inside the *villa*. No workers settlement, however, has yet been discovered.

Велков, И. 1960: 158; Геров, Б. 1965: 70-73; Делев, П. 1983а: 5, 8-9; 1983в: 91; 1990: 161, № 20; Делев, П., Ив. Карайотов 1982: 47; Русева, М. 2000: 102-103; Черных, Е. 1978: 37-38 № 45; TIB 6: 345.

Fortress Golyamoto Gradishte, located on the hill with the same name, approx. 4 km SW of Malko Tarnovo. The hill is the highest peak in the Bulgarian part of the Strandzha mountain (710 m).

The fortress is almost circular, approx. 100 m in diameter, following the features of the terrain. The walls are 2.5 m thick, built of broken stones without mortar. In the interior there are slight traces of buildings. Three steps are now visible on the outcrop, almost in the center of the fortress. Traces of heavily eroded artificial depressions can be seen. By the S wall of the fortress Ivan Velkov saw a fragment of an altar with an inscription, dedicated to Apollo Aulariokos. This gave him grounds to place the sanctuary of Apollo Aulariokos on the peak. The inscription has not been found during present research in the area. The argument for a sanctuary on the peak is supported by further evidence. According to a contradictory report, one of the inscriptions in Greek on a column (now lost), which K. Škorpil saw in the yard of the former Girls' Catholic boarding school in Malko Tarnovo, was actually brought here from Golyamoto Gradishte. The inscription was heavily damaged, but „Apollo“ could be read. The location on a peak, the presence of the above rock structures and the nearly circular shape of the fortress (probably playing the role of a *temenos*) are all features which can easily be associated with the solar nature of a god like Apollo. The same pertains to the Thracian denotation of the god – Aulariokos (from αὐλή – yard, palace, fence – with the general meaning of enclosed, walled area – and in particular

a circular one), which corresponds with the actual situation on the peak, surrounded by a fortified wall. On the other hand, the argument that a sanctuary of Apollo Aulariokos was situated in the Mishkova Niva district, which is situated on a slope, is based on uncertain data. A combination of the two functions – a military fortress and a fortified sanctuary, are not mutually exclusive.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, 40; 1939: 156; Велков, В. 1965: 93-94, бел. 8; Велков, Ив. 1938б: 10; 1960: 158-159; Господинов, К. 2003а: 194-195; Делев, П. 1984: 48; 1990: 157, № 1; Делирадев, П. 1953: 166; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 99; Черных, Е. 1978: 37-38, № 45; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 71; TIB 6: 345.

Fortress, located 6-7 km NW of Malko Tarnovo, on the right bank of the Aidere river (right tributary of the Veleka river), at the place where the Malko Tarnovo – Burgas road crosses the river. The approximate area of the fortress is 7 daa. The defensive wall (2 m thick), was built of broken stones bound with mortar mixed with pottery fragments. Tiles and domestic pottery come mainly from Late Antiquity and a lesser quantity from the early Iron Age.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 39; Делев, П. 1990: 157, № 2; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 352, № 11; Карайотов, Ив. 1999: 99.

Fortress Pirogut, located in the Pengyovo district (Kale Badzhak), approx. 6 km SE of the town, on a bend in the Rezovska river, surrounded by the river on three sides. The fortress has an elongated shape, due to the features of the terrain and is approx. 150 m long and 50 m wide. The defensive wall (2.50 m thick) was built of broken stones (without arrangement in rows) bound with white mortar mixed with large pottery fragments. Remains of walls and a citadel almost at its centre are visible in the interior of the fortress. A large quantity of pottery is from Late Antiquity. Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 42; 1939: 158-159; Делев, П. 1990: 157-158, № 3; Делирадев, П. 1953: 168; Карайотов, Ив. 1999: 99.

Mound necropolis Propada, located approx. 3 km W of Malko Tarnovo, on a W slope over the small Propada or Sushitsa river. Five of its largest *tumuli*, approx. 1-2 m high and 10-20 m in diameter, are situated on its upper reaches on the plateau-like terrain. The other *tumuli* along the slope (approx. 40) are half the size of the above *tumuli*, some of them barely noticeable. The necropolis was partially excavated in 1979 and 2000-2004. Excavations were carried out at fifteen *tumuli* with one or more cist graves. Four more *tumuli* with destroyed tombs inside them were also

excavated. One of the tombs has a circular chamber and beehive ceiling and the other three tombs had square (two rectangular and one trapezium-shaped) chambers, two of them with a span roof and one with a vaulted ceiling. All the tombs have *dromoi*. The ceiling of the beehive tomb has the same features as the one in Mishkova Niva, representing a polygonal truncated pyramid, constructed of blocks carved sideways as a trapezium. They lean against one another with the broad base down and with the narrow base up. From above they were capped with a key-stone, which has not survived. The chamber and the dromos have floors of polygonal marble slabs. The chamber height is approx. 2.15 m and its diameter 2 m. The *dromos* is covered with semi-cylindrical inner side blocks, (again an analogy with the tomb in Mishkova Niva). The *dromos* is 2.10 m long, 1.05 m wide and 1.07 m high. The main material used in the graves and the tombs is marble, which was extracted in the valley of the Sushitsa river, where the necropolis is located. A marble pediment from the Roman period with an imitation of the relief from the pediment of the tomb in Mishkova Niva is kept at Malko Tarnovo Museum. It is believed to have been brought there from Propada, where it used to crown the entrance to the dromos of the tomb. The dimensions of the other chambers are as follows: No 2 – 2.10 x 1.95 m; No 3 – 1.99 x 1.74 x 1.88 m; No 4 – 3.04 x 2.83 m. Both tombs and regular graves were used multiple times. The necropolis dates from the end of 2nd c. to the beginning of the 3rd c. It was most intensively used from the mid 3rd c. to the third quarter of the 4th c. Earlier dates for the beehive tomb are not supported by evidence.

Азпе, А. 2001; 2002; 2003б; 2004б: 87; 2005а; 2005б; 2005в; Делев, П. 1980; 1984: 48; 1990: 158, № 7, 159, № 11, 163, 39; Нинов, А. 2002; Русева, М. 1982; 1984: 55-57; 2000: 89-95; 2002: 54, 72, 140-142, № 43; Черных, Е. 1978: 36-37, № 44; Шкорпил, К. 1925: 64, № 44; Delev, P. 1985: 74-76, 78-82.

Necropolis No 1 Voditsata, located 2 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, on both sides of the road towards Tsarevo, on the ridge over the right bank of a small river, whose source is a spring at Voditsata. The necropolis consists of more than fifteen *tumuli*, four of which were excavated in 1984-1986. The *tumuli* had a *crepis* (supporting wall) and were piled with earth. Two of the *tumuli* overlap in a chain and their *crepis* form the number eight. Only in one of the *tumuli* there is a regular burial, by cremation in the double-stepped pit. In the other *tumuli* the burials are as follows: one in a regular pit; three in cists with peculiar funeral practice: after

the wasting of the body the bones were reburied and they were either moved to a new grave or carefully collected in a pouch and only the skull buried.

Господинов, К. 1986; 1987; 2003б: 17-20; Делев, П. 1990: 157.

Settlement Voditsata, located approx. 2.5 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, on both banks of the small river. No remains of dwellings have been found. A small quantity of Roman pottery and tiles as well as metallurgic slag are spread on the ground.

Mound necropolis No 2 Voditsata, located approx. 3 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, over the left bank of the small river. The exact number of the *tumuli* has not been established. They are small in size – no more than 0.80-1.00 m high. They have not been excavated but it can be assumed that this necropolis is also from the Roman period.

K G

Malko Tranovo (Malko Trunovo, Malko Trānovo, Малко Тръново) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Chanlii

Thr.

Settlement, late antique, located 2 km N of the village. Two buildings with an enclosure wall have been excavated. The wall is 52 m long and 0.80 m thick. Building A occupies 42 m and has dimensions 5.70 x 7.80 m. Fragments of pottery and coins from the second half of the 4th – the beginning of the 5th c. have been found. The area of building B is 275 sq. meters with dimensions 24.5 x 11.4 m. It represents a succession of buildings with three structures. The finds discovered here date back to the beginning of the 4th c. to the Gothic war of 376-378. A hoard of coins, *denarii* and *antoniniani*, dates from the 2nd to the mid 3rd c.

Минкова, М. 1993: 69-70; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 178; Тонкова, М., Ив. Лозанов 2004: 59-60.

M K

Malo Konare (Мало Конаре) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Doganovo-Konare

Thr.

Settlement, located along the *Serdica – Philippopolis* road, in the Gradishteto district, in the S part of the village, by the present day Pazardzhik – Plovdiv road. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: iron and bronze objects; coins of Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Diocletian, Constans I, and Justinian I; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with an inscription

in Greek; reliefs of the gods Hera, Dionysos, Asclepius, Hygieia, Telesphoros and the Three Nymphs. A mound necropolis, consists of 5 *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Karsi Mogili district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity. One of the *tumuli* has been excavated and inside it a cremation burial from 2nd – 5th c. was uncovered.

Settlement, located 4 km SE of the village, in the Staro Selo district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: coins of Gordian III, Otacilia Severa and Julia Paula. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 433; Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 607; Гиздова, Н. 1982; Добруски, В. 1895: 321, № 6; 1900: 57, № 15; Тонев, М. 1932/33: 314; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 56, № 243-246.

N G

Malogradets (Malogradec, Малоградец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Palazlari

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 4 km W of the village. It has an irregular triangular form, and is accessible from the SE.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 45.

S I

Malomirovo (Маломирово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Hambarlii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1.5 km N of the village, over an area of approx. 10 daa. Remains of walls, a large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. and a well have been found during land cultivation.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village. Foundations of walls built of broken stone bound with mud, fragments of bricks, roof-tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found over an area of 7-8 daa. Finds: a Roman imperial coin.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 21; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

Settlement, located 5 km NW of the village, on common land, over an area of 6-7 daa. A large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 6th c. is spread over the terrain.

Велков, И. 1932/33: 412; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 21; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

A tombstone of the veteran T. Flavius Alexander with an inscription in Greek, dated from the end of 1st c. – the beginning of 2nd c., comes from the vicinity of the village.

Боянов, Ил. 2006: 235; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 21; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108; IGBulg. III/2, 1797-1800.

S B

Manastir (Манастир) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located in the Vehrte Lozya district. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; walls; pottery and coins from the Roman period and Late Antiquity.

Хараламбиева, А., И. Иванов 1987; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Totova 1989: 1326.

Settlement, Roman period, located in the Chairite district. Fragments of pottery and coins from the Roman period. Finds: a votive tablet.

Хараламбиева, А., И. Иванов 1987.

M I

Manastirsko (Манастирско) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Teke Mahla

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 0.5 km W of the present day village, behind the buildings of the former cooperative farm yard, in the Karshi district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. No evidence of topographic continuity at the site.

G R, G D

Manastirtsi (Manastirci, Манастирци) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Chukur Kushla, Tekke

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km from the village of Manastirtsi, in the Syutdere district. Fragments of stones, roof-tiles, and domestic pottery have been found. Foundations of stone buildings were also recorded.

Evidence of an early medieval settlement from the 9th – 10th c. *МКСБД, 1995: 225.*

G R, G D

Manoya (Manoja, Маноя) (Gabrovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kaleto, late antique, located 3 km N of the village, on an inaccessible hill, over an area of approx. 2-3 daa.

Defensive walls on all sides of the hill. Traces of buildings of a different type in the interior. No excavations have been carried out at the site. Finds from the fortress include pottery and coins dated from the 4th – 6th c.

Милчев, Ам. 1979: 446.

V B

MARCIANOPOLIS (Девня, Девня) (Varna region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Location and name.

The Roman city of *Marcianopolis* is located at the NW end of the Devnya valley, on both banks of the Devnya river. Its territory ranges from the source of the river to the N, to the Belite Mogili district in the S and from the Kabata and Badzhigyo districts in the W to the Byalata mogila district to the E. The name of the town – *Marcianopolis* – is known from written sources, inscriptions and coins. It is supposed that the city was named after emperor M. Ulpius Trajan's sister – Marciana. The Latin form of spelling is *Marcianopolis* or *civitas Marcianopolitanorum* and in Greek there are many versions attested to: *Markiano(u)polis*, *Markianou polis*, *he polis Markianopoliton*. On the autonomous coins, minted on behalf of the municipality government, the name of the city is rendered in the following forms: *Markianopoleiton*, *Markianopoliton*, *Markianopolis*.

Written sources and historical maps

Marcianopolis is mentioned in passing in ancient written sources. It is marked in *Tabula Peutingeriana* and *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*. According to Dexippus and Ammianus Marcellinus, the city was surrounded by walls and crenels. According to Theophilactus Simocatta, *Marcianopolis* was located to the left of *Odessos* (when seen from *Constantinopolis*). After Ammianus Marcellinus, Hieroclis *Synecdemos*, Theofanes Confessor and *Sinaxarium ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae*, *Marcianopolis* was located in the province of *Moesia Inferior* and was its capital city. It is placed in the same province by *Ravennatis Anonymi*. After Zosimus, *Sinaxarium ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae*, *Menologium Basilii* and Iordanes, the city was situated in province of *Thracia*, and the latter author even narrates the legend about its foundation by Trajan and its naming after his sister. Procopius Caesariensis mentions reconstruction work on the defenses of *Marcianopolis*. Dexippos, Ammianus Marcellinus, Zosimos, Iordanes, *Chronicon Paschale*, Theofanes, *Scriptores historiae Augustae*, Hieronymi *Chronicon* write about barbarian attacks on the city. According to *Notitia Dignitatum*, an armory workshop

was situated in *Marcianopolis*. The city was an episcopal center, initially of the eparchy of *Moesia Secunda* and afterwards of the eparchy of *Haemimontus*.

Hagiographic records are contained in the works *Sinaxarium ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae* and *Menologium Basilii*. Besides the above sources, fragmentary information is also provided by Malchus and Philostorgius.

The name of the city is mentioned for the last time by Theophylact Simmicata during the reign of emperor Maurice.

After the invasion of the Slavs and their settlement here, the city no longer existed and is only mentioned in *Notitiae episcopatum*. In the 8th – 9th c. *Marcianopolis* probably changed its name to *Devino*. Georgii Cedreni – Ioannis Scylitzae mentions it as *Diakene* and Manuil Fil (Μανουήλ Φίλης) as *Diabaina*.

Marcianopolis occurs in the historical maps from the 16th – 19th c., concerning the old Roman provinces of *Thracia*, *Moesia Inferior* and *Dacia* as well as the European parts of the Ottoman Empire, in the works of Abraham Ortelius from 1585, 1595 and 1624; the atlas of Peter van der Keer/ Petrus Kaerius from 1630, published in Amsterdam; Nicolas Sanson; in a map by abbot Michael Antonio Baudrand from 1669; Guillaume de l'Isle from 1705; a historical map of Europe from 1769 by Phillipe Bauche; map 9 of *Dacia*, *Moesia* and *Thracia* by Joly Joseph-Romain.

Brief history of the city 1st – 4th c.

According to written and epigraphic sources, *Marcianopolis* was founded by emperor Trajan after the Second Dacian war finished (after 106 CE). Recently the opinion has been expressed that the city was founded later, probably under emperor Hadrian, as an expression of honor to his adoptive father – Trajan; for that reason the city was named after his sister – Marcia, probably around 124–126, during Hadrian's visit to *Thracia*. The urban appearance of *Marcianopolis* was reached under Antoninus Pius, and the autonomous coinage of the city began under Commodus in 187 CE. The earliest mention of the name *Marcianopolis* is in an inscription of a soldier from *Lambaesis*, who was native of *Marcianopolis* and was exempt from military service at the end of Hadrian's or Antoninus Pius' reign.

The information about the early history of the city is sparse. It is assumed that the territory, attributed later to *Marcianopolis*, initially belonged to the *strategia Seletika*. The new city was probably founded with the purpose of undertaking the administration of these lands.

At the time of its foundation the new administrative center

belonged to the province of *Thracia*. *Marcianopolis* probably suffered during the attacks of the Costoboci in 170 CE, just like other cities in provinces of *Thracia* and *Moesia Inferior*. As a result of these attacks cities in *Thracia* were first fortified under Marcus Aurelius. It can be assumed that *Marcianopolis* was also fortified at this time or a little later, under the rule of the Severan dynasty. However, so far there is no certain archaeological evidence of that.

By the mid 3rd c. the city had gone through an economic boom. In the period between the rule of Commodus and Philip I the Arab, *Marcianopolis* minted bronze autonomous coins of different denominations. In 192–193, probably under Pertinax, an administrative reform took place by which *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and *Marcianopolis*, along with their attributed urban territories, were transferred from *Thracia* to the province of *Moesia Inferior*. During the autumn of 248 CE the city was besieged by Goths, Carpi, Taifals and Vandals under the command of Argaithus and Gunthericus. The defence of the city was led by the philosopher Maximus. Despite the numerous attackers, *Marcianopolis* withstood the siege and was not conquered. Soon after that, under emperor Decius Trajan, the city was besieged again by Goths and Carps, commanded by Kniva, and was finally conquered in the late autumn of 250 CE. In the next decades new attacks by different barbarian tribes followed, but there is no evidence of their outcome. In 269 CE the reconstructed defensive walls of the city withstood the great attack of Goths, Bastarnae, Peucini and Heruli. The administrative reforms of Diocletian–Constantine in the late 3rd c./ the beginning of the 4th c. turned *Marcianopolis* into the principal city of the new province of *Moesia Secunda* from the diocese of *Thracia*, prefecture *Per Oriens*.

At the same period the city was rebuilt to a great extent. The defensive system was renovated and the fortified area of *Marcianopolis* reached 70 ha. In the 4th c. the significance of the city grew at the expense of *Odessos*, because the shortest route from the Danube river to the new capital of the empire – *Constantinopolis*, ran through here.

In 332 CE emperor Constantine I commanded the Roman legions against the barbarians from *Marcianopolis*. At the same time the city became an episcopal center. During the First Gothic war of emperor Valens (366–369) *Marcianopolis* was turned into the temporary capital of the Eastern Empire and a Roman army base. A decade later, during the Gothic invasion S of the Danube river, a major battle took place near the town, where the *comes* of *Thracia* Lupicinus managed to

take shelter after the defeat suffered by the Romans.

In 447 CE, during the great attack of the Huns, the city was conquered and demolished. A few decades later, in 471 CE, foederati – Ostrogoths, commanded by Theodoric, settled on the outskirts of *Marcianopolis*. Under Justin II *Marcianopolis* still had some significance and its defensive walls were partially restored.

In 586 CE it was conquered once again, this time by the Avars, but continued for a certain time to serve as a base for the Byzantine army for attacks against the Avars and the Slavs along the Lower Danube. The last mention of *Marcianopolis* is in 596 CE in connection with the campaign of the strategos Peter, brother of emperor Maurice, against the Avars and the Slavs. During the Avar attacks in 614–615 the city was demolished and abandoned once and for all.

Urban territory and road network

The urban territory of *Marcianopolis* was marked in the inscriptions with the terms *civitas* and *polis*, and in one inscription from *Rome* the city, along with its territory, was called *regio Marcianopolitana*. According to the same inscription the territory of the city was divided into a few regions, one of them *regio Gelegetic(a) /-ensium*.

The W border of the urban territory is marked by an inscription from 152 CE, discovered by the village of Nevsha. It is probable that the territory of *Marcianopolis* reached even further W as no other urban center is recorded between it and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. The E border varied and has not yet been accurately established. Probably during the 3rd c., because of the increasing military-strategic significance of *Marcianopolis*, this border was drawn further eastwards at the expense of *Odessos*. The N border reached the land occupied by the present day village of Nikolaevka, Suvorovo municipality. The S border of the urban territory is still unknown, but it is supposed that it reached the Kamchia river.

The strategic location of *Marcianopolis* near the *Pontos*, *Odessos* and the E parts of *Haemus mons*, with the most convenient, yet also most accessible Stara Planina mountains passes, meant that important roads ran through the city. The ancient *itineraria* mark three major roads running through *Marcianopolis*. The first of them is the *Melta – Nicopolis ad Istrum – Marcianopolis – Odessos* road. It connected the military *Oescus – Philippopolis* road with the coastal road, which connected the Greek Black Sea colonies from the estuary of the Danube river to *Constantinopolis*. The second road ran from the military camp at *Durostorum* on the Danube river and reached *Anchialus*. The following stations are marked along this road: *Durostorum – Palmatis – Marcianopolis – Panisso –*

Scatras – Cazalet – Anchialus. Near *Hadrianopolis* this road joined the major *Singidunum – Constantinopolis* road. The third road was a branch of the coastal road through *Marcianopolis* and *Skatre* towards *Deultum (Debeli)*. Two more roads remain unmarked in the ancient *itineraria*, but they are archaeologically and epigraphically attested to. One of these roads led from *Marcianopolis* through *Zaldapa* and *Tropaeum Traiani* towards *Noviodunum*. Traces of this road are located NE of the village of Kipra, Devnya municipality, where a roadside station is also supposed to have been located. A mile-stone, dedicated to Theodosius I and his son, Arcadius, which date to the period 383–393 was discovered along the road. The last road has been traced archaeologically only in a few sections. It starts from the *castellum Sexaginta Prista* (present day Ruse) on the Danube river, passes through *Abritus* (present day Razgrad) and goes on towards *Marcianopolis*.

Urbanization, street network, drainage, defensive system

The defensive walls of *Marcianopolis* surround an area of approx. 70 ha. Within their bounds the city has pentagon shaped, elongated in the N. Their construction, based on preliminary data, has been set to the period between Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus.

The defensive system of the city has been partially excavated. A section of the W wall along with a semi-circular tower has been studied. The foundation of the wall is built in *opus caementicium*. The superstructure is of stone ashlar, joined with iron clasps. The outer face is in *opus quadratum* and the inner face is in *opus vittatum*. The filling between the two faces is in *opus implectum*. The wall is 3.60 m thick.

The SW corner tower and a section of the S defensive wall, along with a pentagonal tower have also been excavated. The building methods and the thickness of the wall are identical. The pentagonal tower was initially U-shaped and afterwards remodeled into a pentagon. Probably in the 4th c., due to the expansion of the city to the NW, a new defensive wall was added, 1.90 m thick. The facades were built in *opus vittatum mixtum*, and the filling is in *opus implectum*. So far the gates of *Marcianopolis* have not been excavated.

The water supply consisted of a built water-conduit, which brought the water from a catchment W of the town, to its interior. Additional water was received from the Karst springs at the N end of the town, as well as from wells. Effluents were drained off with the help of clay and masonry sewers, built mainly in the center of the streets, under the street pavement.

Regardless of the irregular outlines of the fortification walls, the planning of *Marcianopolis* was in accordance with the orthogonal system. The streets are of two types – *cardines* (NS) and *decumani* (EW), as both main streets *cardo* and *decumanus maximus* cross at the center of the city, where the city square is formed – an agora with public buildings, a bouleuterion, a basilica, shops, temples etc. Other residential and public buildings were within the insulae, enclosed by four neighboring streets. The main public buildings of the Roman city and the city from Late Antiquity city have not yet been excavated.

The streets of *Marcianopolis* follow exactly the four cardinal points. They were paved with irregularly shaped stone slabs of different sizes, the largest among them covering the sewers beneath them. The width of the street varies between 5.50 m and 8.60 m for a *cardo* and between 6.20 m and 9.15 m for a *decumanus*.

Public, private and religious architecture

The appearance of public architecture in *Marcianopolis* is mainly based on indirect data – descriptions in the sources, images on coins and epigraphic data. Only the building of the Roman amphitheatre, which foundations survive, has been archaeologically studied. It has an irregular elliptic shape and dimensions of 65.30 m (N-S) x 58.80 m (E-W). The two entrances – N and S – lie along the main long axis of the building. The main structure of the amphitheatre is built in *opus mixtum*, while the seats, the steps etc. are built of limestone blocks. Between the outer and inner walls of the building trapezium-shaped structures are situated, which have different auxiliary functions. The stone seats are in 12 rows, divided into 14 sectors. According to present day calculations the building seated around 3,500 spectators. The construction of the amphitheatre is dated to the second half of the 3rd c. The building was repaired during the 4th c. and demolished at the end of 4th c.

Public architecture from Late Antiquity is represented by Christian religious buildings. A large episcopal basilica with a nave and two aisles, a transept and polychrome mosaics from Late Antiquity in *Marcianopolis* have been fully excavated. Two building phases were identified in the construction of the basilica – 4th c. and 6th c. A second small Christian basilica with rich architectural decoration has been excavated at the E part of the amphitheatre, probably built in the 5th – 6th c.

At the S part of the fortified area and NE of the city two more basilicas, provisionally dated to the 4th – 6th c., have been excavated.

Private architecture is so far represented by a few impressive examples. A large atrium-peristyle house with mosaic decoration has been entirely excavated. It occupies a whole insula with dimensions 37.15 x 37.70 m. Residential structures with stores are situated around the inner yard, covered with flag-stones and surrounded on three sides by a colonade. The building had rich interior decoration. The walls were painted with colorful mosaics and plaster ornaments and five of the residential structures are covered with polychrome mosaics. In the corridors the mosaics were completed with geometric motifs. More elaborate are the mosaics in the main premises – *tablinum*, *triclinium*, *oecus* and *cubiculum*. Here the characters are placed in different geometric polychrome frames, some of which are formed with floral motifs. The seasons of the year are represented in the form of female busts; a square panel, whose center is occupied by the so called Athena's shield with a Medusa head in the center; the kidnapping of Ganymede; the love affair between Jupiter (Zeus) and Antiope are also depicted. The building was built at the end of the 3rd/ the beginning of the 4th c.

Necropoles

The necropoles of the ancient city are comparatively well studied. They are located along the main roads, which led from the city. The W necropolis is situated in the Kabata, Gorchivata Cheshma and Tsarskoto districts; the E one is located in the Byalata Mogila and Tabiya districts; the S one in the Belite Mogili district around the railway station; another necropolis with sarcophagi is localized SE of the city. Flat necropoles prevail, but *tumuli* have also been found. Both burial customs – inhumation and cremation – occur, however, inhumations prevail. The burial facilities vary – sarcophagi; regular burial pits with or without a covering of roof-tiles; graves, built of ashlar slabs; brick-built tombs.

More significant finds

The archaeological material, discovered in the course of excavations or found accidentally, is substantial and varied. Among the more significant finds are a limestone sculptured portrait of a man from the end of the 2nd c. and a marble statuary group, representing playing children, from the first half of the 3rd c. Votive tablets and tombstones, as well as two sun-dials come from the workshops in the city. Numerous bronze medical and cosmetic instruments, some of them gilded, come from the necropoles. The largest Roman treasure in Bulgaria so far comes from *Marcianopolis*, consists of 100,000 *denarii*, struck on behalf of 44 Roman

emperors and empresses. Capitals, ornamented in relief, as well as other finds – an altar table, a reliquary etc. come from the excavated Christian religious buildings.

Marcianopolis in the early Middle Ages

After the ancient city was destroyed and abandoned at the beginning of 7th c. a smaller early medieval Bulgarian fortress was built over the ruins of the amphitheatre. Parts of its N and W defensive walls are well preserved, as well as small sections of the S one. The walls are 3.40 m thick and are built of large limestone square blocks, taken from the ancient constructions. Two pentagonal towers flanking a gate have been excavated. The building of the fortress is supposedly related to the construction activity of han Omurtag.

Ангелов, А. 1983; 1985; 1999; 2002; Велков, В. 1959а; Герасимов, Т. 1965; Геров, Б. 1952/1953; Мирчев, М., Г. Тончева 1956; Тачева, М. 2000: 58-78; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 183-184; Angelov, A. Et al. 1998; Conrad, S. 2004; Fluss, C. 1930; Gerov, B. 1975; IGBulg. II; V; Minčev, Al. 1981; 2002; Muchmov, N. 1934; Nenova, R., A. Angelov 1999; Pick, B. 1898; Tončeva, G. 1981; Torbatov, S. 2000a.

MI

Marinka (Маринка) (Burgas region)

formerly: Karagyozyler

Thr., Haem.

Villa rustica, located 3 km S of the village.

Settlement, late antique, located 5 km S-SW of the village, towards the adjacent village of Izvor.

TIB 6: 347.

RI

MARKEROTA, MARKELLAI?

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7 (Μαρκέρωτα)

Fortification in the province of *Haemimontus*, built under Justinian I. It can be identified with the medieval fortress *Markellai*, located approx. 6-7 km W-SW of the town of Karnobat, Burgas region.

Шкорпила, В., К. Шкорпила 1885: 48; Detschew, D. 1957: 288; TIB 6: 348-349.

RI

MARKIANON (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Μαρκινόν)

Fortress in the province of *Haemimontus*, built during the reign of Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 49, 139; TIB 6: 349.

RI

Markovo (Марково) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Water catchment and reservoir of the *Philippopolis* aqueduct, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Marata district. Finds: a bronze bust of Hermes; a votive tablet to Cybele.

Кесякова, Е. 1985: 114-126; Цончев, Д. 1938: 80, 120; IGBulg. III/1, 1402.

MM

Markovo (Марково) (Shumen region)

formerly: Markovets, Markovcha

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 1 km S of the village, in the Sharlaka district, over an area of approx. 20 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to Zeus. Life continued here during the Middle Ages until the 10th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 34

DA

MASCIOBRIA (Μασκιόβρια: κώμη Μασκιόβρι(ας)) (near Blagoevo) (Razgrad region)

IGBulg. II, 749

N Sh

Maslarevo (Масларево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Yaydzhi

Moes. Inf.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km SW of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

PV

Matenitsa (Мутеница, Mâtenitsa, Мътеница) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Ayrene

Thr.

Settlement and necropolis, located SW of the village, in the Golata Visochina district.

Settlement and early Christian basilica, located NW of the village, on the left bank of the Kochovitsa river.

Цончев, Д. 1950: 270.

MM

MATIGANI(S)/-A(E) VICUS (*vico Matiganis/Mateganis*) (near Shumen) (Shumen region)

Two inscriptions, *Gerasimova-Tomova* 1980, 149-152

N Sh

Matochina (Маточина, Маточина) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Fikel

Thr., Haem.

The important medieval fortress *Bukelon* is located along the road which runs from the N along the Tundzha river towards *Hadrianopolis*. It overlaps late antique foundations. Finds: numerous Roman coins from the 4th c. and the Middle Ages. The famous battle on August 9th, 378 CE, when emperor Valens died, took place somewhere in the lowland nearby. *Бояджиев, Ст.* 1965: 1-8; *TIB* 6: 222-223.

R I

MATORA (Madara, east of Madarsko plateau) (Shumen region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 2 km E of the Madara plateau.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 30; *Biernacka-Lubanska, M.* 1982: 236; *Wendel, M.* 2005: 58-59, 63, 322.

R I

Mazhentsi (Muzhentsi, Măženci, Мъженци) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Shainler

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 0.1 km from the Yagnevo quarter, on top of the Kodzha Chal hill. Clear traces of a burnt layer and fragments of clay vessels. Traces of graves have also been found where cremation burials were performed in the graves themselves.

G N

Mechka (Меџка, Мечка) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, opposite the Ovoshnits Gradini district on a S slope, over an area of approx. 20 daa. Fragments of tiles and antique tableware have been found.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, below the water-pump station, in the Kovanlaka district. Numerous

ancient vessels found while digging for a modern road, over an area of 60-70 daa. Finds: a hoard of Celtic coins (2nd c. BCE) from the Pitkovata Vodenitsa, connected with the settlement.

Settlement, located 5 km N of the village, to the left of the present day road to the village of Asenovo, in the Sovata district. It occupies a terrain of approx. 40 daa. During land cultivation, local residents came across remains of ancient walls. A medieval settlement was situated over the ancient site.

Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 50; *Мушмов, Н.* 1916.

T N

MEDIOLANA (Pirgovo, Пиргово) (Ruse region)

formerly: Pirgos

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Not. Dign. XL, 21 (Mediolana).

Fortress identified with *Mediolana*, antique and medieval, located 3 km N of the village, on the high Danubian bank, in the Dolnoto skele district, over an area of 510 sq. meters. The outlines of the foundation of a defensive wall and towers jutting out from the curtain along the edge of the hill are visible over an area of 200 daa. Inside the fortress are fragments of antique (and medieval) pottery, 4th – 6th c. Bricks with the seals *RVMORID* and *LEPIFICOR* come from this site. According to *Notitia Dignitatum*, *Mediolana* was the base camp of *Milites Dacisci*.

Necropolis, adjacent to the fortress, on the W slope of the hill. Several burials have been excavated in the past. No data about the type of the burials or the inventory of the graves.

Fortress, located 3 km NE of the village, along the Danube river, on a slope facing the river, in the Drakata or Gornoto Skele localities. Today its area (512 sq. meters) is afforested. Pottery fragments, characteristic for a number of periods have been found in sections of the numerous ditches and on the ground. In the E part prevails local red gloss ware from the Roman period, while in the W prevails the late Roman.

A hoard was found in between the two sites in the past. It consisted of an unknown number of coins including seven *solidi* of Theodosius I, four of Honorius, one of Arcadius and one of Leo I.

Fortress, late antique, located 5 km NE of the village, on the high Danubian bank, in the Kaleto district, over an area of 508 sq. meters. The outline of the wall emerges beneath an earthwork from the E. Today the entire fortress area is

afforested. Single pottery fragments, characteristic for the period between the 4th – 6th c., as well as of the Middle Ages, are scattered over the terrain.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 54-55; *Иванов, Д.* 1986: 51; *Иванов, Р.* 1999; *Торбатов, С.* 1991: 231; *Conrad, Sv., D. Stančev* 2002: 675-676.

D D

Mednikarovo (Медникарово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kara Pilit

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village. Two buildings have been excavated, one rectangular with dimensions 17.5 x 6.50 m, divided into five internal structures. The second one has dimensions of 8 x 7.7 m and foundations of river stones bound with mud. The finds from the site date to the 3rd – 4th c.

Tumulus, adjacent to the settlement, dated according to burial gifts from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Four *tumuli*, located within the territory of the village have been either partially or entirely excavated.

Борисов, Б., Г. Шейлева 2003: 90-96; *Буюклиев, Хр.* 1991: 109-110; *Велков, Кр.* 1994; *Камишева, М.* 2006; *Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров* 1989: 183; *Николов, Д., К. Калчев* 1980; *Шейлева, Г.* 1997a: 39-53.

M K

Medovina (Медовина) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Baldzhi Omur

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 3rd c., located 2.5 km NW of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: domestic artifacts – plowshares, pruning-knives and scissors; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; two hoards of bronze coins, minted at *Marcianopolis* and *Nicopolis ad Istrum*.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, over an area of 4-5 daa. Fragments of bricks, roof-tiles, dishes, pots and *amphorae*, from 3rd – 5th c.

Герасимов, Т. 1940/42: 284; 1963a: 259; *Добруски, В.* 1896; *Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др.* 1991: 45-46; *Овчаров, Д.* 1970a; *Попов, А., Н. Кънев* 1929: 237.

S I

Medovo (МЕДОВО) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sev. Radulesku

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.55 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.05 km NW of the village, in the Larlak Sart district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.6 km W-NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.55 km W of the village.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Meralak district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.8 km SE of the village, in the Iritlik and Balabana districts.

S T

Medovo (МЕДОВО) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Baldzhilare

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km NE of the village. The walls have been studied over 70-80 m. Six necropoles are situated on the territory of the village. Finds: a votive tablet to Hermes; a collective hoard of Roman republican coins.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1972: 189; *Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров* 1989: 183; *Николов, Д.* 1964; *IGBulg. V, 5597; TIB* 6: 352; *Wendel, M.* 2005: 324, No 1175.

M K

Medven (МЕДВЕН) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress known as Kaleto, early Byzantine period, located 3.5 km NE of the village.

TIB 6: 353.

S L

Melnitsa (Мелница, Мелница) (Yambol region)

formerly: Dermen Dere

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the present day village, at the foot of the medieval fortress, over an area of approx. 20 daa, slightly sloping in a NS direction, on the banks of the Chir Dere river. Remains of buildings and a great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. have been found. The site was also settled during the Middle Ages.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 22.

S B

MELTA (ethn. *Meletinus*) = Lovech, Lovetch

Menenkyovo (Menenkjovo, Мeнeнкъoвo) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

Settlement, located in the SW part of the village, in the Yurta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW from the village, in the Lokvitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Батаклеев, Ив. 1969: 670-671.

NG

Merichleri (Meričleri, Мeричлeри) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the town. Foundations of buildings and remains of tiles have been found. Finds: coins of Antoninus Pius, Gordian II, Probus and Carus; a bronze statuette of Zeus. Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity. Fifty-three graves have been excavated, containing a funeral inventory of pottery, bronze and glass vessels, jewelry and weapons (1st – 4th c.).

Settlement, located between the railway station and the Golemite Chuki district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Аладжов, Д. 1965: 77-122; 1997: 164-165.

V K

MESAMBRIA, MESEMBRIA (Μεσαμβρία, Μεσεμβρία)
(Nesebar, Nesebur, Nesebâr, Несебър) (Burgas region)

Moes. Inf., Thr., Haem.

Hdt. IV, 93; VI, 33; Scylax. 67 (GGM I, p. 54); Ps. Scymn. 739 (GGM I, p. 225); Polyb. 26,6, 12; 25, 2, 13; St. Byz. 446, 15; Strabo. 7, 6, 1; Liv. 40, 58; Ov. Tr. I, 10, 37; Mela 2, 22; Plin. NH 4, 45; Ar. peripl. pont. eux. 24 (GGM I, 42); Cl. Ptol. Geogr. 3, 10, 3; Theoph. Sim. II, 12, 6; IGBulg. I/2, 307-413; IGBulg. V, 5086-5125.

During the Bronze Age, from the 2nd millennium BCE, the present day Nesebar peninsula was already being visited by ships, coming from near and distant shores. The multiple stone anchors, discovered mainly at the aquatory of the present day harbor, are conclusive proof of that. The Bronze Age and the Early Iron Ages are represented also on the peninsula itself. Pottery fragments from this early period of Thracian history have been found.

Two fragments of eastern Greek pottery with images of sirens from the beginning of 6th c. BCE show that the local Thracians maintained links with the eastern Mediterranean areas. A red-figure *oinochoe* with an image of Herakles fighting the Cretan bull relates exactly to the time of the foundation of the *politeia* of *Mesambria* c. 519/512 BCE. The new colony was completely established in 494 BCE when citizens of *Chalcedon* and *Byzantion*, driven away by the Persians, came to the peninsula and receiving the approval of the local Thracians, settled there permanently. The previous, first wave of colonists, is believed to have come from *Megara* and that is why ancient historians testify that *Mesambria* had three mother countries – *Megara*, *Chalcedon* and *Byzantion*.

The new settlers on the Nesebar peninsula kept the old Thracian name of the city, which contained the name of the legendary Thracian founder Melsas, an eponym of *Mesambria*, as is stated in the funeral epigram of Julia, which dates back to 2nd c. CE (*IGBulg. I/2, 345*). It is known that the second component of the name – ‘bria’ – meant ‘city’ in Thracian.

This funerary relief consists of four fields. The Thracian goddess Bendida (Artemis), participating in a hunting scene is portrayed in the top one, beneath the triangular pediment. Beneath it, a deceased woman is portrayed with two torches, turned down. She is in the guise of the goddess of the Underworld, Hekate, who is also related to Artemis. In the third field Julia-Hekate, veiled, is seated in a chariot on her way to the afterlife.

The funerary relief of Julia was discovered at the present day village of Aheloy. The accurate spelling of the name of the legendary Thracian founder Melsas in nominative is significant. This helped the publishers of ancient texts to correct the earlier contradictory reading ‘Melná’ in Strabo and replace it with the correct form – ‘Melsas’.

Circa 2007 a unique silver drachma from the first half of 5th c. BCE once and for all confirmed the conviction that at this early phase, immediately after the foundation of the antique Greek *politeia* of *Mesambria*, Melsas was honored as the actual founder of the settlement. The coin has an image of Melsas on its obverse. He is portrayed wearing a helmet. On the reverse side the legendary founder is portrayed in profile. On the obverse of this coin Melsas is helmeted and represented en fasces. This is achieved by the engraving of spots in the eye-sockets of the Corinthian helmet. This Thracian king and priest is engraved again on the reverse. Here his profiled head is situated in one the segments of the

four-spoked wheel.

The silver coinage of *Mesambria* has parallels in other archaeological artifacts, including the funerary relief of Kalikrita and the defensive walls, which also date back to 5th c. BCE. By the second half of the century the *politeia* of *Mesambria* had become a member of the Delian League.

The influence of *Athena* over *Mesambria* and the neighboring *Apollonia* continued during the entire first half of the 4th c. BCE. The hoards of silver *dioboloi*, discovered by the village of Vratartse (Dobrich region), in the village of Medovets (Varna region), and in the former village of Trakiytsi (Sredets municipality), contain an equal amount of silver and equal average weight as coins of the two S Black Sea *poleis*. This leads to the theory that in the first quarter of 4th c. BCE there was some kind of a monetary alliance between *Mesambria* and *Apollonia*. It was probably formed under the influence of the Second Delian League. The main reason would have been dictated by the common goal of the two cities which evolved from trade with the Thracian tribes in the interior. At the same time citizens of *Mesambria* appear in distant overseas cities.

There is concrete evidence for a citizen of *Mesambria*, named Herotimos, son of Menandros, who, according to one inscription, died in *Athena* (Athens) around the mid 4th c. BCE. Citizens of *Mesambria* had great influence in the city of *Olbia*, whose ruins are situated on the NW coast of *Pontus Euxeinos*. During the same 4th c. BCE a citizen of *Mesambria*, called Hairegen, received a *proxenia* from the citizens of *Olbia*. It was given to him because of his effective mediation in the trade between the two cities. Later two citizens of *Mesambria* were honored with the same privilege at the Asia Minor city of *Miletus* – the metropolis of the neighboring *Apollonia*. At the end of the 4th or the very beginning of the 3rd c. BCE we find the Decree from *Mesambria*, through which the assembly of the city gave honorary citizenship to the Thracian dynast Sadalas (*IGBulg. I/2, 307*).

During the 3rd c. BCE the convenient geographical location of *Mesambria*, and the flexible policy of its citizens, resulted in it achieving new peaks in its historical development. The citizens of *Mesambria* continued courting the neighboring powerful rulers. From the mid 3rd c. BCE among them was the Celtic king Cavarus. Under commission from the neighboring Thracian city of *Cabyle* the mint of *Mesambria* struck a series of silver tetradrachms in his honor. At *Mesambria* itself a special type of bronze coin was minted. On their obverse the profiled helmet of the city's founder –

Melsas, is engraved, and on the reverse there is a Celtic shield, seen from within. This was an original gesture, a way for the city to show that it heroized Melsas, and that at the same time that *Mesambria* relied on Cavarus for protection. According to the written sources, this Celtic king in Thrace had greatest influence between 240 and 210 BCE. Polybius mentions him as the main figure during the conclusion of the treaty between the island of *Rhodes* and *Byzantion* in 219 BCE. Cavarus also became famous as protector of trade in the Black Sea area (*Polyb. VII, 22*). It was to such major rulers that the elders of *Mesambria* and the *strategoi* entrusted the prosperity of their city.

In fact, the rich gold hoards from the necropolis, dated from the 3rd c. BCE, show that this was a period of economic and cultural boom for *Mesambria*. This was also the period in which the minting of silver, gold and bronze coinage of the city flourished and exerted its powerful influence in the Hellenistic world. Names of citizens of *Mesambria* and bronze coins from the city have been found in *Athena* and in 232 BCE a citizen of *Mesambria* became a freeman of *Oropos*, which is situated on the east coast of Attica. During the same period another citizen of *Mesambria*, Satyros, son of Dionysos, was buried in *Olbia*.

Mesambria itself was also very respectful to the citizens of other near and distant cities. Among them was the neighboring *Apollonia Pontica*, motherland of *Sosias*, and a slightly more distant *Kallatis* (Callatis), from where the teacher Glaukias, son of Aristomenios (*IGBulg. I/2, 307 bis*) came. The tombstones of Agasikleia, daughter of Noah and the tombstone of the teacher Menis, son of Athanaionos, stand out amongst them. Agasikleia is portrayed as a dancer with *crotales* – percussion instruments, used by the ancients in the Dionysian games.

The richest burials at the necropolis of *Mesambria* are also from 3rd c. BCE. During the second half of 20th c. Ivan Galabov and Zhana Chimbuleva discovered exceptionally rich gold adornments: necklaces, rings, clasps and other appliques here, which reflect the mythological ideas of the citizens of *Mesambria* and their faith in the afterlife. Most common are the snake-shaped rings, well known among the Thracians as is obvious from the early gold ring, discovered recently in the area of the village of Poroy, in the agricultural land of *Mesambria*. Bronze snake-shaped bracelets also come from here.

It should be noted that with some of the earliest specimens of the snake-head ornaments have miniature wheels with four spokes.

The economic power *Mesambria* reached in 3rd c. BCE is marked by the multiple silver and bronze hoards of Mesambrian coins, discovered at different places in the ancient world, within the perimeter between present day Kosovo, ancient *Babylon*, present day Moldova, and Athens. At the beginning of the 2nd c. BCE, according to an inscription found in the ruins of *Istria*, an armed clash occurred between *Mesambria* and its neighbour *Apollonia*. The apple of discord was the 'frurion *Anchialae*'.

Nevertheless this conflict did not stop the development of *Mesambria*. The city continued to flourish during the entire 2nd c. BCE and in the first quarter of 1st c. BCE. Around 100 BCE, the *Mesambrian* citizen Polyxenos, son of Melseonos, became a patron of the gymnaseion in the city of *Dionysopolis*. By decree of the city council a bronze statue of the benefactor Polyxenos was erected.

The Roman presence was first reflected in Mesambrian epigraphic monuments in 72 BCE, at the time of the second war between *Rome* and Mithridates VI Eupator and Marcus Lucullus' campaign against the western Pontic cities. After this event the city ceased minting tetradrachms, but the 'Mithridates' type' of coins – "Dionysos-grapes" continued until the time of Augustus and Rhometalces I. During the 1st c. BCE many *Mesambrian* coins were restruck in the mint of *Dionysopolis*. They are found far to the N, within the bounds of the Roman province of *Transylvania* and this certainly was a result of Burebista's campaign in the mid 1st c. BCE along the western Pontic coast.

At the end of 1st c. BCE *Mesambria* minted a series of bronze coins bearing the image of Octavianus Augustus and the Thracian king Rhometalces I. During the Roman imperial age the city enjoyed the status of a "free city". To the N its territory reached *Naulochos* (the present day settlement of Obzor); to the S it reached *Anchialus*; to the W the boundary ran along the line from the area of Beykyoy (between the villages Bata and Poroy) to the outskirts of the present day village of Gilyovtsi.

The six *stratego*i of the city, annually elected by the Assembly and the Council of Elders, took special care of the security of the near and distant roads "day and night". Initially one and later two of the *stratego*i were in charge of the coinage and other members of the same college were in charge of the external affairs of the city.

Under the name *Mesembria*, which appears for the first time on coins from the time of the Thracian king Rhometalces II and Octavianus Augustus, the city flourished again. However, by this time it was gradually

being replaced by the neighboring *Anchialus*, which was selected by the dynasty of Byzie as the center of a "strategia". During the Imperial age the city continued minting its coinage, which was restored under Hadrian with a series on which the portrait of Trajan is engraved. The provincial mint of *Mesambria* worked most intensely in the last period of its activity under the emperors Philip the Arab and Philip the Younger, when *Anchialus* ceased striking coins. During Late Antiquity the city was once again a significant harbor and trade center. Many Syrian merchants settled in *Mesambria*.

The cultural and economic power of *Mesembria* was most tangible during the Byzantine period and the Middle Ages. When *Constantinopolis* became the capital of the Eastern Roman empire, the city found itself in its hinterland. Christian basilicas were built here, as well as large baths. A special water supply net crossed the city in all directions. For the sake of convenience the water-conduits were placed in specially constructed tunnels, which could also have had some strategic purpose.

Under emperor Justinian I the city was fortified and reinforced, but in 587 CE it was destroyed by the Avars.

After the foundation of the First Bulgarian kingdom, *Mesambria* changed hands between Bulgaria and Byzantium several times.

During the first centuries of Bulgarian history the custom-house, which controlled the trade between the two states was located here. After the conversion to Christianity by Bulgaria both states became spiritually closer, but the military and economic rivalry continued.

In 812 CE *Mesambria* was conquered during han Krum's campaign. Remarkable churches were built in the city during the High Middle Ages. Some of them have survived and they mainly date from the period between the 12th – 14th c. It was then that the city assumed the original "artistic style" of the church architecture.

Mesambria is frequently mentioned by medieval authors. In particular years it became the refuge of members of the Byzantine imperial family. Despite the transfer of the border custom-house to *Deultum*, *Mesambria* continued to participate in relations between Bulgarian kingdom and the Byzantine empire.

Medieval writers have left more detailed data about the period of the Bulgarian tsar Ivan Alexander. His uncle Samuil presented one of the *Mesambrian* monasteries with a large icon of Mother of God "Eleusa". The campaign of Earl Amedeus of Savoy, who conquered *Mesambria* in 1366 and handed it over to the Byzantines, is also described in detail.

During this period Bulgarians started pronouncing its name as "Nessebur". The city fell into the hands of the Ottomans in 1453, a few months before the fall of *Constantinopolis*.

Бакалова-Делийска, М. 1960; Бръчкова, М. 1922; Гельбов, Ив. 1955; 1962; Данов, Хр. 1938: 187 и 210.; Дечев, Д. 1935, 367-375; Димова, Ст. 2005; Йорданов, Ив. 1998: 23; Карайотов, Ив. 1976а; 1992; 1999а; 2000а; 2000б; 2001а; 2003; 2004б; 2005а; 2005б; 2006б: 63-80; Кацаров, Г. 1932/33; Лазаренко, Из. 2003; Лазаров, М. 1973; 2000б; Михайлов, Г. 1980; Чимбулева, Ж. 1962; 1964; 1982; Чимбулева, Ж., Кожухаров, Д. 2000; Чимбулева, Ж., Т. Петров 1963; Шкорпил, К., Х. Шкорпил 1890/9: 18-40 и 102-107; Detschew, D. 1976: 295; Karayotov, Iv. 1994а; 2005а; 2005б; Konstantinidis, M. 1945; Lazarov, M. 1984; Nawotka, Krz. 1994; Nessèbre Vol. I, 1969; Nessèbre II, 1980; Nessèbre III, 2005; Ognenova-Marinova, L. 1991; Oppermann, M. 2006: 9, 16, 37, 61, 67, 236, 237, 245, 280, 308-310, №. 430; Porogeanov, K. 1984; Preshlenov, Chr. 2003; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 66-67; Varbanov, Iv. 2005: 4141-4299; Velkov, V. 1967; 1973; 1984; Velkov, V. et al. 1986.

I K

Metodievo (Методиево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyupeler

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.55 km W of the village, in the Trite Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km W-SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km E-NE of the village, in the Dvete Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.4 km S-SE of the village, in the Meshelika district.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 1.9 km S-WS of the village, in the area Koriyska Mogila district.

S T

Metodievo (Методиево) (Shumen region)

formerly: Chaush Kyoy, Chaushovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1 km N of the village, on an elevation of the Stara Planina mountains. The fortress has an irregular circular shape and covers an area of approx. 20 daa. In some places sections of the wall are still visible.

On the NW side a ditch (*fosse*) is situated and in front of it the remains of a second wall. The gate is in the N, where the road known as Demirkapu runs. Stones from demolished buildings, tiles and domestic pottery have been found in the enclosed area. The fortress dates back to the 4th – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 34.

D A

Mezhden (Mezden, Межден) (Silistra region)

formerly: Sanar, Eni Mahle

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km S of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 66.

I B

MEZIDEVA (Kran, Krun, Krän, Крън) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located in the Gradovete district. Finds: early Byzantine and medieval coins.

Wendel, M. 2005: 82, 316.

R I

Mihaltsi (Mihalci, Михалци) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km W of the village, in the Selishte district. Fragments of Roman pottery and foundations of buildings have been excavated in the course of land cultivation.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 25.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the village, in the Rechishte district. During land cultivation traces of buildings have been found, built of stones and mortar, as well as architectural elements. Fragments of Roman pottery are scattered on the ground.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 25-26.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Sara Yar district.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 1.6 km S of the village, in the Kovachevets district.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2 km W of the village, in the Ber Dol district.

Tumulus, located 2.2 km SW of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Mikre (Микре) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, antique and medieval, located approx. 7-8 km S of the village, in the Kaleto district. Finds: c. 700 silver Roman coins from Trajan to Gallienus; hoards containing *denarii* and antoniniani or bronze municipal coins; a silver *fibula*.

Герасимов, Т. 1963а: 260; Мушмов, Н. 1916: 161; Регистър ПК: 1971: 78; Юркова, Й. 1979: 61.

R G

Miladinovtsi (Miladinovci, Миладиновци) (Dobrich region) formerly: Diynekler

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.7 km N-NE of the village, in the Kofaliyata district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.85 km E-SE of the village, in the Muladzhata district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.5 km S-SE of the village.

S T

Miladinovtsi (Miladinovci, Миладиновци) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kalfa Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Bahcha Bunar district. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found during land cultivation over an area of 6-7 daa. Finds: a votive tablet to Hera. An adjacent necropolis, consists of three large *tumuli*. Two two-wheeled chariots were discovered during the digging of an irrigation canal on the periphery of one of the *tumuli*. The iron parts and some of the bronze appliques from the chariots are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106; 1988: 23; 1990б: 32-36; Шкорпил, Х. 1888: 77.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village. Looters discovered a rectangular building with an apse to the E, built of broken stones bound with white mortar. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. is spread on the ground in the surrounding area.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 19.

S B

Miladinovtsi (Miladinovci, Миладиновци) (Targovishte region) formerly: Dzhevizli Kalfa

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village. Foundations of broken stones and mortar were found during plowing, as well as fragments of clay vessels and tiles, characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c.

Fortress, ancient and medieval, located 3 km NW of the village over an area of approx. 15 daa and shaped as an irregular tetragon. It has four towers and a gate, which was later reconstructed. The masonry is of broken stones and white mortar. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles spread on the ground have been found. Finds: coins of Claudius, Septimius Severus etc.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 46-47; Овчаров, А. 1982: 172.

Settlement, late antique, located 2 km N of the village. Fragments of pottery spread on the ground, mainly of *amphorae*, used in the 4th – 6th c. Probably a settlement related to the aforementioned fortress.

S I

Milevo (Милево) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Sata, Begovo, Nadezhdino

Thr.

The stone sarcophagus under a *tumulus* from the early Roman period, was excavated 300 m NW of the village. A votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman was also found.

Цончев, А. 1946: 211; Kazarow, G. 1938а: 185, No 1126.

M M

Mindya (Mindia, Миндя) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4.5 km NW of the village, in the Novite Lozya or Bezbogas districts. Finds: fragments of votive tablets; pottery.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 4.5 km NW of the village, in the Bezbogas district.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km W of the village, in the Kalinovets district.

Tumulus, located immediately E of the village, in the Draganovets district.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 5 km W of Mindya.

Цончев, А. 1948в: 123-124.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 4 km SW of the village.

Раушев, Р. 1982: 189, № 318.

P V, I Ts

Mineralni Bani (Минерални бани) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the area of the village. Finds: coins of Claudius, Septimius Severus etc.

Large ashlar, temples, and baths are situated around the mineral springs. Finds: votive tablets to the Nymphs, Apollo, Artemis, Asclepius, Hygieia, and Telesphoros and Herakles.

Fortress, located on the Sveti Duch hill in the village. It has an irregular polygonal shape and an area of approx. 2 daa. The walls are 2 m thick, built of large, regular ashlar blocks and repaired later with broken stone.

Аладжов, А. 1973; 1997: 167-180, Динчев, В. 2006: 33, обр. 78; IGBulg. III/2, 1720-1721.

V K

Mirovets (Mirovec, Мировец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Selim

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, 1st – 3rd c., located 2.5 km SE of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (dishes, pots and *amphorae*) have been found. Finds: coins.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km NE of the village. During land cultivation several graves (inhumation burials), constructed of slabs, have been found. Pottery fragments were discovered alongside.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 47-48.

S I

Mirovtsi (Mirovci, Мировци) (Shumen region)

formerly: Muradallar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 4th c., located 3 km SW of the village, in the Kara Petlik district. Pottery fragments and objects from different periods were scattered in the vicinity. The site of an earlier Thracian settlement, and later a medieval settlement which existed until the 10th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 34

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located approx. 2 km W of Mirovtsi, in the Kel Meshe district. Fragments of plaster from dwellings and pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 2.3 km S of the village, on the left bank of the Dolap Dere river. Fragments of pottery and bones have been recorded.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 75.

Settlement, located in the Gabur Kaynak district, on the Tulum Dere river, on both sides of the road towards the village of Krasen Dol. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 78.

D A

Miryantsi (Mirjanci, Мирянци) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Myuselime

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Tatar Orman district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a hoard of silver coins of Antoninus Pius, Lucius Verus, Marcus Aurelius, Pertinax, Septimius Severus (Julia Domna), Clodius Albinus, Geta, Caracalla, Macrinus, Diadumenian, Elagabalus, Aquilia Severa, Julia Maesa, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaea, Maximinus, Maximus, Pupienus, Balbinus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Philip the Younger, and Otacilia.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 425.

N G

Mladezhko (Mladežko, Младешко) (Burgas region)

formerly: Tamna Reka, Karamlak

Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Golyamoto Kale, located 1.5 km W of the village, on confluence on its E side of the Bliznashka (from the N) and Evrenzevska rivers (from the S). After the confluence the river is known as Mladezhka Reka river. The fortress occupies an elongated ridge and covers an area of approx. 41.5 daa. From the N side, where the terrain is naturally defended, there is no wall. However, on the W side, where access is easier, there is a double wall. Besides this there is an additional fortification dividing the ridge by means of two walls. The main defensive wall has ten towers, built of broken stones packed with larger stones and mud. Remains of walls of structures are visible in the interior of the fortress. Inside the fortress is a precipice from which emerges the entrance to one of the numerous caves in the area. Archaeological excavations have been carried out at the bottom of the precipice. A great quantity of late Roman pottery and pottery from Late Antiquity, in addition to a smaller quantity of early medieval pottery, has been found.

The fortress-settlement probably played an important role in Late Antiquity and in the defensive system, being a barrier before *Constantinopolis* against invasions from the N owing to its position on the last mountain.

Балабанов, П. 1980; Делев, П. 1990: 164-165, № 1; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 378-388; Карабахчиев, М. 1984: 241; Карайотов, Ив. 1984: 193; 1999б: 110; Теоклиева, Е. и др. 1981: 22-24.

Fortress known as Malkoto Kale, located approx. 2 km W of the village, on the left bank of the Bliznashka river, across from the Golyamoto Kale fortress. It is situated on a hill jutting out at a bend of the river at the SE end of the Koshu Bair hill, over an area of 5 daa. The defensive wall is built of broken stone bound with red mortar. Remains of poorly preserved buildings are visible in the enclosed area.

Делев, П. 1990: 165, № 2; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 350-351, № 8; Карабахчиев, М. 1984: 241; ТИВ 6: 365.

Settlement, located beneath the Golyamoto Kale fortress, W of it, along the left bank of the Evrenezovska river. Pottery from Late Antiquity is dispersed over an area about 1 km long.

Mound necropolis, located on the slope beneath the Golyamoto Kale fortress, above the settlement, along the left bank of the Evrenezovska river.

Делев, П. 1990: 164, № 1; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 380.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 3 km NW of the village, on the Kosha Bair hill.

Делев, П. 1990: 164; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 359, № 21.

K G

Mladinovo (Младиново) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Enia

Thr.

Settlement and fortress, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Masteyra district. Over an area of approx. 250 daa remains of buildings, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Fortress dimensions are 56 x 70 m. Remains of destroyed defensive walls, built of broken stone, are visible.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 185-188; Велков, Ив. 1926/31: 169-187; 1950; Миков, В. 1932/34.

V K

Mlekarevo (Млекарево) (Sliven region)

formerly: Yurtchii

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SW of the village, on the right bank of the Yurtka river, over an area of 140 daa. Fragments

of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Велков, К. 1996: 127; Койчев, Н. 1997: 480.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, 2nd – 3rd c., located 1 km SW of the village. One of the *tumuli* has been destroyed and a few objects discovered inside have been given to the Regional Historical Museum of Nova Zagora. They include pottery vessels, a glass cup and some beads.

Велков, Кр. 1996: 127.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village, over an area of 235 daa. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: a major hoard of 186 silver Roman coins from the 2nd and the 3rd c.

Койчев, Н. 1997а: 480; Минкова, М. 1993: 55; Геров, В. 1963: 145.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, 2nd – 3rd c., located 3.75 km NE of the village, in the Ostrata Mogila district.

K V, V I

MOESIA (province)

Foundation

After the battle by cape *Actium* on September 2nd, 31 BCE, Octavianus became the leading political figure at *Rome*. In the following year (30 BCE) he was elected consul along with M. Licinius Crassus, a grand-son of the triumvir Crassus (who suppressed the great uprising of the slaves, headed by Spartakos of the Thracian tribe *Maedi* inhabiting the lands, occupied by present day SW Bulgaria). One of the main goals of Octavianus concerning the Balkan Peninsula was to reach its E boundaries. Octavianus himself fought against Daci and Bastarnae in 35-34 BCE in the lands N of the Danube river. During *Bellum civile Rome* was quite afraid of invasions southwards by the trans-Danubian tribes. During the second half-year of his consulate Octavianus send Crassus in the province of *Macedonia*. M. Licinius was entrusted with great power – he became a proconsul of *Macedonia* and *Achaea* and the commander-in-chief of a dissuasive army of 4-5 legions and auxiliary units. Soon after his arrival the Romans were given a cause to marche from E and E into *Macedonia*.

The Bastarnae and the Dakoi (Daci) crossed the frozen river *Histros fl.* (the present day Danube river) in the area around the modern Serbo-Bulgarian border. They headed to the S along with their families and belongings. The tribes reached the present day Sofia valley and from there went on even more southwards to the present day Kyustendil field (around

the later city of *Pautalia*, present day town of Kyustendil), where were settled the Thracian tribe Denteletai. The Denteletai had good relations with Roman *Macedonia* and M. Crassus took this cause to come and help them with the intruders. He banished the intruders from the Denteletike area and chased them to Segetike (probably near *Serdica*, present day Sofia). After that he continued his offensive in *Moesia* until he reached the Danube river. In the area between the mouth of the river *Kerbos/Ciabros fl.* (Tsibritsa river) and the future military fortress and the later colonia *Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria* the decisive battle took place. The Romans were victorious. M. Crassus personally killed the leader of the Bastarnae Deldo. The ruler of the Getae Rholes came to help the Roman troops showing his obedience to the Romans. Due to the frost Crassus temporarily returned to *Macedonia*. In the following year – 28 BCE he conquered the Serdoi (Sardoi) and Meldoi (in the present day W-SW Bulgaria) and ran further to the E (S of *Haemus mons*), to show his authority over the tribal union of Bessoi and Odrysai. At the same time in the area to the Danube's delta some fights between a few rulers of the Getae took place. The Romans helped Rholes, who had control over the lands around the future garrison of *Durostorum* (present day Silistra) against his rival Dapyx. Thereupon Roman troops defeated another military chief of the Getae, called Zyras. The Greek Western Pontic poleis voluntarily surrendered along with some small Thracian tribes. These two campaigns of M. Licinius Crassus laid the foundations of the future Roman domination on both sides of the Stara Planina mountains down to the mouth of the Danube river. Much of the Thracian population was physically exterminated. After that military campaigns in the Balkans were undertaken by: M. Primius (between 24 and 23 or 22 BCE), M. Lollius (19-18 BCE), L. Tarius Rufus (16 BCE), L. Calpurnius Piso (12-10 or 11 BCE), Cn. Cornelius Lentulus (9-6 BCE), P. Vinicius (probably in 1 BCE), P. Silius (at the same time), Sex. Ael. Catus (in 2-3 CE or later in 8-11 CE?), A. Caecina Severus (6-7 CE). The theories concerning the year of *Moesia's* foundation are quite a lot: 29/28 BCE; 15 BCE; 13-11 BCE; 1 BCE-6 CE; 9-12 CE; around 15 CE; during Trajan's rule. Some scholars even think that the province was founded in 44 CE. However, recently outweighs the opinion that *Moesia* was founded in 12 CE.

Name and borders

There are different opinions about the name of the new province and the reasons it was named *Moesia*. The first one is that the Romans named these lands after the most

powerful tribe. The other opinion is that it was name of the tribe they first get into contact with. However, the third opinion is most plausible – “*Moesia*” is a geographical term for an area, founded long before its organizing as a province. The “*Moesi*” represents a collective term of numerous tribal communities – Dardani, Triballi (Triballoi), Getai.

Many centuries earlier Moesi settled in NW Asia Minor and after them was named the area Mysia, which is a part of Anatolia.

In CE 12 the territory of the newly founded Roman province of *Moesia* was not large. To the N ran the Danube river, to the W the border reached *Drit* by *Sirmium* (in present day Serbia). To the E *Oescus fl.*, the biggest right feeder along the Lower Danube was certainly under its control. To the S however, the provincial lands did not reach further (not more than 25-35 km inland), i.e. N of the N slopes of the Stara Planina mountains.

During the first years of Tiberius' rule (14-37 CE) the border naturally reached eastwards two other small rivers – *Utus* and *Asamus*. Under Claudius and Nero the mouth of the *Iatrus fl.* became a stronghold for the Roman offensive to the E and even beyond the Danube river.

The ancient Pontic city of *Tomis/Tomi* (present day Constanța in Romania) became the residence of the governor of *Moesia*, titled *legatus augusti pro praetor*. This is supported by an account, after which the provincial governor Tullius Geminus (who governed around 47-54 CE) received a delegation from the neighboring city of *Histria* here, in *Tomis*. The settlement was situated on the sea shore. The Danube's delta was located nearby and along the Great river and the Black Sea military and trade communication was carried out fast.

The province of Moesia and the lands S of the Stara Planina mountains

The lands to the E, S and SE, including these beyond *Haemus mons* belonged to Thracian clients of *Rome*. Among them the most influential was Rhoemetaces I, who knew young Octavianus pretty well. During the battle at *Actium* the Thracian ruler of Sapaean origin had already severed all relations with Marcus Antonius and was entirely on the side of the future emperor. Rhoemetaces I (Roimetalkaas) was given Roman citizenship and minted bronze coins with the images of himself and Augustus. Such coins are known from the cities of *Byzantion* and *Chalchedon*. He participated in the battle by *Aegyssos* (Tulcea) against the Getai (not far from the Danube's delta) and in the suppression of the Pannonian revolt on Romans' side. His authority in the

Thracian lands became enormous. For the present, has been preserved a significant number of inscriptions from the areas of the Pontic and the Aegean coasts, where his name is mentioned.

In the end of emperor Augustus' rule Roimetalkas I died (12/13 CE). In accordance with the Thracian dynastic laws, the deceased ruler should have been replaced by the younger brother – Raskouporis II. Unfortunately he wasn't in good relations with the Romans. Then, elderly Augustus intervened rudely in the internal policy of the Thracians and managed to divide their estates in two. As Tacitus writes in his *Annales* (55-120 CE) that Raskouporis (Reskouporis) remained the ruler but only of a half of the kingdom. He was given the uncultivated, wild and close to the enemy lands (probably the lands on both sides of the Stara Planina mountains and to the present day NE Bulgaria to the Danube river). The other, good part of the lands was given to a new ruler – Cotys III, son of the late Roimetalkas I. He was given the fertile and cultivated lands, close to Greece. The uncle was not pleased with the division and often attacked the possessions of his nephew. Not long after he fixed an appointment with Cotys I and when they met he managed to kill him with guile (19 CE). Emperor Tiberius learnt about this immediately and wrote a letter to the governor of *Moesia*, who managed to invite the uncle to some Roman fortification. Raskouporis was captured and carried away by a boat to *Alexandria* (Egypt), but he was killed on the road "while he tried to escape". The princeps at *Rome* gave out the lands as it follows: Cotys III left behind three minor kids, who were already under the guardianship of the former praetor Trebellenus Rufus; the place of the killed uncle Raskouporis was occupied by his son Rhoemetalkes II, who "shared good feelings with the empire". For the sake of keeping the peace in these lands, the young ruler Roimetalkas married Pytodoris – daughter of the dead Cotys III. The lands of the Thracians were almost under the control of *Rome*. This happened once and for all a little later, when under Claudius in CE 45 was founded the new Roman province of *Thracia*.

Military contingent and warfare

Military history of *Moesia* till its division into *Moesia Superior* and *Moesia Inferior* can be divided in three more significant stages.

The first one spans over the time between M. Licinius Crassus' campaigns and the foundation of the province (29/28-12 BCE). The second stage spans over the time of the first military-administrative and financial activities in

the newly conquered lands, and the military activities by transforming the rest of the Thracian lands into the Roman province of *Thracia* (12-44/45 CE). The third stage includes the period from 46 CE till the division of *Moesia* in two provinces in the fall of CE 86.

In pre-provincial *Moesia* (*praefectura*) were stationed three legions – *legio XX Valeria victrix*, *legio IIII Scythica*, *legio V Macedonica*, which were undoubtedly a part of the contingent of Marcus Crassus during his two military campaigns. *Legio XX Valeria* took very active role in the military expeditions of C. Lentulus between 6 BCE and 4 CE. Probably in 2-4 CE a division of this military unit participated along with another military contingent in operations along the Lower Danube under the command of Sex. Aelius Catus. It is even speculated that it broke a temporary camp by *Oescus* (present day Gigen, Plevan region). All three legions took part in the suppression of the Pannonian-Dalmatian uprising in 6-9 CE. Thereupon *legio XX Valeria* headed to the Rhine river and never came back to *Moesia* again.

Another, *legio IIII Scythica* was stationed in *Macedonia* during Crassus' time (this was the former *legio III Sorana*). It received the nickname "Scythian" undoubtedly during actions against the Scythians along the Lower Danube. Along with *legio V Macedonica* this was the main striking power of the newly founded province of *Moesia*. The second legion was stationed at *Oescus*, while there are a few speculations about the garrison of *legio IIII Scythica*. The fifth legion has been identified with the old *legio V Urbana*. It was reinforced with new recruits in Roman *Macedonia* and that's where it received its new name. Vexillationes of the legions took part in the building of the Danubian road along the right bank of the river. We learn about this from three inscriptions from the present day E Serbia, from the area of the so called "Dzherdap limes". The inscriptions are from 33-34 and from 46 CE. The commander of the legion is also mentioned – L. Martius Macer. The same name is mentioned in another epigraphic monument from Aretium (present day Arezzo in Italy), as performing simultaneously two positions – a provincial governor (*legatus Augusti pro praetor*) and a commander of both military units. At one of the two legions served as tribunus the future emperor Vespasian; and Hadrian was tribunus at *legio V Macedonica* in *Oescus* in 97 CE.

In 21 CE the tribes Odrysai, Dioi и Coelaetae rose in rebellions against the Roman presence and against Trebellenus Rufus S of *Haemus mons*. The wave of protest

spread to the N across the mountains. Then, the governor of *Moesia* Publius Veleius sent cavalry to suppress the uprising. Five years later in 26-27 CE another governor of *Moesia* (Pomponius Labeo) stepped in with one legion to support Rhoemetalkes II, loyal ally of *Rome*. In these events took part auxiliary units, too. The presence of *cohors I (Claudia) Sugamborum veteran equitata* is certainly attested.

In the area E of the Timok river, close to the preset day town of Nikopol on the Danube river, in the first decades of the 1st c. were certainly stationed the following auxiliary units: *ala (I) Scubulorum* (in the surrounding area of Nikopol – Tiberius' rule), *ala I Bosporanorum milliaria* (by *Asamus – Securisca* – pre-Claudian times), *ala Pansiana* (at *Oescus* or nearby – also in pre-Claudian time), *ala Capitoniana (Variana or Augustae – Tiberius' rule)*. We don't know the accurate garrisons and camps of some of the units (for instance of *cohors III Augusta Cyrenaica sagittariorum*).

Three Moesian legions took part in the military actions around the foundation of the new province of *Thracia*. These were the legions: *legio IIII Scythica*, *legio V Macedonica* and the newly arrived from *Pannonia* *legio VIII Augusta*. They were supported by auxiliary cavalry and infantry units. These three legions stayed in *Moesia* until CE 56. Then certain changes happened. *Legio IIII Scythica* (56-57) left the province and headed to the E to Syria. It never returned to these lands again. *Legio V Macedonica* also left *Moesia* for about a decade (62-71). First it headed to Armenia under the general command of Caesinius Paetus in reference to the Parthian wars of Nero. Then the legion headed to the province of Syria in reference to the Judaic uprisings there under the command of the local governor Titus Flavius Vespasianus (the future emperor).

During the rule of Nero-Vespasian the Romans already acquired a few strategic key points along the Lowest Danube. They had positions at *Durostorum*, *Troesmis*, maybe also in *Axiopolis* (by the last two ones there were fortifications before the arrival of the Romans). Thus, during the rule of the Flavian dynasty the disposition of the auxiliary units was as it follows: *cohors II Flavia Brittonum (Durostorum)*, *cohors II Gallorum (Altinum or Sucidava)*, *ala or cohors* before stationing *ala Hispanorum et Aravacorum (Carsium)*, *ala I Vespasiana Dardanorum (Arubium)*, *ala I Pannoniorum (Troesmis)*, one of the cohorts *Gallorum (Salsovia)*.

The events beyond *Haemus mons* and the foundation of the province of *Thracia* led to great changes in neighboring *Moesia*. During Claudius' and Nero's rule (54-68 CE) the Roman garrisons controlled the lower and the middle stream of the river *Iatrus fl.*, and S Moldova and Valachia (beyond the Danube river) were more and more often an area of Roman intervention. During the rule of the Flavian dynasty (69-96) entire Dobrudzha region was under the control of the Moesian governor. Thus, till its division in CE 86, *Moesia* occupied a large territory, including parts of present day E Serbia, entire N Bulgaria and more lands to the N Dobrudzha.

An important moment in the history of the province of *Moesia* was the Civil war in *Rome (Bellum civile)*. This was the time when the provinces with their military contingents solved the fate of the emperors. In the spring of CE 68 in *Moesia* arrived temporarily *legio III Gallica*. Its aim was to reinforce the border, because there had left only *legio VII Claudia* and *legio VIII Augusta*. 6,000 men from the three legions had to leave the Lower Danube. The military contingent stood on the side of emperor Otho. *Vexillarii* (2,000 men from each legion) headed to Italy (*Suet. Vesp. VI*).

However, the events did not go on as slowly as expected. In April 69 CE "the Moesian legionaries" were still on their way when by the settlement of *Bedriacum* by *Cremona* (in present day N Italy) the other pretender Vitellius defeated Otho. The soldiers from the Lower Danube learned about this news not far from *Aquileia*, entered the city and pillaged it. They immediately acknowledged Vitellius as an emperor, because they might have been punished for their arbitrary acts. At the same time in the city of *Beirut* in Lebanon was created a great coalition against the emperor. In the meeting took part provincial governors and military commanders of the "Eastern" provinces. *Aegyptus* joined them and as a main dealer of grain to *Rome* it ceased the deliveries to the capital. Titus Flavius Vespasianus was in the lead of this coalition. Which side would support the NE parts of the empire was of great importance. The provincial governor of *Moesia* M. Aponius Saturninus wrote a letter to Vitellius that one of the legions along the Lower Danube (*legio III Gallica*) was openly well-disposed to the Eastern coalition. This was not accidental. Shortly before the events Licinius Mucianus was *legatus Augusti legionis III Gallicae*, and now was the general in chief of Vespasian. Vespasian's brother - Flavius Sabinus – was *legatus in Moesia*; the future emperor himself was also related to this province in the past. In the

fall of CE 69 the Lower Danube had new *legatus Augusti propraetore* - C. Fonteius Agrippa, who was an opponent of Vitellius. Thereupon, the other two legions also changed sides and once and for all supported Vespasian. At the same time L. Mucianus crossed along the Lower Danube towards Italy with *legio VI Ferrata*. A great military contingent from the province headed to the Apennines. In October 69 CE Vespasian defeated Vitellius in the battle by *Cremona*. *Legio III Gallica* returned to the eastern provinces, *legio VIII Augusta* headed towards the Rhine and only *legio VII Claudia* returned to *Moesia*. Vespasian punished two legions of Vitellius by sending them to the Lower Danube. These were *legio I Italica* and *legio V Alaudae*.

Participation of military units in *Bellum civile* reduced the defensive system of the province of *Moesia*. It is not accidental that the months between 68 CE and the beginning of 70 CE were very hard for this region. L. Mucianus with *legio III* drove back Sarmatians with the support of the Pontic navy and a little later, along with the governor Agrippa drove back an invasion of Daci. In the winter of 69 CE Roxolani broke the defense system of the province of *Moesia* and caused major damage to two garrisons (*Tac. Hist. I, 79*). In the late 69 CE and maybe in the beginning of 70 CE the Roman army suffered great defeats. Sarmatians and Dakoi/Daci broke the limes. *Legio I Italica* and *legio V Alaudae* suffered terrible losses. The second military unit was completely defeated and disbanded. During these events the provincial governor died.

Around 71-85 CE in the province of *Moesia* there were three legions: *legio VII Claudia* (*Viminacium* from Domitian's time?), *legio V Macedonica* (*Oescus*) and *legio I Italica* (*Novae*). At the *castellum* of *Dorticum* (Vray, Vidin region) was stationed *cohors I Cretum*. From this site are known also seals of (*c*)*oh VIII*. Probably *cohors VIII Gallorum*. It is known to be in *Moesia* from diplomas from 75 and 78 CE. In Flavian times was created *cohors II Flavia Bessorum*, which was stationed somewhere in *Moesia Inferior* (but not at *Oescus*).

At *Utus* (the present day village of Milkovitsa, Pleven region) was stationed *ala I Hispanorum milliaria*. Under Vespasian and his successors from the Flavian dynasty the Danubian defense system was reinforced with the construction and repair of the following *castella*: *Dimum* (Belene, Pleven region), *Appiaria* (the village of Ryahovo, Ruse region), *Sexaginta Prista* (Ruse), *Trimmamium* (the village of Mechka, Ruse region), *Transmarisca* (Tutrakan, Silistra region), *Nigrinianis* (the village of Malak Preslavets,

Silistra region, not after 86 CE). Under the Flavian dynasty were built important key points in N Dobrudzha (present day Romania).

Later even more dramatic events happened in June 85 CE. The ruler of the Dakoi Diurpaneus, whose main residence was in *Buridava* along the valley of the *Alutus/Olt fl.*, forced a crossing over the Danube river in the areas, guarded by *legio V Macedonica* and *legio I Italica*. A few *castella* suffered severely and the limes was broken. Immediately from the capital city of *Tomis* with hastily recruited troops set off the governor Oppius Sabinus in order to intercept the intruders. The decisive battle took place around the future city of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. The Romans were completely routed. Oppius Sabinus was killed. He was decapitated and his head was impaled and carried around the Moesian fields. Bad news came in *Rome* immediately. Domitian immediately started *expeditio imperatoris* against the Daci. The prefect of the praetorians Cornelius Fuscus headed with elite forces towards the Lower Danube and managed to dislodge the enemy beyond the river. At the same time another Dacian ruler at *Sarmizegetusa* - young Decebalus (Dekebalus) - maintained neutrality.

Thus, in the summer of 86 CE a great battle took place by the fortress by *Alutus*.

Unexpectedly the Romans suffered a new defeat and general Cornelius Fuscus perished. This event forced the emperor to start *secunda expeditio Dacica*. He gave orders to the provincial governor M. Cornelius Nigrianus Curatius Maternus to start immediately offensive and to defeat the Daci. The governor once and for all mopped up *Moesia* of the Dacian element, invaded through the valley of *Alutus fl.*, defeated the troops of Diurpaneus and killed him. Nigrinus received *dona militaria* (for a second time as a governor). Immediately after these events, in the late fall of 86 CE Domitian divided *Moesia* in two parts - *Moesia Superior* with *Viminacium* as a capital, and L. Funusulanus Vettonianus was appointed to the post of a governor; and *Moesia Inferior*, whose capital remained the old Moesian capital *Tomis/ Tomi*; governor of *Moesia Inferior* became the aforementioned M. Cornelius Nigrinus. In 89-90 CE emperor Domitian led new military campaigns against the Dacian tribes, but now they were in another region - against *Sarmizegetusa*, the capital of Decebalus' possessions. In *Moesia Inferior* the boundary was under the control of *legio V Macedonica* at *Oescus* and *legio I Italica* at *Novae*. They were supported by auxiliary units and the Danubian fleet controlled both banks of the Great river. To the W in

Moesia Superior were stationed *legio VII Claudia* and the newly arrived *legio IIII Flavia*. This last military unit was recruited by emperor Vespasian in 70 CE and was named after him. The legion initially acted in Dalmatia. It is speculated that around 85/86-89 CE one vexillatio was at garrison at *Ratiaria*. Around 87-89 CE the two units were at joint camp at *Viminacium* and afterwards, in 89-101 CE a fourth legion was stationed at *Singidunum*.

A significant aim of the Roman strategy in this Danubian-Pontic area of the empire was domination over the N and the NE Pontus and the Crimean Peninsula. After the death of Mithridates VI Eupator the Kingdom of Pontus fell apart. It included *Chersonesos* (Sevastopol) and other settlements. The Roman army, commanded by Cn. Pompeius, held serious presence on the N sea shores. *Chersonesos Taurica* became a loyal ally of *Rome*.

Under the Moesian provincial governor Tib. Plautius Silvanus, a Roman military contingent headed towards this region. The aim was to restrict the authority of the Bosporan Kingdom and even to found military protection there. By the end of Nero's and the beginning of Vespasian's rule the empire filled with war potential large areas in SE Europe, all around the basin of *Pontus Euxinus* - the N and E Black Sea shores, the Crimean peninsula, Armenia and Colchis. Most probably under Trajan the B Black Sea shore was just an area of intervention. From *Chersonesos* originate two dedications from Moesian governors (from 75-78 and around 90-92 CE). It is supposed that here was no permanent Roman presence, but some military support in hard times from *Moesia/Moesia Inferior*.

Population and Romanization

By Crassus' campaigns the autochthonous population of *Moesia* decreased in number considerably. Thus, in 11 BCE L. Cornelius Piso settled in this area the Bessi (Bessoii) he had conquered. In 4 CE Sex. Aelius Catus transferred 50,000 enslaved Bessi S of *Histros*. Under the governor Tib. Plautius Silvanus, between 62 and 64 CE 100,000 of the population beyond the Danube river were transferred in *Moesia*.

Probably a part of the population was deported to the inland so some territories to be emptied for the use of the army. However in *Moesia* there was a lot of free land - in Dobrudzha and in Ludogorie (to the S). It is speculated that the province did not meet any difficulties because there was a lot of land for cultivation and the newcomers had a similar way of life as the local population.

The process of Romanization in the first decades went very slowly. The Romans controlled a narrow area along the right bank of the Danube river, where were settled military units. The Romanization is an achievement of the Roman army (in the garrisons and *canabae*, as well as partly in the capital city of *Tomis*, where was stationed the governmental, the administrative and the financial headquarters. Greek influence on the Black Sea was very strong and it remained strong during the entire period of the Principate. In the mountains and hilly areas, as well as in the areas far from the Danube river and the Black Sea the new government did not have any impact on the local Thracian population during the first few decades.

Settlements with different status

Urbanization of the province was weak. There were no cities here, except for the old Greek Pontic *poleis*. At some places (as *Ratiaria* and *Oescus*) the Romans founded tribal civitates. Not until the Dacian wars of Domitian here was founded the military colony of *Scupi* (Skopje), probably on the territory, occupied by the military camp from the time of Augustus - the one and only colony in the province of *Moesia*, founded a little before the province was divided in 86 CE, was one border and militarized province, dotted with legionary camps and castellan of vexillationes and auxiliary units, *canabae* and *vici* along the right bank of the Danube river.

Road network

Romans did three significant things, so the process of integration of the new lands to the empire to start: military control over the conquered territories; inclusion to the tax system; and building of roads. The last ones had exceptionally military purpose. Fast transition from one place to another was often necessary. Building of the road along the right bank of the Danube remained of greatest importance. It was certainly completed on the eve of Trajan's wars against the Daci. The old Pontic road was also used, but it was still to be organized in Roman way. Two "vertical" roads were constructed - from the Danube river across the Stara Planina mountains to the S. One of them was from the legionary camp *Oescus* towards *Philippopolis* (through the Troyan Pass) and the second one was from the legionary camp *Novae* across the Stara Planina mountains (probably by Tryavna-Muglitzh pass) towards *Thracia*.

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73-78; Filow, B. 1906: 7 ff.; Fluss, M. 1932: 2372 ff.; Forini, G. 1962: 1271 sqq.; Gerov, B. 1950: 146 sqq.; 1967: 90 ff.; Gudea, N. 2005; Ivanov, R. 1997 (1999); Jovanova, L. 2002: 318 sqq.; Miculčić, I. 1982: 74 sqq.; Mirković, M. 1996: 27-40; Ritterling, E. 1925: 1769 ff.; Sarnowski, T. 1988: 15 sqq.; Strobel, K. 1984: 90-95; 1989 (passim); Syme, R. 1971: 61-63.

T N

MOESIA INFERIOR (province)

Borders

Under the Flavian dynasty (69-96 CE) the entire area of *Scythia Minor* (Dobrudzha) was within the province of *Moesia Inferior*. To the N the Danube river served as the border; to the W – the Tsiabritsa river. After the Dacian wars of Trajan (101-102 and 105-106 CE) *Kiabros fl.* (Cebzus, Tsiabritsa) separated the provinces of *Moesia Superior*, *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*. However, this was only temporarily, and after 134 CE vexillationes of *legio I Italica* and of *legio XI Claudia* were stationed in *Montana*. Exactly at this time the upper reaches of the Tsiabritsa river and *Montana* were taken from the province of *Thracia* and added to the province of *Moesia Inferior*. In 136 CE the border between the two provinces of *Moesia* was slightly displaced to the W, and thus the *castellum* of *Almus* (Lom) now belonged to the province of *Moesia Inferior* (Tacheva, M. 2004; Ivanov, R., G. Bülow 2008). Thus, the border between the three provinces was established W of the present day village of Smolyantsi (Montana region). From there to the E-SE the present day towns of Mezdra and Roman (Vratsa region) came within the province of *Thracia*, and *vicus Trullensium* (Kunino, Vratsa region) remained within *Moesia Inferior*. Afterwards the border passes by the present day village of Balgarski Izvor (Lovech region) and ran to the SE. Under Trajan was founded the city of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (by the present day village of Nikyup, Veliko Tarnovo region), which lies at about X Roman miles N of *Haemus mons*. Its territory was not large. To the E and to the S it reached the *Iatrus fl.* (Yantra), by the village of Strahilovo and the town of Veliko Tarnovo; further to the S it reached *emporion Discoduraterae* (by the present day village of Gostilitsa, Gabrovo region). From there to the NW the urban territory spread to the Rositsa river and the present day villages of Maslarevo and probably Lesicheri (Veliko Tarnovo region).

Near *Nicopolis ad Istrum* mile-stones have been discovered (M. Antius Rufinus *inter Moesos et Thraces fines posuit*), dating to 136 CE. They illustrate the territory of *Nicopolis*

ad Istrum to the N and to the NW did not serve as a border between the two provinces. In this sector *Moesia Inferior* was separated from *Thracia* by the villages of Butovo and Maslarevo (Veliko Tarnovo region), the territory of the first village was a part of *Moesia Inferior*. Probably under emperor Helvius Pertinax (January-March 193), the city along with its territory passed from *Thracia* to *Moesia Inferior*. In the same year (or at the beginning of Septimius Severus' rule) *Marcianopolis* along with its urban territory, was added to this province and thus the lands of the province of *Thracia* were decreased to the N and NE. In 197-198 the urban territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was extended, mainly to the N and E. To the E the border between the provinces of *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia* passed S of *Abritus* (Razgrad) and from there ran towards the present day villages of Novakovo and Nikolaevka (Varna region). From the former village originates a mile-stone (a pillar) with the following inscriptions on both sides: *F(ines) terr(ae) Thrac(iae) and F(ines) terr(ae) Odess(itanorum)*; and from the second site the text runs: *F(ines) terr(ae) Thrac(iae)*. The third epigraphic monument originates from *Marcianopolis* (Devnya, Varna region), but it precedes the foundation of the city and is analogous to the first one.

From the last decades of 2nd c. *Haemus mons* was a natural border between the two provinces. This N border remained unchanged until the end of the Principate.

Military history

In April 101 CE emperor M. Ulpius Traianus began military actions on a large scale against the Dacian kingdom of Decebalus/Dekebalus. The two Dacian wars remained in the history of the Principate as the most significant event. In these impressive military operation, in terms of their scale, 14 fully recruited Roman legions participated, 78 infantry, cavalry and mixed auxiliary units, the Praetorian guards, the Danubian and the Pannonian fleets, as well as some tribes – foederati, over 200,000 men in total (Strobel, K. 1984).

The Dacians and their allies had approximately the same number. The main attack unit of the Romans marched in the direction of Kostolac – Lederata – the S parts of the Stara Planina mountains – the Tapae pass – *Sarmizegetusa* (the future Roman *colonia Ulpia Traiana Augusta Dacica Sarmizegetusa*). Subsequently it proceeded to the valley of the Muresh river and the Orashtie mountain. The second powerful offensive was towards *Drobeta* (Turnu Severin) – the Iron Gates – *Sarmizegetusa* – *Apulum* (Alba Iulia). Romans inflicted a defeat by Tapae pass, but the Daci counter-attacked unexpectedly in a completely different area, crossing

the Danube river and attacking *Moesia Inferior* in the *Oescus* – *Novae* – *Durostorum* area (in the fall of 101 CE). The limes had been penetrated and despite the initial losses the cavalry of Daci and Roxolani invaded Dobrudzha, another unit moved along the mouths of *Augusta fl.* and *Oescus fl.*, and a third unit even crossed *Haemus mons* and invaded the province of *Thracia*. These unexpected events forced emperor Trajan to move from *Drobeta* down the river to one of the legionary garrisons (*Oescus* or *Novae*). He brought urgently to the province *legio XI Claudia*, which had been stationed at *Vindonissa*, *Aquincum*, and *Poetovio*. The army of *Moesia Inferior* managed to prevail. The decisive battle took place by Adamclisi in Dobrudzha. Between 102 and 109 CE the memorial complex *Tropaeum Traiani* was built here. In the spring of the following year (102 CE) at *Oescus vexillationes* of *legio V Macedonica*, *legio I Italica* and *legio XI Claudia* were gathered. They crossed the Danube river using a bridge by *Oescus* or by the present day village of Dolni Vadin (Vratsa region) in W direction. This army advanced along the valley of the *Alutus fl.* *Vexillatio* of *legio V Macedonica* moved to the newly founded camp at *Troesmis* in N Dobrudzha, where it had to repulse the attacks of some tribes-foederati, which were fighting for the Daci. A unit of *legio XI Claudia* probably marched for *Novae* (in the period between the two wars) and after 104 CE moved to *Durostorum* (Silistra). At *Novae* between 103 and 105 CE, a construction team *vexillatio* of *legio I Minervia*, arrived. After the end of the Second Dacian war the following territories were temporarily added to the province of *Moesia Inferior*: eastern Oltenia, the upper part of the valley of the *Olt fl.*, parts of Muntenia and SE Moldavia.

During the last years of Trajan's and the early years of Hadrian's rule, two zones were established along the Lower Danube. One of them was located within the segment *Dimum* – *Novae* to the W. It was protected from the N by the newly founded province of *Dacia* (later *Dacia Inferior*). The second zone spread down to the NE along the mouth of the Danube river. It was vulnerable from the N due to the fact that tribes could easily invade from this direction. A significant military contingent was stationed in this area.

From Trajan till Marcus Aurelius and more precisely between 107 and 167 CE the disposition of the legions from W to E was as it follows: in *Moesia Superior* were stationed *legio IIII Flavia* (whose headquarters were located at *Singidunum*) and *legio VII Claudia* (at *Viminacium*); in *Moesia Inferior* were stationed *legio I Italica* (at *Novae*), *legio XI Claudia*

(at *Durostorum*) and *legio V Macedonica* (at *Troesmis*). In 167 CE *legio V Macedonica* left *Troesmis* and went far northwestwards to *Dacia Porolissum*. For the time being it is hard to tell why this camp by the Danube's delta was abandoned, because it is situated at a very strategic location. In 117-119 CE *Dacia* and *Moesia Inferior* were invaded by Roxolani, Sarmatians and Iazyges but they were quickly pushed back. Around 150 CE *Alani* and *Taurisci* undertook a short raid (Gudea, M. 2005: 404). In 170 CE the Costoboci/Kostobokoi invaded Dobrudzha, penetrating the interior of the province and even reaching *Thracia*, *Macedonia* and Middle Greece.

The military contingent of *Moesia Inferior* were unable to stop them. In 214 CE the presence of Karpoi in the area around the Danube's delta was recorded. Between 222 and 235 units from *legio I Italica* took part in the so called *Bellum Bosporanum* (Sarnowski, T., V. Zubar 1991: 118-127). In 238 CE the Karpoi and Got(h)i undertook another short raid. Between 247 and 248 CE the Karpoi attacked *Moesia Inferior* and *Dacia Malvensis*. The great Gothic invasions from 249-251 CE, caused terrible destruction in the province. In 258-260 the Goths, Karpoi, Bastarnae and Sarmatians attacked the province by sea. In 272 CE emperor Aurelian moved along the Lower Danube to repulse the raids of the Karpoi.

From the second half of 2nd c. Roman military units gradually established their control over some areas of the N Black Sea coast and towards the Crimean peninsula (modern Ukraine). These units were actually *vexillatio* of *legio I Italica*, *legio V Macedonica* and *legio XI Claudia*, about 1,500 men all (Sarnowski, T. 1989: 93 ff.; Zahariade, M., N. Gudea 1997: 45 sqq.; Sarnowski, T., O. Savelja 2000). They were supported by a few auxiliary units. In this area also patrolled a fleet. Five major points were occupied – *Olbia*, *Chersonesos*, *Xarax*, *Tyras* and *Balaklava*.

Under Gallienus and Aurelian the Romans were forced to leave *provincial trium Daciarum*. In 271 CE *legio XIII Gemina* had its headquarters at *Ratiaria* (*Moesia Superior*) and *legio V Macedonica* returned to its previous camp at *Oescus*.

Road network

Three roads of great importance for the entire empire passed through *Moesia Inferior*. The first one was the Danubian road along the right bank of the river. Its construction had already begun in the late Tiberius' period. It started from *Singidunum* – *Viminacium* – Iron Gates („Dzherdap limes”) – *Dorticum* – *Florentiana* (Florentin, Vidin region) – *Ad Malum* (SW of Koshava, Vidin region) – *Bononia* (Vidin) – Novo (between Vidin and Dunavtsi) – *colonia*

Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria (Archar, Vidin region) – *Almus* (Lom) – *Cebus* (Gorni Tsibar, Montana region) – *Augustae* (Harlets, Vratsa region) – *Variana* (Leskovets, Vratsa region) – *Valeriana* (Dolni Vadin, Vratsa region) – *Palatiolon* (Baykal, Pleven region) – from here the road ran into the interior of the province towards *colonia Ulpia Oescensium* (Gigen, Pleven region) – and to the present day village of Brest (where the road intersected another important road *Oescus* – *Philippopolis*) it proceeds to the *castellum Utus* (between Gulyantsi and Milkovitsa, Pleven region) – *Asamus* (Cherkovitsa, Pleven region) – *Ad Lucernarium burgum* (Somovit, Pleven region) – *Securisca* (Byala voda, Pleven region) – *Dimum* (Belene) – *Quintodimum* (6 km E of Belene) – *Theodoropolis* (probably Svishtov?) – *Novae* (4 km E of Svishtov downtown) – *Iatrus* (Krivina, Ruse region) – *Scaidava* (Batin, Ruse region) – *Trimammium* (Mechka, Ruse region) – *Mediolana* (N of Pirgovo) – *Sexaginta Prista* (Ruse) – *Tegra* (Marten, Ruse region) – *Appiaria* (Ryahovo, Ruse region) – *Kinton* (Nova Cherna, Silistra region) – *Transmarisca* (Tutrakan) – *Nigrinianis* – *Candidiana* (Dolno Ryahovo/ Malak Preslavets, Silistra region) – *Tegulicium* (Vetren) – *Durostorum* (Silistra) – *Dervent* (Constanța region) – *Cimbrianis* (Canlia, Constanța region) – *Sucidava* (Izvoarele/Pârjoia, Constanța region) – *Altinum* (Oltina, Constanța region) – *Viile/Beilic* (Satu Nou, Constanța region) – *Sacidava* (Dunăreni, Constanța region) – *Flaviana* (Rasova) – *Axiopolis* (Hinog/Cernavodă, Constanța region) – *Gura Ialomîței* (Ialomîța region) – *Scimeni Mari* (Constanța region) – *Capidava* (Cadichioi, Constanța region) – *Topalu* (Constanța region) – *Carsium* (Hârșova, Constanța region) – *Cius* (Gârliciu, Constanta region) – *Beroe* (Frecăței, Tulcea region) – *Troesmis* (Turcoaia, Tulcea region) – *Arrubium* (Măcin, Tulcea region) – *Dinogetia* (Garvăn, Tulcea region) – Barboși (a quarter of the present day town of Galați, Tulcea region) – *Luncavița* (Tulcea region) – *Noviodunum* (Isaccea, Tulcea region) – *Aliobrix* (Orlovka, Odessa region) – *Aegyssos* (Tulcea) – *Ismail* (Odessa region) – *Salsovia* (Tulcea region) – *Halmyris/Salmoris* (Independența, Tulcea region) (Ванков, М. 1906: 464-465; Иванов, Р. 1999: 279-287; Wendel, М. 2005: 21-44).

Another important road of great significance was the so called Western Pontic road (or roads?), which ran from the Danube's delta to the city of *Byzantium/Constantinopolis*. It connected by land the cities located along the western Black Sea coast, many of which had developed in the period of Greek colonization (Белков, В. 1963: 25 сл.; Топѣамов, С. 2004: 87-88). Separate sections of this

road had functioned since the Hellenistic period. The complete construction and start of the exploitation of the coastal western Pontic road is due to the occupation of the western Pontus by the Romans and dates back to the time after the final establishment of their power on the Balkan Peninsula. The location of the roadside stations along its route is described only in *Tabula Peutingeriana*. In the written sources which survive there is no data about the use of the section of the road S of the present day bay of Burgas during the ancient and the late antique periods; the only information about organized moving along the coast between *Anchialus* and *Odessos* dates to the very end of 6th c. and concerns exceptional cases or emergencies (Бевеѣвлев, В. 1969: 12 сл.; Бевеѣвлев, В. 1969: 485 sqq.; Schreiner, P. 1986: 32 ff.). In general, in archaeological literature concerning the entire segment S of *Odessos* there are very few accounts about remains of old roads in the coastal area and when there are such accounts the dating of these is quite unsure. Probably the distances marked in *Tabula Peutingeriana* between the stations in the area of the Danube's delta and southwards at least to *Odessos* are measured by water and not by land. The great similarity in the toponymy and the great proximity in the numerical data between it and the data about the Western Black Sea coast in the Roman and late antique peripli give serious grounds to assume that the "Western Pontic road", marked on the map is actually a result of misinterpretation and the use of written sources extracted from some ancient description of the seas, oceans and coastal strip, used by the compiler (Топѣамов, Т. 2002: 42-43, 443; 2004: 88). There was really a road running along the Western Black Sea, but it played a secondary role to water transport (Шкопниа, К., Х. Шкопниа 1891: 107-131; 1892: 31-47; Недев, С. 1976: 53 сл.; 1979: 132 сл.; Miller 1916: 510-516; Топѣамов, С. 200: 88). Here is its route in *Moesia Inferior*: *Histria* (Karanasu/ Istria, Constanța region) – *Tomis* (Constanța) – *Stratonis* (Costinești) – *Parthenopolis* (Schitu, Constanța region) – *Callatis/Kallatis* (Mangalia) – *Karon limen* (cape Shabla, Dobrich region) – *Kamen Bryag* (Yaylata) – *Sveti Nikola* – *Balgarevo* (Dobrich region) – *Timum* (W of Balgarevo) – *Bizone* (Kavarna) – *Bozhurets* – *Aphrodision* (Topola, Dobrich region) – *Dionysopolis* (Balchik) – *Gerania* (N of Osenovo) – *Osenovo* – *Dolishte* (Varna region) – *Odessos* (Varna) – *Asparuhovo* – *Erite* (by the mouth of the Kamchia river) – *Shkorpilovtsi* (Varna region) – *Samotinovo* – *Templum Iovis* (Obzor, Burgas region) – *Banya* (Burgas region) – *Sveti Vlas*

– *Mesambria* (Nesebar) etc. (Wendel, М. 2005: 242-254).

In *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti* is also mentioned a road between the Danube's delta and the city of *Byzantium/Constantinopolis*. It represents a continuation of the Danubian road and is a component of a communication line of great length, which connected *Viminacium* on the Middle Danube with *Nicomedia* in Western Anatolia (modern Izmit, Turkey)

(Berchem, D. 1974: 301 sqq.; Топѣамов, С. 2004: 88).

This segment of the road, which has been commented upon quite often, has been treated by the researchers as a variant route of the "Western Pontic road" from *Tabula Peutingeriana*. However, the roadside stations, marked along these roads only coincide for the sections from *Histria* to *Callatis* and from *Dionysopolis* to *Odessos*. S of the Danube river to *Histria*, from *Callatis* to *Dionysopolis* and even in the larger part of the section between *Dionysopolis* and *Odessos*, the road passed at a significant distance from the coast. From *Odessos*, it sharply turned westwards to *Marcianopolis*, from where it continued S across *Haemus mons* and again (for the last time) ran to the coast near *Anchialus* (Топѣамов, С. 2004: 87-88). From here the road ran to the SW, passing through *colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium* and, probably by the road-side station of *Ostudizum/Nicea* it ran into *Via Diagonalis*.

The third important road was the one from *Oescus/Ulpia Oescus* to *Philippopolis* (Аврамов, В. 1914; Куселков, Ж. 1926/27; Николов, А. 1958; Цончев, А. 1958; Маджаров, К., М. Маджаров 1984; Маджаров, М. 1985; 1986; 1990; Хрустов, И. 2002: 113-156; Топѣамов, С. 2004: 88-89). It connected the Danubian bank of *Moesia/Moesia Inferior* with *Thracia*, and from there across the Rhodope mountains it crossed the old road *Via Egnatia* towards *Byzantium/Constantinopolis* and Asia Minor. After the construction of the bridge *Oescus* – *Sucidava*, the road connected also the lands N of the Danube with the province of *Moesia Inferior*. Here is its route (Маджаров, М. 2004): from the legionary camp at *Oescus* and the later city there it runs to the SE and heads towards the present day village of Bryast (Pleven region). From there it continues to the SE towards the present day village of Komarevo, but it passes NW along the settlement. The second roadside station was *Ad Putea*. It has been localized by the present day village of Riben (Pleven region). Then it runs to the agricultural lands of the village of Varbitsa (Pleven region), and afterwards continued towards the village of Bukovlak. The third station on the road was *Storgosia* (at the central

area of the present day town of Pleven). Then it runs towards the village of Tuchenitsa and continues northeastwards. The next roadside stations are as it follows: *Doriones* – 1 km S of the village of Slatina, from here the road continues towards the village of Goran; *Melta* – on the N outskirts of the town of Lovech?; *Sostra* (Lomets, Lovech region) – 23 km S of Lovech. The road run S towards Troyan and passes 3 km S of the town; *Ad Radice* (Beli Osam); *Montemmo* (Tourist complex "Beklemeto" at Troyan pass); *Sub Radice* (Hristo Danovo, Plovdiv region) and continued towards the village of Pevtsite, 9 km SE and then 2 km SE towards the village of Moskovets; *Viamata* (Mihiltis, Plovdiv region); S, towards the village of Pesnopoy; and afterwards 7 km S, by the village of Ivan Vazovo (more precisely at its SW outskirts); another roadside station is located by the village of Chernozem (Plovdiv region); the next station was 12 km S, by the village of Graf Ignatievo; 8 km S, towards the village of Trud; *Philippopolis* (present day Plovdiv). Here ran *Via Diagonalis*, from *Philippopolis* across *Rhodope mons* towards *Via Egnatia* to Aegean Sea with two branches.

Transprovincial road:

Ratiaria (*Moesia Superior*) – *Montana* – *Serdica*; *Montana* – *Serdica* (*Thracia*); *Ratiaria* – *Melta* – *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (*Thracia/Moesia Inferior*); *Ulpia Oescus* – *Serdica*; *Ulpia Oescus* – *Nicopolis ad Nestum* (*Thracia*); *Palatiolum/Palatiolon* – *Serdica*; *Sexaginta Prista* – *Thuida*, *Toyda* (*Thracia*) – *Cabyle* – *Hadrianopolis* (*Thracia/Haemimontus*); *Durostorum* – *Marcianopolis* (*Thracia/Moesia Inferior*) – *Anchialus* (*Thracia/Haemimontus*); *Marcianopolis* – *Anchialus*; *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Philippopolis* (*Thracia*); *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Toyda/Thuida/Zoida* (*Thracia*); *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Augusta Traiana/Beroe* (*Thracia*); *Sexaginta Prista* – *Haemus mons* – *Thuida* – *Cabyle* – *Hadrianopolis* – *Via Egnatia*; *Appiaria* – *Abritus* – *Cabyle* (*Thracia*); *Transmarisca/Candidiana* – *Cabyle* – *Deultum* (*Thracia Haemimontus*) (Wendel, М. 2005).

Internal provincial roads

Undoubtedly the most important internal road was that running from the E to the W: *Odessos* – *Marcianopolis* – *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Melta* – *Montana* (with branches towards *Serdica* and *Ratiaria*) (Many scholars follow the road from the W to the E, which is probably more logical); *Ulpia Oescus* – *Nicopolis ad Istrum*; *Novae* – *Nicopolis ad Istrum*; *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Abritus* – towards *Scythia Minor*; *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – *Tropaeum Traiani*; *Sexaginta Prista* – *Marcianopolis*; *Durostorum* – *Nicopolis ad Istrum*;

Durostorum – Marcianopolis; Iatrus – Nicopolis ad Istrum; Marcianopolis – towards the Danube with branches towards *Tropaeum Traiani – Noviodunum – Aegyssos*. (The local roads in *Scythia Minor* are outside the page K-35 and thus are not marked here).

Settlements status

Concerning the Black Sea *poleis* in the province, the legal status, was as follows: *Histria – civitas stipendiaria* (probably without actual possession of its own territories); the capital city of *Moesia Inferior*, *Tomis* was *civitas libera*; and *Callatis* was *civitas foederata* (Suceveanu, Al. 1977). Between 106 and 112 *Oescus* was proclaimed *colonia Ulpia Oescensium*. The city was probably built over the vacated camp of *legio V Macedonica*.

Earlier it was believed that within the territory of *praesidium Montanense* around 159-161 CE *minicipium Mantanensium* developed. However, recently the theory that it occurred later – around the mid 3rd c., has prevailed (Tacheva, M. 2004).

The epigraphic archive of *Novae* has not yet confirmed the text of an inscription, raised by *augustalis*, called *Iulius Statilis* of *m(unicipium) N(ovensium)* (ILBulg. No. 281; AE 1964: No 224). For the present, this is the only evidence of the civil settlement by the camp of *legio I Italica*, which has not yet been localized. In terms of the epigraphic documentation, the date suggested for the *municipium* in 180-250 CE, has not been confirmed. There is evidence neither from archaeological research, nor from stray finds from *Novae* and its hinterland, of municipal offices. A new city in the vicinity of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was hardly necessary after the inclusion of the city in the province of *Moesia Inferior* (193 CE).

Among the cities differently organized between the Danube river and *Haemus mons* one should mention the cities transferred to *Moesia Inferior* after 193 CE: *Nicopolis ad Haemum*=*Nicopolis ad Istrum* (founded around 110 CE) and *Marcianopolis* (founded a little later – probably by the end of Antoninus Pius' rule). These are the cities with *Iura Peregrina*, founded only in the province of *Thracia* by Trajan as *civitates stipendiariae* (in Bulgarian studies they are often called "Anatolian politeia").

In the Greek speaking settlements the magistrate offices corresponded to the municipal ones, but they were named after the Hellenic nomenclature: *gerousia*,

archons, *boule*, *demos* etc. From most cities *phylae* are also known, whose names show some connection with the Thracian onomastics and mythology (Gerov, B. 1978: 475 ff.; Tacheva, M. 1992; 2000: 105-106). Thus, for instance, at *Odessos* there was also a separate *phyla* for the Roman citizens. This fact can be considered an indication for their small number in the other cities.

Canabae and *vici* with settlers (*consistentes*) are civil settlements, located on "Roman" or "Imperial" land estates. *Canabae* developed near the military camps. Development of these settlements by camps was supported by target settling here of Roman citizens and veterans (*consistentes*), who formed the convention, i.e. the main body of the quasi-municipal organization.

Epigraphic evidence about *canabae* in *Moesia Inferior* comes from *Troesmis* (ISM V, 141, 135?), *Durostorum* (CIL III, 7474) and *Dimum*, *Sexaginta Prista*?, *Abritus* (AE 1957: No. 97). For the present, there is no epigraphic or archaeological evidence about *canabae* of *legio V Macedonica* from 1st c. at *Oescus*.

The settlements, marked in the inscriptions with the term "vicus" are not always organized in one way and often have different economic and ethnic characteristics (Дунчев, B. 2006: 97).

Along with the multiple toponyms of Thracian villages marked as *vici* in the inscriptions of veterans in *Moesia Inferior*, here, unlike *Thracia*, epigraphic data has also been discovered concerning *vici* and quasi-municipal organization, whose population was formed of Roman citizens in different combinations with veterans, *Besso* and *Lai* (Laevi), settled here (*consistentes*).

Regiones are just one of the forms of administration, known to have functioned in *Moesia Inferior*. This form has no certain definition in the written sources from the provinces concerned here – the term "region" could be used for the Thracian strategies; or the entire region may have been called "pagus" (1st – 2nd c.).

Regio Montanensis had no urban center and self-government. It was under the control of *regionarii*, *optiones* and *praefecti* (known from the inscriptions), who had military-police functions. From the inscriptions discovered some villages with local administration (principles) are also known (CIL III, 12489; Геров, B. 1980: 67; ISM I 327; ISM, I 329; Tacheva, M. 2004).

Territorii and civil offices related to them in *Moesia Inferior* are known from a number of inscriptions. They

are the discussion about whether *territorio legionis* (i.e. land, belonging to the military camps and needed for the support of each legion) or territories from *ager romanus* (or *Caesaris*) are concerned. Not all territories had their urban center with quasi-municipal organization. However, there are some cases when the quasi-municipal organization developed into municipal one. Urbanization in *Moesia Inferior* started under Trajan-Hadrian and continued (excluding the coastal Greek *poleis*). Cities were not succeeded and were not an act of some evolutionary process. They are result of emperors' decisions. Urbanization in the province is quite late in comparison with many other provinces of the empire, and in general there were fewer cities here than in other province.

Ethnicity and romanization

Romanization in *Moesia Inferior* can be divided in a few areas. It is more tangible along the right Danubian bank, where the military presence was heavier. In the W Pontic *poleis* Greek influence remained the prevailing one. *Scythia Minor* is a kind of intermediate area between the Romanization along the limes and the old Greek influence along the sea coast. (Suceveanu, Al., Al. Barnea 1991).

The population in the mountains and hilly areas was mostly Thracian. In the hinterland of *Moesia Inferior* began the gradual colonization of the land by Roman veterans (especially since the time of the Flavian dynasty). In the city of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* the Anatolian ethnic element was very strong and within the urban territory of the city the Romanization prevailed. This was due to the great number of villas and estates, which were bought and organized in Roman order by the veterans. Under the Severan dynasty (193-235) in cities already was a „Thracian“ element and some of its representatives even occupy important government posts. However, Romanization in the border province of *Moesia Inferior* is far more obvious than in neighboring *Thracia*. Romanization in the three Dacian provinces was even stronger, compared to that in *Moesia Superior* and *Moesia Inferior*, and much stronger than in *Thracia*. The Romans founded their provinces beyond the Danube in the Dacian lands later and they managed to start their military and administrative machine much more easily. In many areas urbanization and agricultural practices were borrowed directly from the previous experience of the colonizer.

Герасимова, B. 1969: 5-11; 1970: 22-33; Герасимова-Томова, B. 1972; Иванов, P. 1999: 95 сл.; Кадеев, Вл. 1979; 1981; Тачева, М. 2000: 93-102; 2004; Aricescu, A. 1980: 18 sqq.; Beneš, J. 1978; Cuprea, G., F. Marcu 2006: 175-194; Doruțiu-Boilă, E. 1978: 245-248; Eck, W., A. Prangel 2006: 93-108; Eck, W., M. Roxan 1998; 1997; Ivanov, R. 2011; Kraft 1951; Matei-Popescu, Fl. 2002: 173-242; Matei-Popescu, Fl., O. Țentea, 2006: 127-140; Mirković, M. 1968: 177-183; Roxan, M. 1978; 1985; 1994; 1997: 287-295; Sarnowski, T. 2006: 85-92. Spaul, J. 1994; 2000; Strobel, K. 1984: 106-146; 2006: 105-114; Suceveanu, Al. 1973; 1977; Suceveanu, Al., Al. Barnea 1991; Wagner, W. 1938; Weiß, P. 1999a: 279-286; 1999b: 287-291; Zahariade, M. 1986: 173-176; 1997: 72; Zahariade, M., N. Gudea 1997: 76 sqq.

TN

MOESIA SECUNDA (province)

Moesia Secunda was one of the six provinces of the diocese of *Thracia*. To the E it bordered on *Scythia*, which was founded between July 21st, 286 and March 1st, 293. *Moesia Secunda* was founded at the same time, as the two provinces share a border. The Danube river runs to the N and to the S lie the Stara Planina mountains. On the other side of the mountains is the province of *Thracia*, part of the diocese of the same name. The W border was along the course of *Utus fl.* which separated the dioceses of *Thracia* and *Dacia*.

Marcianopolis (modern Devnya, Varna region) was the capital of the province. Major cities along the right Danubian bank were *Asamus* (Cherkovitsa, Plevan region), *Securisca* (Byala voda, Plevan region), *Dimum* (Belene), *Novae* (4 km E of Svishtov), *Iatrus* (Krivina, Ruse region), *Sexaginta Prista* (Ruse), *Appiaria* (Ryahovo, Ruse region), *Transmarisca* (Tutrakan), *Candidiana* (near Malak Preslavets, Silistra region), *Durostorum* (Silistra); in the interior – *Storgosia* (Pleven), *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (Nikyup, Veliko Tarnovo region), *Abritus* (Razgrad); and on the Black Sea coast – *Odessos* (Varna).

Many ancient authors identify the old province from the times of the Principate *Moesia Inferior* with the new province of *Moesia Secunda*. This is incorrect as the area of the newly founded province was twice the size of the former one.

The border between *Moesia Secunda* and *Scythia* ran through the following sites (from the N to the E): approx. 20 km E of *Durostorum* by the Oltina lake, from here along the gorge of

springs at Izgrev, Varna region). Within this section the W lands fall in *Moesia Secunda* - *Altinum* (Satu nou), *Adina* (Balik, Dobrich region), *Tillicum* (Dryanovets), *Aquae* (?) (Nikolaevka). Then the direction turns eastwards towards the springs of the Batovska river (at the village of Izvorsko, Aksakovo municipality, Varna region). Afterwards it runs along the river until it flows into the Black Sea, to the N of the village of Kranevo, Varna region and to the S of *Dionysopolis* (Balchik, Dobrich region).

The provincial capital, *Marcianopolis*, reached the height of its prosperity during the 4th c., when for several years (367-369 CE) it became a second capital of the Empire. During this period emperor Valens resided here along with part of the Senate, while engaged in the war against the Goths. The shortest road from *Constantinopolis* towards the Lower Danube passes through the city, as well as the road from *Montana* - *Melta* (Lovech) - *Nicopolis ad Istrum* - *Marcianopolis* - *Odessos*.

From *Nicopolis ad Istrum* the road turns towards the Danube river and towards the province of *Scythia*, as well as southwards, towards *Thracia*.

Odessos arose as a leading Pontic city. Its harbor continued to function even during the most difficult years of the invasions of the Huns. During the 5th - 6th c. many immigrants from Asia Minor continued to settle here (a process which had already begun in the mid 2nd c.), especially merchants, craftsmen and shipbuilders. During this period the city acquired great importance and became the center of the military-administrative unit *quaestura exercitus* newly founded by Justinian I.

Велков, В. 1959а: 84-89; Иванов, Р. 1999: 28; 2006а; Торбатов, С. 2002а: 19-20; Torbatov, S. 1997; 2000а; 2000b; Zahariade, M. 1988: 32.

T N

Mogila (Могила) (Yambol region)

Thr., *Haem.*

Settlement, located 1.5 km N of the present day village of Mogila, over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been found during land cultivation. The site was inhabited again during the Middle Ages and the Ottoman period.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 22.

S B

Mogila (Могила) (Shumen region)

formerly: Muhla

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Fortress known as Gradishteto Duzu, 4th - 5th c., located 2 km

SW of the village, at the SW end of the Madara plateau, regular polygon shaped with dimensions of 220 x 120 m. The walls were built of broken stone and white mortar. Fragments of late antique pottery have been found.

Fortress, 3rd - 5th c. and 12th - 14th c., located approx. 7 km SE of the village, at the S end of the Mogilansko plateau, between the Dalboka valley and Venchansko defile. The district is known as Gyurebahcha. The fortress is triangular and covers an area of more than 15 daa. The fortress also existed during the Middle Ages.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 34; ИРАИК 1905: 392.

D A

Mogilets (Могилес, Могилец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Veletler

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Roman *villa rustica*, located 0.3 km SE of the village. Foundations of square buildings with sides measuring 50 m built of broken stone and mud, 0.8-1.0 m thick. Buildings of varying dimensions around a central yard. Finds: loom-weights; domestic objects; fragments of pottery; a coin of Gordian III.

Basilica, late antique, located 1.5 km S of the village, with a nave and two aisles, an apse and a narthex. It covers an area of 352 sq. meters, orientated in an E-W direction. The walls are preserved up to 0.5 m high and are built of river sandstone bound with mud. Some stones were reused and were probably extracted from earlier sites like the *villa rustica* and other buildings from an earlier settlement. The narthex is divided into three parts and was entered through a door on the W side. Direct access to the N and S naves of the basilica was through two entrances in the N and S, which connected the central structure to the N and S sections. The central nave was paved with river sandstone slabs. The apse is semicircular. However, only its S section is preserved. It dates to the beginning or the middle of the 5th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, 2nd - 3rd c., located in the village center. Three *tumuli* have been destroyed and two - excavated. There were pit cremations in four burials in the second *tumulus*. Three of them are female and one is of a child. The inventory consists mainly of personal belongings (gold buttons, glass beads and a hair-pin) and of offerings (*keranoi*, a glass balsamarium, a small dish and bronze rings).

Гинев, Г. 1986б; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 48-49; Конаклиев, А. 2005; Овчаров, А. 1961а: 61-67.

S I

Mogilitza (Могилца, Могилица) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Toz Burun

Rhod.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 5 km NW of the village, on the hill with the same name (1,488 m altitude). The fortified area is enclosed by a wall on the N, NE and NW, and covers over 2 daa. It is situated on a rocky, naturally defended elongated hill which is orientated in an E-W direction. The wall is 1.7 m thick and built of broken stone and white mortar. In some places ashlar have been used. Thickness of the cultural layers is 0.5-1.1 m. Finds: iron tools, including a chisel, a knife and a ring; a millstone; pottery from the 6th c.

Кириков, А. 2002: 496-497.

M V

Mogilovo (МОГИЛОВО) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Конорчии

Thr.

Five *tumuli* were excavated in the course of the construction of the Chatalka dam, with extremely rich burial offerings - bronze, glass and pottery vessels, toilet articles and adornments, dating from the end of the 1st c. - the beginning of the 3rd c. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Parts of Thracian chariots were discovered on the periphery of a *tumulus*, located 1.5 km E of the village.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 61, обр. 2; 1986: 18-32; Дякович, Б. 1923: 151; Кожухаров, Ат. 1923/24: 214-216; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 188; Kazarov, G. 1938а: No 660.

M K

Mokren (Мокрен) = **Avramov** (Аврамов)

Mokrishte (Mokrište, Мокрище) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Yamurchovo

Thr.

Settlement, located N of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity. Finds: bronze statuette of Mercurius excavated from the *tumulus* in the village graveyard. Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 413.

N G

Momchilgrad (Момчилград, Момчилград) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Mustunli

Thr., *Rhod.*

Hoard of Roman imperial coins. The earliest ones are of Geta and the latest are of Philip the Arab.

Колев, К. 1978: 204.

G N

Momin Sbor (Момин сбор) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Kestambol

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period, located approx. 3 km NE of the village in the Karadere district. Three of the *tumuli* were destroyed during building work. Finds: a limestone sarcophagus.

Станев, П., Т. Овчаров 1990: 10.

Sections of the Roman road from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* to *Discoduratae* are recorded E of the village.

S S

Momina Klisura (Momina Klissura, Момина клисура) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located on the area of the present day village, as well as on both banks of the Maritsa river. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a hoard of Roman bronze coins.

Remains of the Roman road *Philippopolis* - *Pautalia* can be seen in the vicinity.

Fortress, located N of the village and on the left bank of the Maritsa river, on a cone-shaped hill, in the Gradishteto district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 5 km NW of the village, in the Manastira district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins.

Settlement, located 5 km SW of the village, in the Petrova Cherkva district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 676; Венедиков, Ив. и др. 1979а: 112; Геров, Б. 1961: 94 и сл.; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 25; Иречек, К. 1932: 30; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 79; 1973: 89.

N G

Momkovo (Момково) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Ohlanlii

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village. Remains of tiles and fragments of domestic pottery (*dolia*) have been found.

A Roman road with pavement remains is located 1 km S of the village. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 188-189.

V K

MONTEMNO (by Troyan Pass, при Троянски прохода) (Lovech region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tab. Peut. (Montemno VI - Sub Radice XII); Anon. Rav. IV, 7, 18 (Emon).

Montemno is the eighth station mentioned in *Tabula Peutingeriana*, located VIII Roman miles S of *Ad radice*. In the description of the anonymous author from Ravenna this station is mentioned under the name 'Emon' after the road station of *Melta*.

The etymology of 'Montemno' is connected with the *Haemus Mons* (Stara Planina mountains). *Montemno*, as well as *Ad Radice*, is incorrectly located on Nicolas Sanson's map in the S of the Stara Planina mountains. According to K. Ireček the station of *Montemno* was located on the ridge of the mountain. The Škorpi brothers located it near the ruins of a fortress in the vicinity of the village of Hristo Danovo, in the Plovdiv region. These two opinions were corrected by V. Avramov, who identified the *Montemno* station with the ruins of a Roman building above the earlier holiday home (now the Beklemeto tourist complex). He also found a Latin inscription here, where the whole name of the station can be read.

Upon exploring the whole route of the *Oescus - Philippopolis* Roman road M. Madzharov confirmed V. Avramov's thesis that the station of *Montemno* was located on the N slopes of *Haemus mons*, near the Beklemeto Tourist Complex. The modern tourist complex is built completely over the ruins of the road station. Madzharov found fragments of Roman pottery, tiles and domestic pottery in the S part of the complex over an area of 400 sq. meters. Later excavations undertaken by Iv. Hristov at the same site completely revealed the foundations of a watchtower which guarded the Roman road.

After the *Montemno* station the *Oescus - Philippopolis* road set off to the S on the steepest part of the Stara Planina mountains and after approx. 3 km reached the mountain ridge. From there the road changed direction to the SE and after 2.6 km it reached the Vlashki Kolibi district, where the roadside station *Montemno* was situated. The basic arguments in favor of this are the archaeological material recorded there and the remains of a rectangular Roman building, a watchtower and some artifacts from the pre-Roman and Roman period. The

building, which is described by Iv. Hristov, encompasses a total area of 600 sq. meters and is situated exactly 2.6 km S of the ridge of *Haemus mons*, but not at 4 km as the author maintains. To the E of it Iv. Hristov found the foundations of a round tower, built of broken stone bound with mud. In his opinion the archaeological structures found in the Vlashkite Kolibi district were part of praesidium *Montemno*.

However, the presence of ancient architecture in the above-mentioned area in no way suggests that a roadside fortification with the size of a *praesidium* existed at that site. *Praesidia* represented large fortresses or fortified settlements with constantly garrisoned military sub-divisions. These divisions performed not only defensive functions, but also certain police functions. The layout and manner of construction of the so called 'underlying' building in the Vlashkite Kolibi district, shows that it consisted of one floor with a wooden roof and it did not meet the requirements of a *praesidium*. From the ridge of the mountain the terrain in the Vlashki Kolibi district is not steep. That area with a length of 2.6 km is the highest, almost flat part of the mountain ridge, having a slight slope to the S.

If we accept the location of the roadside station as *Montemno* in the Vlashkite Kolibi district it means that the distance from there to the next roadside station *Sub Radice*, which is located in the S foothills of *Haemus mons* in the vicinity of the village of Hristo Danovo, in the Plovdiv region, would be VI Roman miles (8.9 km). Actually that distance is 4 km. In the same way, the distance from the preceding *Montemno* station *Ad Radice*, which is situated in the Popina Laka district by the village of Beli Osam to the Vlashkite Kolibi district should be VIII miles (11.856 km), but it is actually 15.6 km. The distance given in the *Tabula Peutingeriana* of XIV Roman miles (20.7 km) between the stations *Ad Radice* and *Sub Radice* is identical to the actual distance (approx. 21 km) between the villages Beli Osam and Hristo Danovo, the location of these two stations. It is unlikely that *Tabula Peutingeriana* has made such an error (9.8 km.) concerning the short section of the road in the Stara Planina mountains pass between the stations *Ad Radice* and *Montemno*.

The data from historical sources compared to the results from the archaeological studies and the information from epigraphic monuments show that the actual location of *praesidium Montemno* was at the Beklemeto Tourist Complex. From the archaeological excavations carried out in the Vlashkite Kolibi district it is evident that a roadside station (*mutatio*) intended for short respite and overcoming the difficult passage over the high-mountain terrain of *Haemus mons* existed there.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 231; Иречек, К. 1974: 427; Маджаров, М. 1990а: 25; 2004: 54; 2006: 161; 2009; Христов, Ив. 2003б: 28; Христов, Ив., М. Иванова-Каминица 2004; Шкорпи, Х. и К. 1885: 100; *ILBulg.* 1989, № 264; Kanitz, F. 1882: 97; Miller, K. 1916: col. 586; Sanson, N. 1715; Schnetz, J. 1940.

M Ma

Mortagonovo (Мортагоново) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Ahmak

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Sungura district. The site was probably a sanctuary, as is indicated by a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman found in the vicinity.

Tell, located 3 km NE of the Drenaka district. A defensive system and the remains of a small Roman fortification from the 3rd - 4th c. (?) is situated on the ridge.

G R, G D

Most (Мост) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kyopryuli, Kyupryulii

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Roman and early Byzantine period, located 2 km N of the village, on the ridge of a hill top. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Kazarow, G. 1938a: 28, fig. 290.

A bronze statuette of Apollo (20.4 cm high) from the 2nd - 3rd c. has been found in the vicinity of the village, as well as a hoard of 61 Roman imperial bronze coins from Septimius Severus to Aurelian.

Колев, К. 1978: 204.

G N

***MOSYPAL-UM** (ethn. Μωσυπηνος: κωμητῶν... Μωσυπηνων) (terr. *Philippopolis*, belonged to *comarchia Zerclene* or *Zerobastene*) (near Hisar) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1473; under Severus Alexander.

N Sh

Muldava (Муладава) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Moldava

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km W of the village, in the Chetiridesette Izvora district, in the vicinity of the Sveti Petar i Pavel chapel. Remains of masonry and Roman pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. have been found.

Sanctuary. Finds: votive monuments to the Thracian Horseman, Hera, Mithras and Hekate.

Necropolis, located NW of the village. Finds: a tombstone with an image of a funeral feast. Burials in *dolia*, dated according to coins found inside to Gordian III.

Жуглев, К., Й. Калудова 1962: 40-41; Морева, Р., П. Ангелова 1968: 29-33; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 122, 662.

M M

Musachevo (Musačevo, Мусачево) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, near the *Augusta Traiana - Constantinopolis* road. Four mound necropolises located in the vicinity. Finds: an inscription in honor of emperor Philip the Arab.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1995; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/33б: 300, обр. 79; *IGBulg.* III/2, 1706.

M K

Museliievo (Муселиево) (Pleven region)

formerly: Mezra Myuslim Yeri

Moes. Inf.

Fortress called Kaletto, located 3 km S of the village, on the left bank of the Osam river. Remains of a wall, now destroyed, were visible in the past. Some Bulgarian scholars identify this fortress with the ancient roadside station of *Asamus*.

Settlement, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Mahmudova Niva district, situated 0.5 km N of the fortress, on the left bank of the Osam river. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 51.

T N

Musevo (Mousevo, Мысево) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Muse

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary of Zeus, located above the village, on a high mountain top, known as Sveti Georgi. Finds: a bronze statuette of Zeus.

G N

Musina (Mussina, Мусина) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Remains of the water-conduit of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, located approx. 1 km NE of the village.

HMII 1966: 6, № 68.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, in the Manastira district. Remains of fine Roman pottery and walls built of stone and mortar have been recorded. *Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 26.*

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 3 km NE of the village, on the right bank of the Negovanska river. Fragments of Roman pottery have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 26; Шкорпил, К. 1898: 157.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km N of Musina, in the Babina district.

Суатов, Б. 1977: 23.

Roman water catchment, located in the Peshterata district, within the bounds of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.9 km SW of the village, in the Pod Chervena district.

АКБ II. Владкова, Церов, И.

P V, I Ts

***MYSA** (ethn. Μυσήνος) (near Robovo) (Yambol region)

IGBulg. V, 5652

N Sh

N

Nanovitsa (Nanovica, Нановица) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Ali Bey Kanaga

Thr., Rhod.

Eight bronze coins of Justinian I and Justinian II have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Колев, К. 1978: 204.

Limestone column with inscriptions, now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Kardzhali. The earlier inscription has been attributed to the first half of the 3rd c., and the second inscription is dated from the late Middle Ages.

Герасимова-Томова, В. 1978а.

GN

Nauchen (Naučen, Научен) (Sliven region)

formerly: Nauchen, Yureni, Yurenlii

Thr., Haem.

Mound necropolis, located S of the village. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (Heros), the Horseman is on horseback and the horse is at rest, right, facing a veiled woman.

Fortress, located 0.6 km S of the village, on a hill in the Cherkovishteto district. The fortification is trapezium-shaped. The N wall is 75 m long; the S – 35 m; the E – 65 m; the W – 78 m. The defensive wall is 2 m thick and is built of broken stone and mortar, mixed with trituated brick. Foundations of a tower are visible to the S.

Walls and tiles have been recorded in the Kovanlaka district, located 1 km N of the village.

A road runs from the fortification in Ai Dere, N of the village of Nauchene, towards the large fortification situated along the road towards the village of Sartsevo, and then towards the small fortification to the E. Local people call this road 'the Roman road'. *Койчев, Н. 1997а; 1997б.*

NS

Nedan (Недан) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 0.5 km E of the village.

HMII 1966: 6, № 69.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 0.5 km N of the village.

HMII 1966: 6, № 70.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4 km NE of the village in the Ostritsa district. Fragments of Roman pottery and tiles have been found on the ground.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 26.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km W of Nedan. It consists of separate buildings located at a considerable distance from one another.

Церов, Ив. 2006: 48

Necropolis, located near the village of Nedan, in the Ostritsa district. An ashlar with an inscription has been found, and more architectural elements are spread around. Uninscribed tombstones were also found. Probably a burial facility – a *heroon*, or a stone-cutter's workshop.

Геров, Б. 1980; Церов, Ив. 2006: 48; ILBulg. No 430.

Stone-cutter's workshop, located in the vicinity of the village of Nedan, in the Hurka district. Unfinished tombstones and architectural elements have been found.

Суатов, Б. 1977: 48–49.

Tumulus, located 2.3 km N of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 1.4 km NE of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3.4 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 1.7 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.5 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consisting of 5 *tumuli*, located 2.8 km E of the village.

Late Roman *villa*, located 1.4 km NE of the village, in the Hristova Cheshma district.

АКБ II. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Nedoklan (Недоклан) (Razgrad region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km E of the village, in the Koru Sarta district. Fragments of broken stones, fragmented tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Sanctuary (?). Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with a dedicatory inscription in Latin; a hoard of Roman silver coins – *denarii* from the 1st – 2nd c.

GR, GD

Nedyalsko (Nedjalsko, Недялско) (Yambol region)
formerly: Aftane

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village of Nedyalsko, over an area of approx. 8 daa. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 2nd – 4th c., has been recorded. A *tumulus* is situated W of the settlement.

Mound necropolis, consists of twelve *tumuli*, located 1.2 km N-NW of the village.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 23; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 107.

S B

Nenovo (Неново) (Varna region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Nenovsko Kale, late antique, located approx. 2 km E of the village, over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. Remains of walls are visible in the E part. The terrain is strewn with pottery from Late Antiquity and building rubble.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 46; Рауев, Р. 1982: 180; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 406.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 3-4 km N of the village. A large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery has been recorded. Finds: coins from the early Byzantine period.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 46; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 407.

Fortress, located in the Chukar district.

Рауев, Р. 1982: 180.

M I

NERONIS STABULA (τὰ Νέρωνος στάβλα) (probably near *Haemus mons*) (mentioned between *Thracia* and *Haemus*; possibly a general name for several roadside stations, built under Nero)

Thr.

Bean, G. 1971: 18-20, no. 36; 2nd c. CE

N Sh

Nevsha (Nevša, Невша) (Varna region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2-3 km W of the village, on the Golyamo Eleme plateau. The E end of the plateau has the form of a naturally defended triangle. Remains of a wall are visible only on the N (most vulnerable) side. On the W side of the fortress the

outlines of towers are visible. Another wall runs from them to the S wall, over another triangular area.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 42-43, Шкорпил, К. 1905: 409.

Fortress known as Golyamo Eleme, late antique, located approx. 2-3 km SW of the village, in the Malko Eleme district, between the two hills of the Nevshenska mountain range. Remains of walls on the N side of the plateau, and traces of carvings on the rock have been recorded. Building materials and pottery from Late Antiquity is spread over the area.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 43; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 410.

Fortress known as Buloto, late antique, located approx. 3-4 km E of the village. The remains of a wall are located on the vulnerable N side of the slope. Remains of towers, building materials, and pottery from Late Antiquity are visible on the ground.

M I

Neykovo (Nejkovo, Нейково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karalar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SE of the village, on the high bank of a dry valley. The settlement covers an area of approx. 90 daa. Pottery and coins from the 1st – 4th c. have been recorded.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 49.

Necropolis, located 1.5 km S of the village.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 0.7 km E of the village.

S T

NICOPOLIS AD HAEMUM = NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM (Νικόπολις πρὸς Ἰστρὸν) (Nikyup, Никюп) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Foundation of the city. Localization, name, written sources and maps

Nicopolis ad Istrum is related to the Dacian wars of emperor Trajan, which took place in 101-102 and 105-106 CE. The settlement was founded either in 102 CE or more likely between 106 and 110 CE. In Latin the name means 'City of the victory by Istros' (*Istros, Danubius, Danuvius*=Danube). The ruins of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* are situated 20 km N of the present day town of Veliko Tarnovo and 3.5 km S of the

present day village of Nikyup, Veliko Tarnovo region. The name of the village is a Turkish transcription of the Latin name *Nicopolis*. The Roman city is located XL-VL Roman miles from the great river and approx. X Roman miles from the beginning of the N slopes of the Stara Planina mountains (*Haemus mons*). S and E of the city remains the Rositsa river, which flows into the Yantra river just 7 km E of this site.

During Trajan's rule the city was known also under the name *Nicopolis ad Haemum*. This is how the city of *Nicopolis* was first mentioned in the written sources by Claudius Ptolemaeus (c. 83-161/163 CE) in his work *Geographia* (III, 11, 7 – Νικόπολις ἢ περὶ Αἴμον).

Afterwards the city is mentioned by other Greek, Roman, Gothic and Byzantine sources under different and slightly modified forms: in *Tabula Peutingeriana* (*Melta L – Nicopolistro CXXX – Marcianopolis*), by the Athenian historian Dexippos (3rd c.), in *Historia Augusta* 11, 2 (This refers to Barbarian invasions under the military commander Quintillus, brother of Claudius II (...*Sub hoc barbari, qui superfuerant, Anc<h>ialo<n> vastate conati sunt, Nicopolim etiam optinere. Sed illi provincialium virtute obtriti sunt...*). Ammianus Marcellinus in *Rerum Gestarum Libri XXVII*, 4, 12 writes: ...*Deyn Mysia, ubi Marcianopolis est, a sorore Traiani principis ita cognominata, et Dorostorus, et Nicopolis, et Odessus...* Later (XXXI, 11, 2) he describes the conflict between emperor Valens and the Goths: ...*Qui motu imperatoris, cum abundanti milite cognito popularibus iungere se festinant, circa Beroeam et Nicopolim agentibus praesidiis fixis...* In Hieroclis *Synecdemus* 636, 3, 5 (between 527 and 528 CE) the city ((Νικόπολις) is mentioned among the main centers of the province. A late author – Iordanes (*Getica*, 201) (6th c.), writes about the siege of the settlement by the Goths, commanded by Kniva, in the mid 3rd c.: ...*Unde a Gallo duce remotus Nicopolim accedit, quae iuxta Iatrum fluvium est consituta notissima; quam devictus Sarmatis Traianus et fabricavit et appellavit Victoriae civitatem...* The same author also mentions the Goths who settled around *Nicopolis*: "There are other Goths, who are called "Gothi Minores": ...*Erant si quidem et alli Gothi, qui dicuntur minores, populus immensus, cum suo pontifice ipsoque primate Vulfila, qui eius dicitur et litteras instituisse. Hodieque sunt in Moesia regionem incolentes Nicopolitanam ad pedes Emimonti gens multa....* Procopius from Caesarea in his work *De aedificiis* (IV, 11) states that the emperor Justinian I reconstructed *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. Theophilactus Simocatta mentions *Nicopolis* (?) in connection with the campaign of

the Byzantine commander Comentiolus in 598 CE against the Avars under emperor Mauricius. *Nicopolis ad Istrum* is described and marked in a number of western historical maps from 15th – 18th c., which represent the Balkans and the Lower Danube as they were in an earlier age – 1st – 6th c. CE (Abraham Ortelius, Nicolas Sanson, Mihaele Antonio Baudrand, Pieter van der Aa, Giulelme de Lisle, Johan Mathias Haas, J. B. B. D'Anville etc.).

For a long time historians and cartographers identified *Nicopolis ad Istrum* with the present day town of Nikopol along the Danube river. However, according to some recent studies, Nikopol was probably founded around the mid 11th c.

Topography and urban area

The city is located on the Middle Danubian plain, marked by a temperate climate – mild spring and autumn, cold winters and hot summers. The altitude is beneath 90 m and the predominant soils are humus. *Nicopolis ad Istrum* is built on flat terrain, slightly sloping W to E and S to N. In topographical terms the city consists of two parts. The N part is larger, measuring 512 m (E-W) and 407 m measured along the two main streets. This part is almost rectangular, smaller only in the NE corner, due to the gully situated there. Its total area is 21.55 ha. The S part is considerably smaller – 5.74 ha. Its shape is irregular.

Nicopolis ad Istrum belonged initially to the N part of the Roman province of *Thracia*. Its urban area was not large and bordered the province of *Moesia Inferior* in the N-NW. The *emporion Piretensium* (not far from the village of Butovo, Veliko Tarnovo region), which belonged to the neighboring province, was situated here. The Rositsa river separated the lands of *Nicopolis* from those of *Melta* (by Lovech), and to the S it reached the urban area of *Augusta Traiana* (the present day town of Stara Zagora). There the border passed along the *emporion Discoduratae* (by the village of Gostilitsa, Gabrovo region). The market city belonged initially to the lands of *Nicopolis*, but after Marcus Aurelius it came under the control of *Augusta Traiana*. There were large rural regions in the E. At the beginning of 193 CE, probably under the short rule of Helvius Pertinax, the city passed to the province of *Moesia Inferior*. In a few years its urban area expanded and reached the Danube river in the N. Under Diocletian's reforms the settlement passed to the newly founded province of *Moesia Secunda*, with *Marcianopolis* (present day Devnya) as its capital.

Nicopolis ad Istrum and the surrounding territory represented an agricultural, stock-breeding and mainly craft area, where many rich villages (*vici*), villas (*villae*), estates

(*saltus*) and market-places (*emporion*) were located.

Nicopolis was located at an important crossroads. The important provincial road from *Odessos* (Varna) – *Marcianopolis* (Devnya) – towards *Melta* (by Lovech) and *Montana* passed by it. From here there were connections to important military and civil centers on the right bank of the Danube river – *Ulpia Oescus*, *Novae*, *Iatrus*, *Sexaginta Prista*, as well as roads southwards to the passes of *Haemus mons* and towards the province of *Thracia* (for example towards *Augusta Traiana*).

City organization and history

Nicopolis ad Istrum was organized like the other cities in the province of *Thracia*, which in turn were organized like those in Asia Minor. The official language was Greek.

Head of the city government was the council of *archons*, headed by a chief *archon*, who also exercised judicial power. The other *archons* were in charge of the economy of the city, and law and order. Many of the well-off residents took part in the government, and built at their own expense various public buildings (temples, sanctuaries, baths etc.). Two important bodies – the city council (*boule*) and the local assembly (*demos*) functioned in the city.

Municipal councilors were elected among the local nobility. A special college of priests ensured the cult of the ruling Roman emperor and of the main pagan deities: Zeus, Hera, Athena, Herakles, Asclepius, Mithras, Cybele etc. Enforcement of the imperial cult seems to have had an official character in the life of the population, but worship of the Thracian Horseman was common almost everywhere in *Nicopolis* and its territory. Roman cults were distributed mainly in the W part of the region (from the third quarter of the 1st c. CE), in the areas adjacent to the neighboring *Moesia Inferior*. Their adherents were increasingly Roman veterans who settled there and who had been romanized during their service in the army. In the city itself Eastern cults gained wide popularity. A *gerousia* – an organization with socio-religious functions, also existed in other cities in the province of *Thracia*.

The ethnic composition of the population was diverse, judging by the dedicatory and funeral inscriptions discovered. Latin names are numerous, but behind many of them hide persons of Thracian origin. The number of people of Greek origin is also significant. Among them we find settlers from Asia Minor and Syria, for example from the cities of *Nicaea* and *Nikomedeia*. So called Thracian names are fewer. Outside the city Latin tombstones predominate. Certainly Roman veterans were settled in this fertile region,

who had served in the nearby garrisons along the right bank of the Lower Danube. Among them there were also veterans of Thracian origin.

The population of the Black Sea coast and the interior of the province of *Thracia* was divided into *phylae*. The following *phylae* have been found in *Nicopolis ad Istrum* – Apollonias, Athenias, Capitoline, and Arthemisias.

The discovered inscriptions give information about some of the professions practiced in the city and its vicinity: stone-cutters, carpenters, shoemakers, builders, vets, a choir-master of the imperial choir etc. N of the defensive wall the town of Pavlikeni and the villages of Butovo and Hotnitsa have been excavated. Centers of pottery production, which supplied the needs of the population, have been recorded. At Hotnitsa valuable building materials was extracted from the quarry. *Nicopolis ad Istrum* reached its economic peak under the Antonine dynasty and especially under the Severan dynasty (approx. from the mid 2nd c. till the first third of the 3rd c.).

By a decision of the city council, the city gave emperor Septimius Severus the sum of 700,000 *denarii* (or *sestertii*). Statues on limestone pedestals in honor of deities, emperors, provincial governors and honored individuals were erected in the square and elsewhere.

Currently the statues of the Severan dynasty dominate – Septimius Severus, Caracalla and especially Julia Domna, wife of Severus. Eight dedications have been found in the honor of Julia Domna. A Roman marble statue of Eros, based on the original by the eminent Greek sculptor Praxiteles, comes from the agora. It dates back to the second half of the 2nd c. CE and is kept at the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum in Sofia. A bronze head of emperor Gordian III, discovered in the Yantra river at the village of Radanovo, Veliko Tarnovo region, is also kept at the same museum. It was part of a large statue, which stood in the city square.

The city struck its own bronze coins. The earliest were produced from 142-144 CE. From the reign of emperor Antoninus Pius to Gordian III 900 types of coins were released into circulation, representing deities, defensive walls, as well as public and religious buildings.

Gladiatorial combat and fights with wild animals were held here for the entertainment of the public. This can be ascertained from the inscriptions with such contents discovered at the site. Usually their sponsor was the High priest of *Nicopolis*.

The city was besieged by the Goths, commanded by Kniva, in 250 CE. The defensive walls and the surrounding area

were seriously damaged. Recently evidence of fires inside the fortified area has come to light. *Nicopolis* was probably damaged again during the second great Gothic invasions (376-378). In 348 CE, due to religious controversy among the Goths, a group of Goths-Arians were settled around *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. They were headed by the bishop Wulfila (Vulfila), who was the first man to translate the bible from Greek into the Gothic language.

Nicopolis ad Istrum became an episcopal residence. Currently only the bishops Marcellus and Amantius from 458 and 518 CE are known.

Street network, water supply and sanitation

Nicopolis ad Istrum was planned in the so-called orthogonal (rectangular) system, where the streets were straight, oriented in the four cardinal directions and crossed at right angles. The basis of this system constituted the two main streets – *decumanus maximus* (E-W) and *cardo maximus* (N-S). The other streets – *decumani* and *cardines* were parallel to the two main streets. The streets were covered with large limestone blocks, some of which reached a length of over 2 m. The main street, *decumanus maximus*, runs from the W gate, but did not continue through the entire city. It stopped in front of the W part of the complex of the city square, where it reached a width of 7.40 m and then continued behind its E part. Thus the length of this main street is only 350 m. The *cardo maximus* was probably the street which came from the N gate and reached the square from the E. It is 407 m long and its maximum width reaches 6.15 m. It should be noted that the widest street with a N-S orientation is the one from the W, whose width reaches 7.35 m. It is logical to assume that this actually was the *cardo maximus*, but at both ends no archaeological excavations have been carried out (according to geophysical research there are no gates). The lateral layout of the streets was executed in three distinct manners: on both sides there were kerb-stones, behind which the buildings rise directly; after the kerb stones follows a pavement with a colonnade (*porticus*). Four streets surrounded one quarter (*insula*). *Insulae* had different dimensions depending on the buildings – 69 x 44 m; 37.5 x 35.5 m; 39 x 37.5 m; 46 x 37.7 m; 36 x 35 m.

Nicopolis ad Istrum was supplied with drinking water from a few water sources. The main aqueduct was the W one, which drew its source from a cave at the village of Mussina, Veliko Tarnovo region, 27 km W of the ancient city. The natural slope of the terrain was used – the village of Mussina is 155 m above the sea level, i.e. 60-70 m higher than the

altitude of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. The hexagonal catchment is built of monolithic blocks and the construction of the canal took the form of a vaulted tunnel with dimensions of 1.20 x 0.70 m. The greater part of its course was above ground and followed lowland areas, although bridge constructions were also built. The largest of these crossed the valley of the Rositsa river and was 2.850 m long, while it rose to 13-15 m above the ground. The aqueduct ends in the reservoir (*castellum aquae*), which is about 150 m W of the city. Its dimensions are 15 x 13 m and today it is preserved up to 5 m high, built in *opus vittatum mixtum*. From here the water-conduit reached the W gate and from there ran through the city. During archaeological excavations many pipelines were discovered – most of them made of clay, but also some made of lead. Another water source was provided by the two NW water-conduits, which supplied the city with fresh water from a distance of 5 and 7 km, from an area by the present day village of Nikyup. In *Nicopolis* a few wells have also been discovered, from which water was drawn.

Fortification system

Nicopolis ad Istrum and later its extension were defended by fortified walls. The period of its initial construction has not been established either in epigraphic monuments or in written sources. Only parts of the foundations of the defensive walls are preserved, as during the Middle Ages and more recently the stone material from the ancient city has been plundered and used for buildings in the nearby settlements. Construction of the defensive wall of *Nicopolis* reflects the topography of the terrain and the urban scheme. It has a rectangular shape with gates at all four main walls. The W gate has not yet been excavated but is defined as the main one. It is localized at the W end of the main street *decumanus maximus* and is connected with the official entrance of the agora – the propylon. The E gate is on the same axis as the *decumanus maximus*, which continues westwards from the square. It is almost demolished but is documented along with sections of the pavement of the street and the sewer underneath. The N gate is relatively well studied. It is located in the NE part of the city, where the defensive wall curves a little due to the configuration of the terrain. The gate has an irregular plan and was built of large square ashlar in *opus quadratum*. It has two doors, an outer one – two-winged wooden door, and an inner one – (cataract). The S gate is not on the same axis as the N one. It was localized along the S defensive wall, but c. 45 m to the W. Its method of construction is similar to that at the N gate. A stone staircase from a gate tower was excavated here. The S

wall was reinforced from the inner side by stone wall piers. The first stone walls at *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was built after the devastating invasion of the Costoboci in 170 CE, at the same time as the other great cities in the province of *Thracia: Philippopolis* (Plovdiv) – in 172 CE; *Serdica* (Sofia) – between 176 and 180 CE; *Augusta Traiana* (Stara Zagora) – after 170 CE; and *Pautalia* (Kyustendil) – in the second half of Marcus Aurelius' rule. The second period of construction was after the Gothic invasions from the mid 3rd c. Traces of repairs in the excavated section of the S wall were identified – a newly built inner rectangular tower; enlarging the sizes of the wall piers.

City square (Agora)

The complex of the agora of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was not located at the very center of the city, but slightly to the E and S. It had an rectangular shape and occupied two *insulae*, consists of two inextricably bound parts of different dimensions, purpose and appearance – the E one representing the open-air square (*area*), while in the W part the most important and imposing public buildings were situated.

Parts of buildings and structures from the earliest period of the city, which are about 1.70 m beneath the preserved surface of the later area of the agora, have been excavated. It has been established that in the central part of the city there was an older Thracian settlement. The area of the agora had an almost square form, slightly to the S of the later one and smaller in area. At this stage of study the size in the direction E-W has been established – 100 Roman steps. Best preserved are sections of the N stylobate.

A fragment of a limestone altar with traces of heavy burning is preserved *in situ*. S of the N stylobate, raised on a pedestal, was a statue of a mounted emperor. Its dimensions were 3.25 x 4.10 m and it was orientated in a N-S direction. The preserved height is 2.30 m. On the pedestal two or more rectangular plates were laid horizontally and upon them a huge statue was mounted. The outer sides of the pedestal were enclosed with marble plates. E of it and towards the E porticus a narrow alley existed covered with bricks from which only the sand padding has survived. In the central part of the area, S of the statue, a religious complex was situated, of which small sections have been excavated. An altar upon a stone base with dimensions of 2 x 1 m was constructed here. Nearby a large limestone block with an iron ring on it which was used for tethering the sacrificial animals was found. Stake-holes excavated in the vicinity prove that a light structure was constructed to protect the participants in the ceremonies from the elements.

On all four sides the area was surrounded by a covered portico. This was followed by buildings built of adobe on a stone foundation. The walls were grouted with colored plaster. The E part has been best studied. Here some structures, probably stores, were found. Their floors are of tamped clay.

The first agora at *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was built after the Dacian wars of emperor Trajan – probably after 110 CE. The earliest coins of this emperor, which were discovered during the excavations, are from 112 CE. The decision to changing the shape of the agora and its elevation above street level was related to a fire which possibly occurred at the end of emperor Hadrian's rule and was related to the overall change in the urban scheme, due to expansion of the city's territory and also the devastating attacks of the Costoboci in *Moesia Inferior* in 170 CE.

During the later construction period the level of the area was considerably elevated. It had an almost square shape (40.90 x 42 m) and covered an area of 1,717.80 m. It was covered with limestone slabs, square or rectangular in shape, arranged in lines. Today only a few of them are preserved in the W and N parts. The area had three entrances – N, E and S, via steps constructed on the street. It could also be entered through the W portico. This fact illustrates that the agora was designed only for pedestrians. The S and the E entrances are best excavated. Here the greater part of the steps is preserved *in situ*. Pedestals with statues of emperors or prominent citizens of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* were placed on both sides of the entrances. Numerous bronze statues stood in the open-air square. Unfortunately only their pedestals or bases are preserved today. Inscriptions in Greek are engraved on all of them. On their upper surface are preserved traces of the indentations for the feet of the statues. Two pedestals with dedications to emperor Hadrian are the earliest ones. They date back to 136 and 138 CE. At the N central area the foundations and part of the substructure of five cascade pedestals of different dimensions have been found. On some of them statues were also erected and others probably served as oratorical rostrums. They were all covered with marble plates, fragments of which were discovered around them. At the central part of the area, new ones were built over the earlier remains of pedestal bases. Only the substructure has been excavated, but the dimensions of the building was approx. 3.90 x 4.50 m and this gives us grounds to suppose that this was the pedestal of a equestrian statue of an emperor.

From all four sides the area was surrounded by a colonnade in Ionic order, while the angular columns were heart shaped – a

rarely used architectural scheme. The porticos of the area have different width – the E one is 7.10 m, the S – 6.80 m, the W – 8.10 m, and the N – 5.20 m long. Perhaps they were also covered with limestone ashlar. They were three steps above the level of the area, as their total height is approx. 0.70 m. The last ones lie upon a stylobate, whose foundations is 4.80 m deep and it was built of broken stones and sandy mortar. Behind them, in the E and S parts, there were 7 shops on either side. Their entrances faced the area. In some places the slots for the wooden two-wing doors are preserved. In the E the shops were 5.60 m wide, orientated in an E-W direction with different lengths N-S (from 4.20 to 7.30 m), and in the S they were 5.20 m wide and of varying length E-W (from 4.50 to 5.70 m). Vestibules (passage-ways) led to the *cardo*, and ran E of the agora and the *decumanus*, situated S of the agora.

A *stoa*, which was approached from the N *portico* and through an imposing entrance, is attested to by finds discovered in the central area of the N *stylobate*. Probably after the mid 3rd c. it was replaced by a *basilica civilis* or another public building.

The existence of three construction periods in this part of the agora have been defined, but due to the restricted area of study the purpose and the plan of each individual building has not been precisely ascertained. The exact construction date of the N entrance to the area from the *decumanus* N of the agora and how long it functioned is still uncertain.

A deep sewer was found beneath the *decumanus maximus*, E and W of the agora, through the central part of the area, slightly displaced southward from W to E, which served both as drain and sewer. Sections of this sewer were discovered beneath *decumanus maximus*, to the E and W of the agora. The slope of the sewer is consistent with the slope of the terrain. Over the stone masonry, in its lower part, the sewer is vaulted with bricks, to make the structure stronger. It is 1.80 m high, and its inner width is 0.60 m. In the E, where the sewer passes through the vestibule and beneath the steps of the E entrance and flows into the street sewer, it was vaulted. Through the W *stylobate* it runs through a brick-built vaulted construction and W of the *stylobate*, at the W *portico*, it is covered with limestone slabs. The branch of the sewer southwards from the central axis of the area gives grounds to suppose that it was part of the bed of an earlier sewer from the first construction period of the city. This is also proved by the excavated section of a clay pipe in the immediate vicinity of the W *stylobate*, crossed by the sewer.

During study of the area burnt adobe, multiple pits and foundations of walls were discovered in the upper layers.

They all prove that after the Gothic attacks in the last quarter of the 4th c., and even after the Hun attacks of the mid 5th c., construction continued here. Although archaeological surveys were undertaken in the city, especially in the area of the agora at the beginning of 20th c., there is no documentation about these excavations and it is difficult to reconstruct the overall architectural appearance of the area during this period.

The W part of the agora complex was the most imposing one. It was entered from the *decumanus maximus* and through the *propylaea*. The colonnade of the *propylaea* was in Corinthian order. The *propylaea* had a rectangular structure, oriented with its long axis in the N-S direction and with dimensions of 7.15 x 2.85 m. The construction inscription in Greek states that the *propylaea* were built between 145 and 161 CE, under emperor Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius (bearing the title of Caesar) and his wife Faustina the Younger.

S of the *propylaea* was a small covered two-storied theatre (*odeion*, *odeon*) with a rectangular shape and dimensions of 36.20 x 28.10 m. The roof was wooden and illuminated by windows located on the second floor.

The inner arrangement of the building was in Ionic order. The entrances to it were from the E, from the area of the agora; and from the W, where a Π -shaped portico was located. The *Odeon* consisted of an orchestra pit, an auditorium hall (*cavea*, *theatron*, *auditorium*) and a scaena. The orchestra pit was almost semi-circular, surrounded by a parapet of twenty-one vertical rectangular limestone blocks (*orthostates*). It was covered with limestone blocks of different size and shapes. The auditorium hall occupied the N part of the building and had a capacity of approx. 350-400 spectators. The cavea was divided into radial sectors by steps. Stone seats, which probably belonged to this building, were discovered at different sites in the city during archaeological research. The scaena occupied the S part of the *Odeon*. Four bays, the openings between them vaulted with semi-cylindrical arches, have been excavated on its N side. Five structures were situated under the scaena.

In the area under the seats of the cavea, rising in tiers, eleven stores with rectangular shapes were constructed – three in both the E and W and one in the N. The doors to them were two-winged, wooden and with profiled sides. Thus the area of the building was the most occupied and used. Undoubtedly this was one of the most imposing public buildings in *Nicopolis ad Istrum*.

Different opinions have been expressed by scholars about the function and dates of the building. According to Teofil

Ivanov this was a small theatre and it was built either late during Trajan's rule or in the early years of Hadrian's rule. According to architect Sava Bobchev the building was built at the end of the 3rd c. Tsvetana Dremsizova considers that the building was a theatre and was built in the first half of the 2nd c. R. Meinel dates the *Odeon* to c. 200 CE, while Krasimira Vacheva expresses the opinion that the *Odeon* functioned as a *bouleuterion* and gives numerous examples of other similar buildings within the bounds of the Roman empire. During the excavations in the S part of the city sections of earlier walls were found. They are not connected with the *Odeon*. Bearing in mind that it was here, under the floor of the scaena, that a hoard was discovered, whose latest coin dates from 425 CE, Pavlina Vladkova is inclined to think that the construction of the building in its final shape dates from the second half of the 3rd c. She believes that this was the third construction period of the building. The earlier building had a form very similar to this one, and the same functions. Its construction was simultaneous with the construction of the propylaea or a little later. There is insufficient data about the earlier building. The partitioning of the walls, as well as the partitioning of the shops and the change in the functions of these buildings, occurred in the second half of the 4th c. or at the very beginning of the 5th c., probably after the invasion of the Huns in the 50's of the 4th c.

N of the *propylaea* is a building which is believed to be a *bouleuterion*. It was entered by an imposing triple entrance from the E, from the area of the agora. Its form is rectangular, oriented with its long axis E-W and with dimensions of 18.20 x 14.50 m. Along the inner W, S and N walls wooden benches were probably arranged in tiers, where city councilors would sit. In the middle of the W wall a rectangular extension was constructed where the first *archon* of the city probably stood. As mentioned, in recent years the opinion has been expressed that this building functioned as a library (Vacheva, K. 1992: 32-38). Since excavations were conducted here at the beginning of the 20th c. and there is no data about their results, it is difficult to reconstruct the actual appearance of the building, or its purpose. The number of municipal councilors is also unknown and we can not judge whether the size of the building allowed the sessions of the city council to be held inside. It is also unclear whether the fourteen inscriptions collected here at the beginning of 20th c. (dating back to 161-212 CE) come from this building or were brought here from other places in the city.

During research excavations at the SW corner of the building a depth of 1.80 m beneath its floor level was reached, but the cultural layer had not finished.

In the NE corner, 1.00 m below the modern ground level, a section of a wall, probably from an earlier building, was discovered. Thus it is certain that the building was built over the ruins of another earlier building, which was related to the first period of construction. It is later than the building located N of it, because the N wall of the *bouleuterion* is adjoined by a gap in the S wall of the later building and whitewashed plaster is preserved on this wall. This fact shows that while the N building existed, the *bouleuterion* had not yet been built. We may assume that the *bouleuterion* was constructed in the second half of the 3rd c.

A rectangular building, oriented with its long axis E-W and with dimensions of 43 x 19 m, was situated immediately N of the *bouleuterion*. It had entrances from the E and from the S. Nine limestone slabs with engraved inscriptions in Greek were discovered at the inner S side of the building. The ashlar with inscriptions were walled in when pylons were constructed during the next construction period of the building. One of the inscriptions contains information about the college of the dendrophori, which is known to be in direct relation to the celebration of Cybele and Atis' cult. We believe that in the first construction period the religious college of the citizens of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* constructed the building. This is also the first archaeologically excavated building connected with the religious life of the city. The inscriptions date the building to the end of the 2nd/ the beginning of the 3rd c. under the emperors Septimius Severus and Caracalla. It was destroyed during the Gothic invasions in the mid 3rd c. and was turned into a basilica with a nave and two aisles. Many of the pylons dividing the three aisles reused building materials from the previous period. This second construction period is also well dated by a coin in the mortar of a wall from the time of emperor Constantine I. This building was destroyed by a powerful earthquake and all the pylons collapsed in one direction. During the last construction period the entrances were walled up and the walls were built on mud. It dates to the period between the first half and the 70s of the 5th c. The latest coin from a hoard discovered here is of Leo I.

Another public building, whose function and form is still unknown, was located N of the propylaea and *decumanus maximus*, W of the *bouleuterion*. The only certain evidence concerning this building is that it contained a hypocaust, built of clay pipes. It was discovered at the E part, adjacent to the W wall of the *bouleuterion*.

The last building at the agora is situated in its NW corner. Several construction periods also appear here, but the shape

of the building in each of them, as well as its function, are still unclear. Probably it was entered from the W, from the *cardo maximus*, where a *portico* in Ionic order ascended. During the time when the city was a significant economic, cultural and religious center (2nd - 4th c.) the agora did not change to any great extent. The orientation of the buildings in all construction periods remained the same. Thus, during the time when shops existed at the S and E part of the area and in the center, a statue of an emperor on horseback was situated there. The important administrative buildings, connected with public and religious life, were in the W part. This area was the place where religious ceremonies were held and the cult of the emperor was celebrated. More important construction periods after Pavlina Vladkova.

The first period of construction of the agora began after 110 CE, at the time of emperor Trajan. During this early period the agora was smaller. The buildings were built of adobe, grouted with colored or white plaster. Besides this area there are also remains from this earlier period under the foundations of the *bouleuterion*, the *odeon*, the building W of the *bouleuterion* and at other sites in the city.

The end of emperor Hadrian's rule brought important administrative changes in the provinces of *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*. This had a positive effect on *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. Significant reconstruction at the agora began at the time. The *propylaea* were built under Antoninus Pius. Under Septimius Severus and Caracalla the most imposing buildings were constructed, not only at the agora, but also at the *insulae* nearby. The *odeon* already existed, as well as the *portico* W of it and the building where the sessions of the college of the dendrophori took place. The remaining area in the W part of the complex was also developed, but we are not sure what the form and function of the buildings were.

The Gothic invasions in the mid 3rd c. obviously caused serious damage to the buildings in the city. Reconstruction of the shops in the area and of the buildings in the N and W was carried out. New pedestals and statues were raised. From the mid 3rd c. the *bouleuterion* already had attained its final form.

The *Odeon* underwent some changes, but preserved its intrinsic form and purpose, while the religious college changed its form and probably also its function. The same applied to the buildings W of the *bouleuterion* and in the NW corner of the agora. Overall, at the end of the 3rd/ the first half of the 4th c. the city saw substantial construction work.

To a great extent building materials from previously demolished buildings were reused as well as material from the necropoles of *Nicopolis*. At that time some sections of the street pavement were also repaired.

The complex of the agora suffered more damage in the last quarter of the 4th c. Judging by the results of excavations of the building N of the *bouleuterion*, we can assume that this damage was not only related to the barbarian invasions of the period, but also a major natural disaster - an earthquake. Afterwards, new buildings were built in the area of the agora and life here continued. However, archeological data does not indicate that this was the site of the city center.

Buildings outside the agora

Immediately E of the complex of the agora a building is situated. According to the Greek inscription this was the *thermoperipatos*. It was built under emperor Commodus between 184 and 185 CE. A building with such a name is found for the first time in the Roman empire. Its shape is rectangular and its outer dimensions are 69 m (E-W) x 28.30 m (N-S). On all four sides there was an entrance, formed with stone steps and two columns. The N and S sides are occupied by 13 (on each side) rectangular shops, which were accessible from the outer side. They were on one level, the roof inclined outwards to the street lane. The middle part represented a two-storied covered hall (67 x 17.5 m). It was illuminated by windows in the side walls of the upper storey. This building resembles a basilica with a nave and two aisles. The central hall was probably used for walks, business meetings and conversations indoors. Underneath it an earlier building was situated, but destroyed during the invasion of the Costoboci.

Another building was partially excavated. It was situated approx. 100 m N of the agora. Its shape is rectangular and its dimensions are 48.05 m (E-W) x 42.85 m (N-S). An inner yard is outlined (29.50 x 33.30 m), surrounded by a colonnade in Ionic order. The building has two entrances - at the NW and SW end and is probably a *palaestra*. A marble statue of Asclepius was discovered at the SW entrance. Its preserved height now reaches 1.83 m. It belongs to the so called Giustini type, variant III-A, and dates back to the second half of the 2nd c. N of this palaestra, by the N gate of *Nicopolis*, public baths were excavated. It functioned in the 3rd - 4th c. CE. No doubt other public and private baths also existed in the city. A large private building is currently being excavated in the NW part of the city.

Nicopolis during Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages
At the SE extension of the city English archaeologists have discovered valuable finds from various periods of the city's life. Fragments of Thracian pottery (2nd – 1st c. BCE), which predate the foundation of the Roman city, have been found. From the Roman period, in a quarter outside the fortification walls, colorful wall paintings have been found in a private dwelling. During Late Antiquity life in *Nicopolis* continued actively in this area. Probably between 451 and 458 CE a massive stone defensive wall was built. In the second half of the 5th and in 6th c. were built early Christian churches (basilicas), only two of which have been excavated. This was the seat of the bishops Marcellus and Amantius. Workshops and some domestic structures have also been excavated. However, life also continued within the old bounds of *Nicopolis ad Istrum*. The latest coins discovered here are from the rule of Justinian I, Justin II and his wife Sophia, and of Phokas. The late antique settlement was destroyed at the end of the 6th/beginning of 7th c. by the Avars and Slavs. An early medieval settlement developed from the 9th c. Byzantine copper coins from the 12th c. have recently been found.

Бобчев, С. 1928/29; 1948; 1981; 1984; Вачева, Кр. 1992; Владкова, П. 1991; 2001a; 2001b: 82-83, 85-86; Геров, Б. 1980; Гоцева, Зл. 1984; Динчев, В. 2002a; Добруски 1901: 723, № 11, обр. 14; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1987b; Иванов, Р. 1986a; 1988; 1992; Иванов, Т. 1952; 1979a; 1979b; 1980a; Иванов, Т., Р. Иванов 1994; Каменаров, А. 2002; Мушмов, Н. 1912; Поултер, А. 1994; Русева-Слокоска, А. 1994; Тачева, М. 1994; 2000; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982; Тодоров, Я. 1928; Хошек, Р. 1964; Цончев, Д. 1931/34; Църков, Ив. 1991; 2001: 84, 86; Шкорпила, К. 1905; Boteva, D. 1994; Filow, B. 1910; Gerov, B. 1979; Gočeva, Z. 2002: 81-84; Ivanov, R. 1998; 2002; Ivanov, T. 1987c; 1987d; 1988; Kazarow, G. 1937; Pick, B. 1898a; Poulter, A. 1986; 1992; 1995; 1996; Rousseva-Slokoska, L. 1991; 1996; Seure, G. 1907; 1922; Slokoska, L. 2002; Sultov, B. 1985; Tacheva, M. 1995: 427-434; Vasilev, V. 1988; Velkov, V. 1989a; 1995; Vladkova, P. 1999; 2002; Vulpe, R. 1978.

RI

Nikola-Kozlevo (Никола-Козлево) (Shumen region)
formerly: Dzhihel

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village, in the Ikinlika district. In the Chalcolithic Age a settlement was situated

here. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Inhumation burials have been found in yards within the bounds of the village. Burial gifts include bracelets, rings, spindle whorls etc.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, В. Цв., Антонова 1975: 36.

DA

Nikolaevka (Николаевка) (Varna region)

formerly: Hadarcha

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman period, located S of the village. An inscription which mentions the boundary of the territory of *Odessos* has been found. The Roman road *Marcianopolis* – *Noviodunum* (*Isaccea*) passed through this area.

Мирчев, М. 1953: 75; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 501; Lazarenko, I. 2001.

MI

Nikolaevo (Николаево) (Pleven region)

formerly: Pardilovo

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 5.5-6 km W of the village, in the Turskata Cheshma district (Enikioy district). Archaeological material has been found spread over an area of 10 da. A lime-pit and kiln were also found, covered with Roman *tegulae*. This pit was abandoned in Antiquity.

Near the settlement were located clay pipes and a reservoir from an ancient water-conduit, linked to the settlement. The reservoir is in the immediate vicinity of the settlement. A necropolis was also found.

A pottery workshop was found within the bounds of the village, under the foundations of a contemporary building (the House of Culture). During construction work, workers also came across a pottery-kiln.

Филов, Б. 1910a: 224.

Settlement, located 3.5 km S of the village, in the Letovishteto district above the dam, over an area of approx. 100 daa.

Митова-Джонова, Д. 1979: 51.

TN

Nikolaevo (Николаево) (Sliven region)

formerly: Яуа Куоу

Thr.

Necropolis known as Momini Gardi, consists of two *tumuli*, located W of the Radova river and S of the railway. Another separate *tumulus* is situated N of the road to the village of Dolno Panicherevo.

The Debelets Hill is located approx. 1 km N of the town of Nikolaevo. In the E it descends to the Radova river, and a fortification is located on the W, highest terrace. Oval-shaped, it consists of two parallel walls, enclosing an area just 5 m wide. The preserved sections of the walls reach 1.50 m in height and are 2 m thick. The wall, built of broken stone, mortar and triturated brick, is 4.20 m long. Remains of towers to the NW and SE are visible.

Fortification, located on the second terrace of the hill. It is rectangular with dimensions of 10 x 50 m, preserved up to 1.50 m in height. Inside, along the entire length of the wall and perpendicular to it, are brick structures with dimensions of 3 x 5 m. Remains of a building, the main structure, with dimensions of 4 x 8 m situated on the third terrace. The fourth and fifth terraces are not fortified.

A very steep slope is in the N. From the S the fortification is surrounded by a ditch, which starts from the W part of the Debelets hill and descends to the S, passes the railway, turns to the E and runs parallel to it and the hill, at a constant distance of 300 steps. It subsequently runs past the Radova river, and turns to the N. By the river the ditch is 600 steps long and N of the river – over 400 steps. The ditch is 2 m deep, 8 m wide and the earthwork is 3 m high. Part of the ditch was filled with water from the Radova river. Two gold coins of Justinian I and of the Komnenoi have been discovered inside the fortification.

Койчев, Н. 1997a; 1997b.

NS

Nikolovo (Николово) (Ruse region)

formed of: Gagalya, Lipnik

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Pottery fragments, characteristic for the 2nd – 4th c. A hoard of 800 *denarii* from Nero to Hadrian has been found in the course of land cultivation.

Pottery fragments, some of which are characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c., have been found in the course of land cultivation, 3 km NW of the village, on a low hill. Some form of settlement is probably concerned.

A hoard of late Roman coins of low value have been found in the Teketo district. Their total number is unknown. 10 have been registered. They include coinage of Constantine I and Constantius II.

Tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 2nd – 4th c., scattered in the Demirev Bryast district, 2 km SW of the

village. The type of material spread over the surface and the large area of the site suggests the existence of an unfortified settlement from the aforementioned period.

Върбанов, В. 2000: 137; 2006: 211-212; Герасимов, Т. 1952: 402; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 47-48; Иванов, Д. 1986: 50; Мирчев, М. 1951b: 124.

DD

Nikopol (Никопол) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, antique. Archaeological material from the beginning of the 1st c. and from the 4th – 6th c., has been located NE of the town in the Shishmanovo Kale district. The Danubian road ran through the area. Finds: Megarian bowls; domestic pottery; glass; dedicatory and funeral inscriptions from the 3rd c. (brought here from *Asamus*, *Oescus* and elsewhere); coins from the 1st – 4th c.

Walls, tiles and bricks with seals of an auxiliary unit of *legio I Italica* have been found in the Byalata Kanara district, located 4 km E of the village.

Fortification known as Osamsko Kale, late antique, located 4 km W of the town, on the right bank of the Osam river. Remains of walls with mortar mixed with triturated brick, parts of a building have been found. Finds: *amphorae* and bronze coins from the 4th – 6th c. After 1059 CE the settlement was named *Nicopolis*, after a victory of the Byzantine army over the Pechenegs.

Бешевилов, В. 1952: 37; Геров, Б. 1950b: 96; Дякович, Б. 1904: 41; Ковачева, Т. 2004; 2008; Митова-Джонова, Д. 1976: 52; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 461; CIL III, NoNo 754, 12362, 14211.

TK

Nisovo (Nisovo, Нисово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km E of the village, in the Sechenata Skala district, on a hill (Kale Adzhamka), surrounded by the Beli Lom river. The fortress is quadrangular with dimensions of 55 x 45 m. Except for the E side, which slopes steeply, the other three sides of the hill are fortified by defensive walls, 1.80-1.90 m thick, built of broken stones bound with mortar and mixed with triturated brick. K. Škorpil noted three circular towers at the corners of the fortress. The foundations of buildings were visible in some places, some of which are bound with mud and others with red mortar. Pottery fragments characteristic for the 4th – 6th c. have been recorded.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 2 km NW of the village, on a high ridge with sheer cliffs, facing the rivers Malak Lom and Beli Lom. It has an irregular shape and approx. dimensions of 300 x 140 m. From the S (the vulnerable side) a large wall was constructed. To the E its height reaches 6 m, and to the W it slowly descends. The entrance was probably in the SW part.

Fortress known as Kaleto Nad Dolapo or Chilingir, located 5-6 km N of the village, on a rocky gorge, surrounded by the Malak Lom river (W of where it runs into the Beli Lom river). It is shaped as an irregular triangle with its base to the W. The site is only accessible from the W, from the plateau, where outlines of the layout of a wall and a ditch are visible in front of it. The remains of a tower which defended the main gate are at the S end, and resemble a tell. The wall continues northwards, where the filling of comparatively large broken stones and white mortar emerge, in some places mixed with triturated brick. The wall is more than 2 m thick. K. Škorpil reports the existence of a small gate on the N wall, near the W wall leading to the river, but it has been destroyed. Traces of masonry and pottery fragments date back to a few periods: the Thracian period, Late Antiquity and the period of the Second Bulgarian kingdom. The fortress was probably constructed in the 4th - 5th c.

Fortification known as Dakovo Kale (Krivitsko Kale), located 3.5 km S of the village, on a rocky gorge on the Ezerchensko plateau, on the right bank of the Malak Lom river. The shape of the fortification is irregular and follows the terrain. Its approx. dimensions are 90 x 70 m. From the NE (the vulnerable side), two parallel walls emerge, 10-15 m from one another, made of broken stones bound with mortar. By the NE end of the inner wall a tell-like hill is situated, probably the remains of a buried tower. Until a few years ago its entrance, built of well polished blocks coated with white mortar, were visible. A section of the E wall (above Dakov Boaz) was also well preserved. It is 50 m long and is built on the rocky massif, again of broken stones and mortar binding. Rusticated stone blocks and pottery fragments, characteristic for the 5th - 6th c. are scattered in the area of the fortress. Coins of emperors from the 4th - 6th c. have been recorded at the site.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 48-50; Камбуров, П. 1989: 52-53; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 37, обр. 34.

DD

Nochevo (Nočevo, Ночев) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Tashlak

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine period, located 2.5 km NE of the village, ringing the top of the Kaleto mountain, built of dry stone walls, 2.20 m thick. The interior is occupied by structures, of which the foundations survive. Fragments of bricks and *tegulae* and a small quantity of domestic pottery from the 5th - 6th c. has been recorded.

GN

NOES fluvius (Dermen dere river?, река Дermen дере ?)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

The small *Noes fl.* is only 20 km long, with its source S of the legionary camp *Novae* (4 km E of Svishtov). Four tributaries of the Danube river are mentioned in Book IV of Herodotus' *Historiae*. Three rivers: *Athrys*, *Noes* and *Atranes* ran through the lands of the Thracian tribe Krobyzoi. The first may be the present day Yantra river, and the third - the present day Rositsa river (?). Concerning the second - *Noes fl.* - there are several hypotheses. Some scholars think that this is the Jalomica river in Romania; others believe that the *Noes* is the present day Dermen Dere river. According to other scholars the mouth of the Dermen Dere river in the Danube is the southernmost point of the great European river. This position was very important from a military standpoint. That is why the Romans built a legionary camp (*castra*) here and why the name *Noes* was adopted, as *castra nova, nova civitas*. As far as the name *Novae* is concerned, the opinion that it probably stood for *canabae novae* or *canabae veteris* prevails, as *canabae veteris* may be related to the replacement of the former *legio VIII Augusta* with the newcomer after the Civil war in Rome (68-69) *legio Italica*. However, identification of the *Noes fl.* with the present day Dermen Dere river is quite doubtful.

Иванов, Р. 1999: 40; Спиридонов, Т. 1993: 155; Sarnowski, T. 1986; 2007a: 15; Velkova, Z. 1976.

RI

Novachene (Novačene, Новачене) (Pleven region)
formed of: Vehto Novacheni and Novo Novacheni
Moes. Inf.

Fortress, located 4 km NE of the village, on the right bank of the Osam river, in the Brestovets district. Roman fortified settlement, situated along the river, not far from the prehistoric settlements in the vicinity of the village of Evlogievo. A steep hill lies N of the fortified settlement.

Thick walls and a marble head of a statuette as well as a hoard of silver and bronze coins have been found in the Byalata Voditsa district, in the Kunevski Dol ravine above Brestovets. Remains of a water-conduit were found in the vicinity of the settlement, in the Brestovets district. It comes from the high N slope, runs to the N of the hill, supplying settlement with water.

Settlement, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Kriva Bara district, on the left bank of the Osam river. Ruins are spread over an area of approx. 60-70 daa. This was probably an unfortified settlement, belonging to the nearby fortress.

Necropolis, located in the Kriva Bara district. Many graves surround the Draganyova Mogila *tumulus*. A grave with a stone sarcophagus was opened and looted in the past. The necropolis was connected with the aforementioned settlement.

Necropolis, located along the Osam river, near Novachene. One *tumulus* is situated in the co-operative farm yard, E of the village, another - at the NE end of the village. The *tumulus* known as Voeva Mogila is situated next to the road towards the village of Debovo, 3 km from Novachene, 6 km S of the village, towards the village of Slavyanovo.
Митова-Джонова, Д. 1979: 53

TN

Nova Kamena (Нова Камена) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Shahinlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 4.4 km SW of the village, in the Velikov Trap district, over terrain slightly sloping to the SW, surrounded from the S and W by dry valleys, with an area of approx. 100 daa. Finds: coins from the 3rd - 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, Roman period, located 5 km SW of the village, in the Kirchovi Nivi district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period (?), located 3.65 km SW of the village, in the Trite Mogila district. Probably also related to the settlement.

ST

Nova Mahala (Нова Махала) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NE of the village, in the Tsarkoven Rid district (Klise Burun). Fragments of Roman and late antique pottery; a single apse Christian church (5th - 7th c.) and a necropolis consists of graves surrounded with stone

slabs, containing a burial inventory of pottery vessels, has been recorded.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1.5 km SW of the village. Defensive walls were built using white and red mortar (5th - 6th c.).

Василев, В. и др. 1987: 277; Гиздова, Н. 1983: 7; Меламед, К. и кол. 1987: 235; TIB 6: 3772.

NG

Nova Nadezhda (Nova Nadežda, Нова надежда) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Gerdima, Nadezhda, Knyaginya Nadezhda
Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Hisarya district, on the right bank of the Maritsa river. The fortress was destroyed by looters in 1965. Its defensive wall (0.80 m thick) was built of broken stones bound with mortar. Finds: Roman and early Byzantine coins (6th c.); a hoard of 230 Roman silver coins from the 3rd c.; a silver bowl with an inscription-dedication to emperor Justinian I and his wife Theodora.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 192-195; Герасимов, Т. 1937: 315-324; 1946: 235-244.

VK

NOVAE (in the area Staklen or Pametnitsite, at the E end of the town of Svishtov) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Novae was a Roman legionary camp and early Byzantine city on the right Danubian river bank, located at the estuary of the small Dermen Dere river. Today the site, named Staklen or Pametnitsite is situated 4 km E of the present day harbour city of Svishtov. The low cliffs overlooking the Danube river floodplain have been settled since the Late Bronze Age. Burials from that period (both inhumation and cremation), have been excavated E of the military camp. They contained grave goods such as pottery, plates, pitchers and cups. Material dating to the Late Bronze Age and the Hellenistic period was also found beneath Tower No 1 of the E extension of the Roman fort (*Novae II*). The combined evidence suggests that a Thracian settlement existed in pre-Roman times on both banks of the Dermen Dere river.

Chronicle of research

In 1959 the Polish and the Bulgarian Academies of Sciences signed an agreement to begin joint archaeological excavations of an antique settlement on the territory of N Bulgaria. The choice was fixed on *Novae*. After a preliminary

ground survey, the joint archaeological excavations started in 1960 and have continued uninterrupted ever since. The Polish side is represented by the Institute of Archaeology at the University of Warsaw as well as (from 1970) by the Institute of History at the University of Poznań. The Bulgarian side has been represented by the Institute of Archaeology with Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and by the Museum of History in Svishrov.

The research work of the Polish team has been concentrated on the following sectors: parts of the fortification system of the legionary camp Novae I, including its W, N and S gates; the *principia* (the headquarters building); three large baths, two of which are situated behind the headquarters building and date to different periods, and the third beneath the *valetudinarium* (the military hospital); the *valetudinarium* and the buildings from Late Antiquity which appeared in its place after it had ceased functioning; the bishop's residence with a large and smaller bishop's basilica W of the *principia* etc.

The sectors studied by the members of the Bulgarian team included: parts of the E and S course of the fortification system of Novae I; the E and the S camp gates; a great part of the E one and the whole S wall of the E extension, Novae II; the area of the *scammum tribunorum* (the dwelling quarters of the high-ranking officers), which revealed many building phases during the Principate and the Late Antiquity; barracks in the E central part of the military camp; a residence *extra muros* NW of the W gate; a small basilica near the E gate and a larger one *extra muros*.

Written sources and the history of Novae

The earliest written evidence about Novae is from the text of Claudius Ptolemaeus from Alexandria in Egypt, who mentions the settlement Noouai in his *Geographia* (III, 10, 5). The *Tabula Peutingeriana* reproduces the name in the form of Ad Novas, while the *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti* (221, 4) mentions Novae as the seat of the *legio I Italica* (Novas, leg. I Ital.). Marcellini Comitibus *Chronicon* (487, X) speaks of the Gothic king Theodoric, who burnt down many settlements and came back after that "ad Novensem Moesiae civitatem". In his *Getica* (100-103) the 6th c. Gothic historian Iordanes records two different names of the settlement in use – Euscia and Novae. Νύβαι (in accusative case) is also mentioned in Theophylacti Simocattae *Historiae* (VII, 1; VIII, 3) in connection with the campaigns of Peter – the brother of emperor Mauricius. We meet Νύβαι among the seven cities of the province of Moesia (*Moesia Secunda*), listed in Hieroclis *Synecdemos* (636, 6). The city (*civitas*) Nobas

Italica also appears in *Anon. Rav.* (IV, 7); Priscus Panites *Historiae* (Νοβών τῶν Θρακίων); Eugippius *Vita sancti Severi* (apud Novas civitatem provinciae Moesiae); Anonymus Valesianus *Pars Theodoriana* (X, 49 civitate Nova); Ioannes Antiochenus *Historia chrionica* (Νοβών); Theophanes Congessor *Chronographia* (Νόβας).

The earliest evidence of settlement in the area of Novae dates from the Late Bronze Age. Inhumation and cremation burials from that period were excavated E of the military camp. The grave inventory consisted of pottery, plates, pitchers and cups. Archaeological material dating to the Late Bronze Age and to the Hellenistic period were also found within Tower No 1 of the E extension (Novae II). Therefore a Thracian settlement must have existed in pre-Roman times on both banks of the small Dermen Dere river.

The new Roman province of Moesia was constituted c. 12 CE. Already in 9 CE two Roman legions and some auxiliary units were stationed in pre-provincial Moesia (praefectura Moesia). Those legions were *legio V Macedonica* with its base camp at Oescus (the village of Gigen, Pleven district), and *legio III Scythica*, whose camp is still unknown (possibly Ratiaria, near the present day village of Artchar, Vidin district). The newly founded province reached the mouths of the *Utus fl.* and *Asamus fl.* in an E direction. In 45 CE, during the reign of emperor Claudius, the lands S of *Haemus mons* were conquered by the Romans and transformed into another province – Thracia. Under Claudius and Nero Moesia extended its territory in an E direction to the estuary of the *Iatrus fl.* Some XI Roman miles W of the river (16-17 km) a new legionary camp (*castra*) named Novae was built and garrisoned by *legio VIII Augusta*. 6,000 soldiers from three Moesian legions – *VII Claudia* stationed in the W of the province, probably at *Viminacium*, in present day Serbia; *III Gallica*, temporarily in Moesia at that time; and the legion at Novae – took part in the Roman civil war, taking the side of Otho against Vitellius. The Moesian contingent later helped Vespasian against Vitellius. The Roman garrisons along the Lower Danube suffered great difficulties during the civil war, when Dacians, Sarmatians and Roxolani crossed the river and invaded the province. By the end of 69 CE *legio VIII Augusta* had left Moesia. The empty camp at Novae was then garrisoned by *legio I Italica*, created by emperor Nero on September 20th, 66 CE. It is interesting to note that each soldier in this legion was VI Roman steps high. The legion is known to have taken the side of Vitellius during the civil war; therefore, the new emperor Vespasian sent it to Novae – the north-easternmost point of the Roman

empire at that time. *Legio I Italica* took part in the Dacian War of Domitian in 85-86 CE as well as in both the Dacian Wars of Trajan in 101-102 CE and 105-106 CE. A building detachment (*vexillatio*) drawn from *legio I Minervia* stayed in Novae for some time during the peaceful period between the latter two wars.

Novae and *legio I Italica* played a significant role in the history of the province of Moesia Inferior, founded after the division of Moesia into two parts (*Superior* and *Inferior*) in 86 CE. Units of the legion are recorded at the important interprovincial centre *Montana* (in 136 CED) as well as in the North Black Sea region. *Legio I Italica* and *legio XI Claudia* (whose base camp had been established during the Dacian Wars of Trajan at *Durostorum*) took the side of Septimius Severus in his struggle for control of the Roman empire. The region of Novae suffered from the invasion of the Costoboci (Kostobokoi, Costobocae) in 170 CE. The great Gothic invasions of Moesia Inferior and Thracia started in 250-251 CE. The Lower Danubian defensive system was penetrated in four sectors. 70,000 Goths, led by the chieftain Kniva, besieged and captured Novae and *via Nicopolis ad Istrum* (the village of Nikyup, Veliko Tarnovo region) left for Philippopolis – the greatest and richest city in the province of Thracia. The decisive battle between the Goths and the Romans took place near *Abritus* (present day Razgrad) in June 251 CE. The Roman army, in which the garrison of Novae was also represented by a contingent, suffered a disastrous defeat and emperor Decius perished in the battle.

From the reign of Diocletian Novae already formed part of the newly constituted province of Moesia Secunda, whose capital city was *Marcianopolis* (present day Devnya, Varna region).

In 376-378 CE, the Goths invaded Dacia and Thracia once again. Recent archaeological excavations prove that Novae was one of the badly affected settlements in the Danubian lands. Burnt layers have also been found in many sectors of the site, which are chronologically related to the Hunnic invasions during the first half of the 5th c.

Novae was the principal residence of the Gothic king Theodoric, probably already by 475 CE, and with certainty in 476 CE and 486-488 CE. Similar to the other settlements along the right bank of the Danube river, at the end of the 6th c. and the beginning of the 7th c. Novae was exposed to constant attacks by Avars and Slavs.

Late antique coins found at the site have been dated to the reigns of emperors Phoca and Heraclius.

Bulgarian glazed and painted pottery from the 12th – 14th c. were found in some sectors in Novae. A settlement must have developed there on the ruins of the medieval city.

Novae during the Principate

Topography, area, fortification system and street network

Novae was built on a plateau surrounded in the S and E, by the small Dermen Dere river, which is some 20 km long and flows into the Danube river. The terrain gently slopes from S to N.

The legionary camp at Novae occupies an area of approx. 17.7 ha. Its N side is in the immediate vicinity of the Danube river bank. The camp has a rectangular shape and dimensions of 485 to 365 m, its shorter sides being the N and S ones. Thus, the classical proportion of 3 to 2 (the correlation of longer to shorter side) is observed.

T. Sarnowski executed a control trench perpendicular to the precinct wall some 100 m S of the E gate of Novae and revealed a system of four defensive ditches (*fossae*). The first two are larger and V-shaped in cross-section. They are 5.50, 3.50 m wide, and 2.90 and 3.50 m deep respectively. The other two ditches in an E direction are U-shaped in cross-section and more modest. They are 2.30 and 3 m wide respectively, and 2 m deep. The distance from the rampart (*vallum*) of the camp to the outermost ditch is 26 m, which perfectly corresponds to the Roman military standard for defences. The excavator dates all those constructions to the Flavian period. There is a narrow (0.50 m) berm between the rampart and the inner ditches. Remains of an earlier ditch have been discovered beneath the latter. The archaeological materials found in it date to the Claudian or more probably to the late-Neronian period. Later on (the precise dates have not yet been established), the aforementioned four ditches were replaced by two newly dug ones – 14 and 10 m wide, and 4 and 3.50 m deep, respectively. The new berm was 2.50 m wide.

A similar defensive system, but only with two ditches, was also discovered in front of the S rampart of the camp (after P. Donevski). The inner ditch is 5.50-6 m wide and the outer one – 7-8 m. The depths of both are 2.80-3 m and 2.50 m respectively. The distance between the rampart and the front part of the outer ditch is approx. 17 m. Unfortunately, the precise measurements cannot be determined, because the upper layers in this sector were completely destroyed in the past.

Earth and timber walls initially defended the legionary camp at Novae. There is no tangible evidence of its

fortification system from the time when *legio VIII Augusta* was stationed here. T. Sarnowski discovered a thick burnt layer near the E rampart, the latest finds from which date to the reign of Nero. The fire must obviously be dated to the time of the civil war in 68-69 CE, when the *Moesia Inferior* defensive system sustained great damage inflicted by barbarian incursions. Five inner towers, belonging probably to the newly built Flavian fortification, have been excavated in *Novae*. Four of them are situated along the E rampart and the fifth is the SE corner tower. All those towers are rectangular in shape and measure 3 x 6 m. The sections of the rampart in front of them were faced with adobe. The lower part of the rampart was strengthened from the inside by several rows of stone blocks. The timber towers on the E side of the camp lay at a distance of 40-41 m from each other.

Novae was fortified in stone for the first time during the reign of emperor Trajan. The stone wall is 1.50-1.60 m thick and was probably built in *opus vittatum*. The towers were also of stone. The intermediate and the corner ones are inner towers, while those flanking the gates slightly jut out of the wall. According to P. Donevski, the distance between the towers was 38-40 m along the longer walls, and 29-33 m along the shorter ones. There were 40 towers in total at *Novae*. The former rampart was partially incorporated in the new fortification system, but its outer part was cut by the stone wall, while the inner one had been remodeled vertically. According to E. Gencheva, this stone wall was built in the early Flavian period.

Running from the W, the Roman road along the right bank of the Danube river led to the W gate of the camp (*porta principalis sinistra*). The excavations of that gate, conducted by S. Parnicki-Pudelko, revealed four building periods, dating to the Principate and Late Antiquity. During the first period, the gate was flanked by two slightly projecting solid towers (bastions) with an irregular quadrangular form. The N tower measures 6.44 to 7 m and the S one – 6.52 to 7 m. The gate opening is 8.15 m wide on the outside and 7.15 m on the inside. The N gate (*porta praetoria*) is very poorly preserved – only parts of its substructure have survived. A drain built of stone, which comes from the S and leads to the N in the direction of the Danube river bank, has been unearthed beneath the pavement of *via praetoria*. Architectural remains of a harbour installation have recently been discovered close to the N gate. A large variety of stamp types on bricks and tiles are known so far from *Novae* and river ships

are represented on some of them. The E camp gate (*porta principalis dextra*) is only partially excavated. It is also in a very poor state of preservation. The course of *via principalis* was unearthed in its vicinity. The S gate (*porta decumana*) is similar in shape to the W one. It is flanked in the E and W by two irregular quadrangular towers, each of their sides measuring 5 m or slightly more. The towers jut out on both sides of the wall. The difference between the W and S gates is that the former is flanked by *bastions*, and the latter – by walled towers.

The course of the two main streets of the camp – *via praetoria* and *via principalis* – has been precisely determined. The first of them has been better studied. It was 6.80-6.85 m wide in the 1st and 2nd c. and 6.10 m in the 3rd c. There were 1.60 m wide pavements on both sides, which were separated from the street by *porticoes*, built in Ionian order. During the earliest stage of construction (in the second half of the 1st c.), all the streets in *Novae* were covered with a layer of packed yellow soil. Later they were paved with large slabs of stone. The estimated len of *via principalis* was some 6 m. A small section of another street (3.40 m wide) was studied to the left of the *praetentura*. The excavations in the SE part of *Novae* I uncovered a section of *via sagularis*, which proved to be 4 m wide.

Buildings within the camp in the period of the Principate

The *principia legionis* has been entirely excavated (by T. Sarnowski). It is situated at the crossroads of the two main streets – *via praetoria* and *via principalis*. The building has a rectangular form and its external measurements are 59 m (N and S sides) to 105-106 m (E and W). Its area amounts to approx. 6,100 sq. meters. Access to the legionary headquarters was from the N, through a long and narrow antechamber. From there one entered a vast rectangular inner courtyard encircled by *porticoes* on three sides (without the S one). Behind the colonnade was the *armamentaria* (the weapons depot) of the legion. The courtyard was restricted from the S by a 16 m long cross-hall (basilica), where meetings of the military commanders took place. Later on, stone rostra were built at both ends of the hall. A set of four steps led to each of them. The construction of the meeting hall took place in the time of Trajan. However, in the following decades, until the reign of Commodus, it underwent certain modifications. There was a row of seven rooms in the rear of the *principia*, behind the basilica. The central one was the biggest and served as a presentation room for the military standards (*aedes/aedes principiorum/sacellum*). In contrast to the

others, this room slightly projected southwards. Its floor was 0.80 m higher than that of the cross hall. On both sides were two small rooms (*aeraria*), where money and other valuables were kept. Three building periods have been established in the complex of the *principia* during the Principate. Nothing is known about the headquarters building of the camp of *legio VIII Augusta* (45-69 CE). The *principia* of that period may have been made of timber and have occupied roughly the same area as the later one. The earliest building phase in stone (phase I) dates to the Flavian period, after *legio I Italica* was garrisoned at *Novae* by the end of 69 CE. The second one (phase II) dates to the reign of emperor Trajan, and the third one (phase III/1) – to the time of Septimius Severus and Caracalla. A marble head of emperor Caracalla, many dedicatory inscriptions, bronze appliques, coins etc., have been found in the *principia*.

There was a stone groma in front of the entrance to the *principia*. A piece of an inscription reading *ANTO* and bricks and tiles with stamps *LEG(ionis) I ITAL(icae) ANT(oniniana)* have been found among its ruins. The groma is dated to 212-222 CE.

In recent years the Bulgarian archaeological team (A. Milcheva, E. Gencheva) has been excavating the area of the *scamnum tribunorum*. The sector is situated on the left part of the *praetentura*, close to the *principia* and NW of the crossroads of both main streets. Initially temporary *contubernia* of *legio VIII Augusta* existed at this position. Remains of later timber barracks erected in two consecutive building phases have also been discovered. Stone construction started in the Flavian period. The street façades were remodeled then and *tabernae* (special premises for officials and guests, provided with stables) were built. Under Trajan the *tabernae* were dismantled and replaced by the complex of *scamnum tribunorum*. A large building (1,600 sq. meters) has been excavated, where a high-ranking officer of *legio I Italica* lived. The building is of the Italian city *villa* type and consists of a number of structures grouped around a central courtyard. The main entrance was from the W and a portico existed there at the beginning of the 3rd c. The entrance led into a vestibule, with access to three spacious rooms with polychromatic mosaic floors and heating installation (*hypocaustum*). There was a bath in the S wing of the building, and kitchen premises in the N one. A reconstruction took place in Severan times (193-235 CE). The building suffered destruction during the Gothic invasions in the mid 3rd c. A 2.60 m wide street

separated the building from another one to the W of it. The latter is being excavated by E. Gencheva.

The legionary hospital (*valetudinarium*) was situated N of *scamnum tribunorum*. The building is being excavated by archaeologists from Warsaw University (L. Press, P. Dyczek). It has already been established that its construction started in Trajan times and was completed by the mid 2nd c. Tiles (*tegulae*) with stamps of three legions – *I Italica*, *XI Claudia* and *I Minervia* – have been found during the excavations. The hospital is presumed to have functioned until the reign of emperor Caracalla. The building has an almost square form and dimensions of 81.90 m (E-W) to 72.90 m (N-S). Its E façade, which faced *via praetoria*, was provided with a portico. The main entrance into the *valetudinarium* was from there. The building was composed of two rows of structures all around the walls. The hospital had an inner courtyard measuring 42.40 to 42.60 m, which was encircled by a portico. In the middle of it a small (4 sq. meters) shrine (*sacellum*) devoted to Asclepius and Hygieia was erected. Distinct groups appear in the rows of structures, each of them consists of two rooms (5 sq. meters) separated by an entrance-hall with a sanitary function. The hospital had a water supply and drainage system and a large *latrine* was built in its NW corner. The barracks W of the *valetudinarium* were probably built after the latter had ceased functioning.

Baths were an integral part of the architecture of Roman military camps. The remains of such military baths were found beneath the foundations of the *valetudinarium*. The excavations are very difficult to carry out because of the great depth of the remains and the presence of later structures on the site. However, it has been established that the baths (*balneum*) was built and functioned in the Flavian period. Its entrance was on the N side. Two rooms with heating installations, each of them measuring 11 to 15 m, as well as part of a pool for cold water, have been studied so far. Two semicircular niches (*exedrae*), each 5 m in diameter, project outside one of the walls. Their floors were covered with polychromatic mosaics. Another room, measuring 14 x 7 m, has been partially excavated in the S part of the bath.

There was another large bath building (*thermae*) some 20 m W of the *principia*. It was surely used by the personnel of *legio I Italica* and functioned from the mid 2nd c. until the Gothic invasions of 250-251 CE. In Late Antiquity new structures appeared over its ruins. The baths are not fully

excavated yet. It has been established that the *caldarium* (the warm section) ended with two semicircular exedrae in the E. It was heated by a *hypocaustum*. A rectangular pool, measuring 9.73 (N-S) to 6.53 m (E-W), was built in the *frigidarium* (the cold section) of the bath. It is 0.94 m deep and its bottom is paved with bricks, on some of which are stamps of *legio I Italica*. Three steps lead into the pool. Earlier there were stone seats along its sides.

Except for the aforementioned examples, barracks (*contubernia*) have also been discovered and partially excavated S of the E camp gate of *Novae* (B. Sultov, M. Chichikova).

Canabe and municipium

The *canabae* of *legio I Italica* were in the immediate vicinity of the camp – NW-W, W and SW of it. A huge building with an inner peristyle courtyard is currently being excavated some 70 m NW of the W camp gate (M. Chichikova, P. Vladkova). An area of 1,800 sq. meters has already been unearthed. Two limestone pedestals with Latin inscriptions were found in the antechamber. The better-preserved one reveals the official career of a person of senatorial descent, a *legatus legionis* of the *I Italicae* in 240-242 CE and proconsul of Sicily immediately after that, in 242-244 CE. Fragments of bronze statues of men were also found in the excavated area.

A shrine devoted to Mithras was discovered in the territory of the *canabae*, a few hundred meters from the SW corner of the legionary camp, in use in the 2nd until the mid 3rd c. Later on, under emperor Aurelian, a shrine devoted to Sol Invictus and Sol Augustus was built in the same place. Some 2.5 km SW of it another shrine has been localized – this one devoted to Dionysos.

The Ostrite Mogili district is located 2.5 km E of *Novae*. A huge number of architectural details and abundant archaeological material (coins, pottery, and small finds) have been collected from the surface there so far. The site has been identified with the municipium of *Novae* (B. Gerov, P. Donevski).

The *canabae* and the *municipium* did not survive the Gothic invasions of the mid 3rd c. and ceased to exist at that time. By the end of the 3rd c. or a little later the E extension of *Novae* (*Novae II*) was built. From then on, the civil population had already settled within the walls of *Novae*.

Novae in Late Antiquity

Area and fortification system

In the 60s and the beginning of the 70s of the 20th c., the

Bulgarian archaeological team studied the fortification system of the E extension of *Novae*, marked as *Novae II*. That extension added 10 ha to the area of *Novae*, the total of which already amounted to approx. 28 ha in Late Antiquity. Because of present day buildings and private vineyards, no excavations have been carried out within the territory of *Novae II*. However, a craft quarter is presumed to have existed there during the Principate. Approx. 340 m of the course of the E precinct wall and four projecting towers (No 1-4) belonging to it were studied. The wall is preserved in substructure only, its average thickness being approx. 1.60 m. No gates were found along its course. The presumed E gate most probably was completely destroyed by the end of the 19th c., during the construction of the new paved road from Svishtov to Ruse, which passed across the archaeological site. All the towers on the E wall of *Novae II* are rectangular. The northernmost of them (Tower No 1) is situated close to the Danubian river bank. It measures 9 to 8.10 m on the outside and 5.90 to 5.80 m on the inside. An earlier paved street, which led from *Novae I* to the riverbank, was found beneath its foundations. Tower No 3, measuring 9.60 to 8 m on the outside and 6.60 to 5 m on the inside, was situated at a distance of 147 m from Tower No 1. In spite of the considerable distance, initially there was no other tower, but only a postern between them. A new tower (No 2) was later added to the wall in this section, in the position of the former postern. The SE corner of *Novae II* was defended by Tower No 4, situated at a distance of 75 m from the preceding one.

The S wall of *Novae II* is better preserved. It had two towers – No 6 (measuring 7.15 to 6 m on the outside and 3.30 to 2.35 m on the inside) and No 7 (measuring 8.30 to 7.70 m on the outside and 5 to 4.50 m on the inside). The latter is not joined to the wall and slightly projects on both sides of it. There is a gate-tower 54.50 m SW of Tower No 6. It juts out on both sides of the wall, but the design in this particular case was prompted by the displacement of the terrain. Near the gate-tower, the precinct wall is still preserved to a height of 4 m. Its structure is in *opus incertum*. Later, a new wall of similar construction but less thick (1.30 m) was erected against the already existing precinct wall of *Novae II*. Except for a small section near Tower No 4, where it surprisingly appears on the inside, all along its course it was ajointed to the outside of the earlier one.

The defences of the E extension of *Novae II* were built in the period from the end of the 3rd c. until the onset of the disastrous Gothic invasions in 376-378 CE. Several phases may be differentiated in this long period of building

activity – Diocletian, Constantine I, Valens. The precinct wall in its original appearance, with towers No. 1, 3, 4, 5 and the gate-tower, date to the reign of Diocletian. Towers No. 2 and 6 and the strengthening of the wall are later additions and modifications. A hoard of 140 bronze coins of the emperors from Constantius II to Valentinian I was found in Tower No 1. The latest coins known so far from the territory of *Novae II* date to the reign of Justin II.

The fortification system of *Novae I* also underwent considerable changes in Late Antiquity. In the time of Diocletian, rectangular jutting towers replaced the inner towers. A little later, under Constantine I, U-shaped towers appeared as well. Tower No 7 is of particular interest for the comparative date. A rectangular projecting one originally, it was later transformed into a U-shaped tower. Building activities dating to the time of emperor Justinian I have been attested to at the W gate of *Novae I*. Both flanking towers were extended to the W and the gate opening was remodeled into a two entrance one. However, shortly after the mid-6th c. the N entrance was blocked up.

Buildings

A few building phases dating to Late Antiquity have been registered in the area of the legionary *principia*: phase III/2 – from the time of emperor Macrinus to 316/317; phase IV – to the end of the 4th c.; phase V – to c. 450; VI/1 – to the time of emperor Justinian I; VI/2 – from Justin II to the beginning of the 7th c. It has been established that the *principia* functioned as a military headquarters until the mid 5th c. at the latest. The last two building phases at the place were of civil nature.

Extensive building activities from Late Antiquity have been registered in the area of the *scamnum tribunorum* as well. A large building with an inner courtyard was built there in the time of Constantine I. It functioned until the reign of Valentinian I. Immediately after that, or at the beginning of the 5th c., a small Christian basilica was erected in the N part of the area. A new workshop also appeared there at that time, but closer to *via principalis*. Yet another small basilica was built in this sector in the 6th c. just next to the already existing one.

In the 4th c. a rectangular (37 x 34 m) building developed on part of the ruins of the *valetudinarium*. Its inner courtyard measured 23 x 16 m and had porticoes on the E and W sides. There were small baths consisting of *apodyterium*, *frigidarium*, *tepidarium* and *caldarium* in the S part of the building. The *praefurnium* was built in the courtyard N of the baths. The building is presumed to have been owned by

a rich citizen of *Novae*.

A *horreum* (a grain storehouse) was built and functioned in the 4th c. NW of the aforementioned building. Gradually it fell into disuse and modest dwellings built of stone and clay appeared in its place in the 5th – 6th c.

Extensive construction was carried out in Late Antiquity in the area of the old legionary *thermae*. A new bath building appeared on their ruins by the end of the 3rd or at the beginning of the 4th c. It consisted of a set of structures of a different function, only part of which have been excavated so far (the *caldarium*, the *tepidarium*, part of the *apodyterium* as well as two *praefurnia*). The entire bath measures are 20.76 (N-S) to 16.70 m (E-W). Remains of a residential (?) building were discovered E of it.

A huge bishop's basilica (one of the biggest early Christian basilicas on the Middle and Lower Danube) has been excavated since 1990 S of the aforementioned late antique baths by A. Biernacki. During the 1990-1994 campaigns four main building phases were established: 1. a three-aisled, single-apsed basilica dates to the last quarter of the 5th c.; 2. a three-aisled, single-apsed basilica with narthex and an apsed room (*baptisterium* or *martyrium*) was additionally built against the E end of the S wall; 3. a three-aisled, three-apsed basilica with widened narthex and totally remodeled naos, with a marble chancel-screen and two isolated rooms intended for prothesis and deaconicon were built (the first half of the 6th c.); 4. a three-aisled, three-apsed basilica with widened narthex and an inner *baptisterium* was built in the SE corner of the S aisle. The last building phase dates to the second half of the 6th c. The original maximum measurements of the basilica were 40.60 to 24.30 m on the outside. The naos itself measured 34.80 to 22.32 m on the inside. The total length of the basilica increased to 43.16 m after a narthex had been added to it during the second building phase. At that time, an atrium of an irregular building with a rectangular plan was also built in front of the western façade of the basilica. The later widening of the narthex (during the third building phase) resulted in extension of the total length of the building to 44.10 m. However, the basilica was most imposing during the last period in its existence, when it measured 46.26 to 24.30 m on the outside. All the apses have a semicircular form. The central one was 7.73 m in diameter and the other two – 2.98 (the N one) and 3.10 m (the S one). From N to S, the width of the aisles was 5.79 x 5.87, 9.15 x 9.29 and 5.66 x 5.74 m respectively.

There was another church building N of the large bishop's

basilica. It was separated from the latter by a corridor 2.35 m wide. The church was a three-aisled, single-apsed basilica with narthex. Its maximum length was 16.70 m and the inner width of the naos – 9.40 x 9.44 m. Before 1993, when the apse was found, the building had been referred to as the Audience Hall.

A small Christian basilica, measuring 16 to 11.30 m, was partially excavated near the E gate of Novae I.

Another Christian basilica was studied in the *extra muros* area, some 70 m W of the W gate of Novae. This one was 26.75 m long and 15 m wide, and in use in the 5th – 6th c. The remains revealed two building periods. The first one is dated by coins of Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II, and the second one – by coins of Anastasius, Justinian I and Justin I. The three-section narthex of the basilica most probably appeared at the beginning of the 6th c.

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RI

Nozharevo (Nožarevo, Ножарево) (Silistra region)

formerly: Masutlar, Poruchik-Genovo

Moes. Inf.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 1 km W of the village, in the Karsha district.

Бачваров, Ив. 1988: 61.

IB



Obedinenie (Обединение) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Knyaz-Simeonovo

formed of: Mekish, Tencha

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 3-4 km S of the village on a high cone-shaped mountain top, called Golyamo usoe. The fortress is shaped as an irregular polygon with dimensions approx. of 90 x 68 m. A great quantity of Roman pottery and rubble from the walls – stones and mortar, have been found.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 26-27; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 22; Цончев, Д. 1934: 92.

Sanctuary of Artemis, located approx. 3.5 km S of the village in the Dermen Bair district. A rectangular building with dimensions of 4 x 3 m has been excavated. Its walls were built of broken stone and the floor covered with slabs. Finds: Roman pottery and tiles; two bronze coins; many fragments of votive tablets; a torso of a marble statue. Thirty-three of the votive tablets represent Artemis, riding a deer.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 27; Цончев, Д. 1934: 92-100; IGBulg. II, 709.

Tumulus, Roman period, located at the center of the village. A Roman tombstone (*stela*) was found on the top of the tumulus.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26, 31.

Tumulus, located S of the village, by the Elia river.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km N of the village.

Two tumuli, located approx. 3.5 km NW of the village.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 1.2 km SW of the village, in the Selishte district.

Tumulus, located 2.6 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 0.3 km S of the village.

Five tumulus, located approx. 1.7-4 km S-SW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Цѣров

ITs

Oborishte (Oborište, Оборище) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Mechka

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Raeva Niva and Tsarevi Livadi districts. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; Roman bronze coins of Faustina the Younger.

Fortress known as Mechensko Gradishte, located 4 km E of the village. Walls with red mortar, tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 227; Добруски, В. 1894: 91-92; Мутафчиев, П. 1973: 345; Мушмов, Н. 1914: 270; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 120.

NG

Obretenik (Обретеник) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located 6 km W of the village, in the Drenaka district. Foundations, built of broken stone and mortar, have been found in the course of land cultivation. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the 4th – 5th c., have been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 53.

DD

Obrochishte (Obročište, Оброчище) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Teke

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortified settlement, late antique, located approx. 2 km N of Obrochishte. The fortress was built on a small, prolonged peninsula to the NE and SW, with a plateau-like flat ridge and steep slopes. Scholars have identified the remains of a (circular?) tower, without marking its position. Today, along its greater part, the defensive wall resembles a low stone and earth rampart, with fragments of mortar on the surface. At some places (in the NW corner for example) its bed is traced in negative by the ditches which remained after the extraction of the stone material from the masonry. The fortified area seems to have been densely built-up.

In the local toponymy the site was known as Chepish Ivanovoto kale. Despite its small dimension (an area of approx. 0.2 ha) the fortification was remarkable for its strong construction. It was defended by a surrounding fortified wall, built in *opus implectum* and its thickness was approx. 2.50 m. The mortar used contains large pieces of tiles. The form of the fortification is due to the features of the land

and appears as a trapezium with a long axis refracted into an obtuse angle. The shortest wall (32 m) was the SW defensive wall, situated on the top of the peninsula. The walls over the NW and SE slopes were 46 and 42.70 m long respectively. The gate was in the SE wall and was slightly to the S of its center. The fortification on the plateau was especially solid. The NE defensive wall consists of two rectilinear segments, crossing at an obtuse angle. The N one is 30 m long and the S one is 36.40 m long. Three towers were built with an unknown form: one at the corners and the third one by the bend in the center of the wall. A ditch was dug in front of the NE defensive wall. A curvilinear ditch, approx. 100 m long, crossing the peninsula from slope to slope. The ditch was 13 m wide and up to 1.40 m deep, at a distance of 9-12.60 m from the wall.

Based on the construction features, pottery and numismatic materials from the site of the fortification at Obrochishte researchers have attributed it to the late Roman period. The solid masonry of the fortification and its probable date suggest its military origin although this is not very likely because of the hidden position and the great distance of the fortification from the main roads in the area in Antiquity. At least for the first period of its existence the identification of the site with a fortified settlement also seems implausible. The modest size of the fortification as well as the testimony about simultaneous habitation in the late Roman period of vast areas NE of it give grounds to suppose that the fortification most probably originated as a citadel of the large ancient settlement here, which served as a refuge for the local people in case of emergency.

After the Barbarian invasions at the end of 4th c. and the beginning of the 5th c. the vast unfortified settlement ceased to exist and life centralized within the bounds of the former citadel, which by the 6th c. had already acquired the appearance of a fortified settlement.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 50-51; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 22; Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 9-10; Торбатов, С. 2002в: 372-375.

Settlement, located on the territory in the S of the present day village. Finds: a hoard of coins from the 4th c. contains c. 140 coppers, the earliest of Licinius I and the latest of Valens.

Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 8; Парушев, В. 2000: 75.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 0.3 km SE of the village. The excavated burial chambers are built of stone slabs and *tegulae*. The burials are by inhumation. The necropolis dates

back to the 3rd - 4th c. and belongs to the above settlement on the territory of the present day village.

Тончева, Г. 1962: 55-56.

Settlement, located 3.75 km S-SE of the village, in the W half of the Bostandzhi Baalar district, over a terrace at the foot of the Dobrudzhansko plateau, located between the Batovska river and the sea shore. The area of the settlement is known as Kyup Tarla by the local people because of the great number of *dolia* discovered here in the past. A water cistern from Antiquity is located at the N part of the settlement, and a water-conduit of clay pipes was constructed. Numerous archaeological material, including a fragment of a votive tablet of Dionysos, come from this settlement. A mile-stone with three inscriptions in Latin, dates to different periods. The middle one dates back to the time of the First tetrarchy (293-305).

Бошнаков, Р. 1975: 84-86; Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 8; Тончева, Г. 1960: 77; Холеницайн, А. 1979: 43-45.

Settlement, located 2 km E-NE of the village, in the Yurtluk district (Golyam Yurtluk), over even ground on the edge of the Dobrudzhansko plateau.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.5 km E-NE of the village, in the Dyuzha district, due E of the settlement in the Yurtluk district (Golyam Yurtluk).

Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 9.

BI

Obruchishte (Obručište, Обручище) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Obruklii

Thr.

Two mound necropolises excavated 2 km N of the village. Finds: bronze coins; gold and silver adornments; glass and pottery vessels from the 2nd - 4th c.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1962б; 1991; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 200;

MK

Odartsi (Odurtsi, Odârçi, Одръци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Yastukchilar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Late Roman *castellum* and early Byzantine fortified settlement, located 0.85 km SE of the village, in the Kaleto district, built on a hill-like rocky peninsula with a flat ridge, shaped on the high and steep S slope of Dobrudzhansko plateau by two side gorges.

The hill was inhabited during the Late Bronze Age, the Early and Late Iron Ages, Late Antiquity and in the early Middle Ages. Within the bounds of habitation from Late Antiquity, three separate periods have been recognized. The first period dates back to the Late Roman period and the other two - to the early Byzantine period.

With the exception of some insignificant sections, most of the excavated fortification system dates back to the late Roman period and is synchronous with the resumption of life on the hill after a hiatus of a few centuries. Its construction today has been convincingly set to the time of emperor Constantine I, towards the end of his reign. The established sections are repairs and reconstructions, dating back to the early Byzantine period. The strategic location by one of the few natural roads in the area, provides access to the valley of the Batovska river. The exceptionally solid construction of the defensive facilities as well as the large dimensions define the typological identity of the site as a *castellum*. Its transformation into a fortified settlement had probably already begun at the end of the 4th c. and may be explained by the basic changes in the settlement structure of the province of *Scythia* at that time. The site belonged to this province according to its geographic location as well as its military status and administrative position.

The defensive wall is built in *opus implectum*. It is 2-2.90 m thick and encloses an area of approx. 1.1 ha, shaped as an irregular hexagon, prolonged in the NS direction. The inner side is more carelessly constructed and the masonry resembles *opus incertum*. The N curtain has five towers, as the tower at the NE corner is a tower-gate along the surrounding defensive wall. Yet another tower is located at the S end of the SE curtain, along the surrounding defensive wall. All six towers are built in one single construction campaign, but they are of four different types and one of the types is represented by two different variants.

The second period from Late Antiquity is archaeologically attested to on the Kaleto hill by the village of Odartsi, dating back to the 5th c. It is related to the final transformation of the former *castellum* into a fortified settlement. There is no evidence whether, or to what extent, the fortification system suffered as a result of the devastating attack in the first half of the 5th c. The character of the repairs of the walls, certainly related to the construction period from the 5th c., give grounds to assume that they were provoked most probably by a natural disaster - probably a strong earthquake. The collapse of the S sector of the W defensive wall led to rebuilding. The masonry is radically different

from the former methods. It is in *opus incertum*, with comparatively small broken stones on mud. The tower by the NW corner of the fortification (Tower 1), which was considerably damaged, was completely abandoned. Its ruins were levelled. The sections where the tower was formerly joined to the defensive wall were filled with stones, polished on only one side (probably reused) on mud, until the outer face of the curtain was evened.

An identical construction technique during the same building campaign should be related to the inner face of the N defensive wall E of Tower 3, and the building of the single staircase to the fighting platform in the same section.

The defensive system of Odartsi suffered more significant changes in the third period of Late Antiquity, namely the first half of 6th c. A coin of emperor Marcian discovered beneath the stone pavement of the street towards Tower 4 is a reliable, but insufficient *terminus post quem* for the beginning of this period. The features of the masonry allow their categorization into two phases.

Repairs to the entrance to Tower 4 and the building of a new tower at the W end of the N defensive wall (Tower 7) date to the first phase. The new tower is thick, with a trapezium-shaped form adjoined to the curtain. Its W section is built over the ruins of the W wall of the former Tower 1, which was located in the same position. Between the two constructions is a layer of earth 10-25 cm thick. It clearly shows the chronological distance between the two constructions. The E half of Tower 7 has foundations of only 0.85 m and has no pronounced shoulder, dividing the substructure from the superstructure. The masonry is of medium-sized stones, bound with white loose mortar, without any clear expressed intention to achieve regular masonry. In some places traces of additional grouting of the gaps with white mortar of a higher quality are visible.

The second phase of construction within the third stage of the late antique period is characterized by the reinforcing of the central sector of the N defensive wall. From the outer side of the curtain, a closely contiguous wall, 1.60 m thick, which enveloped all three sides of Tower 3 was built between Towers 3 and 4. The masonry is very precise. The wall foundation is more than 2 m deep. The superstructure and the first row of the substructure, which was visible above the ground in the past, are built of medium-sized, carefully polished stone blocks, bound with firm white mortar (*opus vittatum*). Bearing in mind the archaeological context and based on many well dated parallels, the thickening of the defensive wall in Odartsi, and respectively - the second

construction phase of the third period of Late Antiquity, should be related to the fortification activities, undertaken by Justinian I. The first construction phase probably dates back to the beginning of the 6th c. or to the time of Anastasius.

The fire and the hoards of coins, the latest of Phoka, attest to the collapse of the early Byzantine fortified settlement at Odartsi in the first decades of the 7th c.

Дончева-Петкова, А. 1989; Дончева-Петкова, А., Д. Топтанов 1982; Дончева-Петкова, А. и др. 1999; Михайлов, Ст. и др. 1975; Торбатов, С. 2002а; 2002в: 356-369; Doncheva-Petkova, L., S. Torbatov 2001; Dymaczewska, U., A. Dymaczewski 1980; Michailov, St. et al. 1980.

Emporion (periodical mart), located 1 km W of the village, in the Bozluka district, going back to the Late Iron Age. According to the numismatic material, discovered in the vicinity, it survived until the beginning of the 5th c., when the unfortified agricultural settlement virtually disappeared from the settlement nomenclature of the province of *Scythia*. Pottery as well as various finds of metal and a lot of coins are recorded here.

Торбатов, С. 1993а.

B I

ODESSOS, ODESSUS (*civitas Odessitanorum*; Ὀδεσσός) (Варна, Варна) (Varna region)

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*, *Moes. Sec.*

Location and name

The antique city of *Odessos* is situated in the NW part of the bay of Varna, under the present day central area of the city of Varna. There are different opinions in scientific literature about the significance and the name of the ancient city.

According to W. Tomašek the name evolved from an Indo-European root with the meaning of "swelling, elevation". D. Dechev also accepts the Indo-European origin of *Odessos*, but with the meaning of "picket-fence". V. Georgiev extracts the name from other roots, whose meaning is united around the adjective "aquatic". The opinion of K. Vlahov is similar. He thinks that the root belongs to an unknown Indo-European language. V. Beševliev disputes the Thracian origin of the name *Odessos* and expressed the theory that the name comes from earlier population in the Balkans and Asia Minor. According to G. Mihailov, the name of the city represents a Greek reading of a Thracian toponym. In the early numismatic and epigraphic finds the city is called *Odesiton*, at the time of Trajan-Hadrian – *Odesiton/-ei* or *Odessiton/-ssei*, and from Antoninus Pius on – always *Odeseiton*.

Ancient authors use different variants of the name of the city: *Odessos*, *Odessus*, *Odyssos*, *Odessopolis*, *Odyssopolis*, *Odyssopolis tes Mysias*, *Odyssitana Moesia civitas*, *civitas Odyssa*, *Odessenon polis*, *polites Odessites kai Odesseus*. During the Middle Ages the name changed to Varna.

Written sources and historical and geographical maps

The sources about *Odessos* are fragmentary, yet numerous. The city is mentioned in the works of many ancient authors: *Ps. Scymn.* 748-750; *Anon. peripl. pont. eux.* 79-80; *Plin. NH IV*, 11, 45; *St. Byz.* (s.v. Ὀδεσσός); in the *itineraria* – *Tab. Peut.* (*Dyosinopoli XXXII – Odessos XI – Erite*); *It. Ant.* 228, 2-229, 2 (*Dionisopoli m.p. XXVIII – Odisso m.p. XXVIII – Marcianopoli*); *Geogr. Rav.* 4, 6, 8-10 (*Odisseus*); *Proc. De aedif.* 4, 11, 147, 5 (Ὀδυσσός); *AASS Iunii* 6, 66 (vol. I, 1695); *Octobris* 29-31 (vol. XIII, 1884, 323, 12); *Propyl. ad AASS Nov.* 50, 13, 731; *Scylax.* 67; *Iord. Get.* 65; *Iord. Rom.* 221; *Prisc. Panites* 4; *App. Ill.* 30; *Eutr.* 6, 10; *Ruf. Fest.*, *Brev.* 9; *IGBulg. I/2*, 59, 157 CE; *V. 5011*, under Augustus or Tiberius.

Odessos is also marked in the historical and geographical maps from the period 16th – 19th c. which refer to the former Roman provinces of *Thracia*, *Moesia Inferior*, *Dacia* and the European parts of the Ottoman Empire. These are works of Abraham Ortelius from 1585, 1595 and 1624, an atlas of Peter van der Keer/ Petrus Kaerius from 1630, Nicolas Sanson, in a map by abbot Michael Antonio Baudrand from 1669, Guillaume de l'Isle from 1705, the historical and geographical map of Europe from 1769 by Phillipe Bauche, map 9 of *Dacia*, *Moesia* and *Thracia* by Joly Joseph-Romain, etc.

Short history of the city 1st – 6th c.

Odessos was founded in the first half of 6th c. BCE by Greek colonists from *Miletus*. The early history of the city is poorly known. It seems that the campaign of Darius against the Scythians did not affect the city. Nothing in particular can be said about the history of *Odessos* till the mid 4th c. BCE. At the time of Perikles, *Odessos* probably gave *phoros* to *Athena*. In this period the city maintained intense trade relations with the great Greek production centers and in particular with *Athena* and *Thasos*. In 341 BCE the Macedonian ruler Philip II unsuccessfully besieged the defensive walls of *Odessos*. The city succeeded in establishing peaceful relations with the Macedonian king. This situation stayed the same under Alexander. In 313 BCE *Odessos* united with *Istros*, *Kallatis* and *Seuthes III* against Lysimachus but was defeated. In 302 BCE the city

was conquered and then abandoned by Plistarchus, who was sent by Cassander to help Lysimachus. After Lysimachus' death in 281 BCE *Odessos* regained its independence and retained it during the period of the Celtic kingdom, founded in Thrace. During this period *Odessos* experienced significant economic expansion, which was reflected most in the autonomous coinage. During the next two centuries the city maintained trade contacts with the Scythian kings and in the period 185-170/169 BCE made an alliance with Pharnaces I, a king of *Pontus*. Probably this union survived during the next decades and under Mithridates VI Eupator it grew into an anti-Roman coalition. For this reason in 72/71 BCE *Odessos* was brought under the sway of Marcus Terentius Lucullus and was probably allied with him.

In BCE 63 the defensive walls of the city were damaged by an earthquake. A few years later, in 53 BCE, the city suffered an attack by Burebista, which resulted in repairs and reconstruction to the defensive system. Thus, new territories were added to the main body of *Odessos* to the N and NW. In 29 and 28 BCE the Macedonian provincial governor Marcus Licinius Crassus started two consecutive campaigns and in the course of the second one he conquered the western Pontic cities, which became part of the Roman province of *Macedonia*. In 12 CE is established the province of *Moesia* and *Odessos* was included within its territorial territories. During the period of Roman rule *Odessos* kept its significant internal independence and flourished. Under Domitian the city began to mint bronze coins. By the mid 2nd c. the city was provided with an aqueduct. Probably at the same time, *Odessos* was also surrounded by a new, significantly larger wall. The city was a member of the League of the Pontic cities (*Hexapolis*, and afterwards *Pentapolis*), but it never was a leader. From the mid 3rd c. the city suffered a certain decline due to the increasing barbarian invasions. From the 4th c. *Odessos* started to prosper again. New public buildings were built, the defensive system was renovated as well as the layout of the city. In the period 368-369 the city harbor received the attention of emperor Valens. During the next two centuries *Odessos* retained its leading role and in 536 CE, by a decree of Justinian I, it was proclaimed the center of *questura exercitus* – an administrative unit, which included the provinces of *Moesia Inferior* and *Scythia* as well as the Cyclades, Caria and Cyprus. The city kept its economic and cultural role till the end of Antiquity. There are no reliable sources about the fate of *Odessos* after the beginning of 6th c., but its end is related to the Slavic-Avarian attacks in 626 CE.

Urban territory and road network

The urban territory of *Odessos* in the Roman period was not large. Based on the complex data in the present day historiography on this problem, the following boundaries of the territory have been reconstructed: from N and W the boundaries are the rivers Batova and Devnya; from SW and S the probable boundaries are the rivers Provadiyska and Kamchia (*Panyos fl.*). The city of *Odessos* is the end (respectively the starting) point along the major *Odessos – Marcianopolis – Nicopolis ad Istrum – Melita – Montana* road, where it connects with the military road *Oescus – Philippopolis*. The second important road, passing through *Odessos*, already connected the coastal Greek *poleis* from the Danube's delta to *Byzantion* in pre-Roman times.

Urbanisation, streets, sewers, fortification system

Because of the character of the archaeological research in the territory of the present day town of Varna, the information about the defensive system, the urbanization principles and the main architectural monuments is very scant and quite hypothetical. The supposed foundation of the pre-Roman defensive wall surrounds an area of approx. 13.5-16 ha. To the N the curtain reaches the present day „Ekzarh Yosif“ square and to the N of „Arhimandrit Filaret“ str.; to the W it probably reached „Musala“ str. and „Odessos“ str.; to the S-SW it reached „San Stefano“ str.; to the S and E the present day Blv. „Primorski“ and „Mihail Koloni“ str., where a section of this early wall has been excavated. It is 3.80 m thick. Its adjacent rectangular tower has also been excavated. The masonry is of large square ashlars without mortar and filling (*implectum*) between the two faces. During the Roman period the fortified area was extended and now it covered parts of the Classical and the Hellenistic necropolises of the city. The N curtain passes under the present day Knyaz Boris I Blv. Part of this wall, built of large ashlars, has been excavated. In the superstructure the corners are rounded and a tower is adjoined to it. To the W, towards the fortified area of the pre-Roman *Odessos*, a new area – approx. 9 ha was added within the present day „Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof“ str. and „Tsaribrod“ str. Here the direction of the fortress wall is hypothetical. An epigraphic monument from the second quarter of the 2nd c. mentions the construction of the curtain between two neighboring towers. Resources for this building activity on such a large scale were provided by Apollonius, son of Apollonius, the High Priest of the city. Probably in the 4th c. a new extension of the fortified area by 8 more ha to the N and to the SW were added. The E direction of the wall remained unchanged.

The wall was 3 m thick in the substructure and 1.80-2 m in superstructure, provided with circular towers. The wall passes under the present day „27 Yuli“ str., while on the NW curtiline it passed towards the „Shipka“ str. underpass, Blv. „Knyaz Boris I“ and „Nezavisimost“ square, where a fortress gate, flanked by triangular towers, was established. From „Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof“ str. the wall proceeds southwards to „Tsaribrod“ str.; probably the route enclosed areas to the NE of „Khan Omurtag“ str. and turns towards the harbor. This defensive wall enclosed an area of approx. 35 ha and was repaired under Justinian I. It was finally demolished and abandoned in the 7th c. after some of the Avarian-Slavic invasions.

The urbanization scheme of *Odessos* conformed to the principles of the orthogonal system with its straight streets, enclosing the separate insulae, where the public areas were situated, as well as the administrative, residential, religious and public architecture.

At the current stage of research comparatively few sections of the pre-Roman street network, and the street network of Late Antiquity have been excavated. A street in a SE/NW direction, 3 m long at the N part of the fortified area of *Odessos* has been partially excavated. Its pavement is of rectangular flag stones. Another section was found during the construction of the episcopal basilica in 6th c. The street network is best studied S of the Roman *thermae*, where sections of a street running in a NE/SW direction have been excavated. The street is 4 m wide and paved with large limestone slabs with irregular shapes. At the moment the directions of the two main streets – *cardo* and *decumanus maximus* are not known.

The water supply system and sewers of *Odessos* do not differ much from those of the other cities in *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*. The city was supplied with water by two outer water-conduits, whose catchments were along the E and the S slopes of the Frangensko plateau. The two water-conduits are gravitational and are constructed of broken stone, bound with mortar and plastered with hydrophobic coating. They have vaulted roofs and light sections with dimensions of 0.4 x 0.8 m.

After the 3rd c., for unknown reasons, one of the water-conduits was replaced by a clay one. Approx. 500 m N of the N fortified wall, in the area between the present day „Antim I“ str. and „Maria Luiza“ str., a distribution reservoir (*castellum aquae*) was constructed within the boundry of the city. The water supply and sewage system was developed beneath the streets pavements, within the bounds of the city. Water was supplied to the individual

users via stone distributors and clay water-conduits.

Public, private and religious architecture

The earliest examples of private and public architecture in *Odessos* date back to the pre-Roman period. The remains of a few dwellings with single-premise plan and wooden construction from the Late Archaic period of *Odessos* have been excavated. Some separate structures of adobe or of small stone blocks and wooden construction have also been found. In the S urban area, over the harbor, the foundations of a rectangular building, interpreted as a Doric *templum in antis* with two or four columns, built during the first half of the 3rd c. BCE have been identified with a temple of Apollo based on an epigraphic monument discovered nearby. An area where religious ceremonies and practices were held in different times has been established approx. 80-100 m SW of the temple of Apollo. A small rectangular building, built of stone blocks without mortar, which functioned during the Hellenistic period, was excavated in this area of the pre-Roman city. Archaeological and epigraphic material, discovered here, give grounds to identify this building with a sanctuary, where the cults of Demeter, Heros Karabazmos and the goddess Phosphoros were performed.

In the NW area of the Hellenistic city (respectively the central area of the later Roman city) different elements of architectural decoration, bases of statues and fragments of cult statues, a dedicatory relief of the Dioscuri, ruins of the walls and a part of a limestone cornice from a massive building, which was probably constructed in the first half of 3rd c. CE have been found. The building is interpreted as a temple to the Samothracian gods, personified by the Dioscuri. The temple functioned during almost the entire Hellenistic period. A tolos from the first half of the 3rd c. BCE is situated within the bounds of a sacral temenos, connected with the temple, where it seems other deities were also honored.

An imposing public building in the pre-Roman *Odessos* is the late Classical theatre, built of a mobile wooden construction. It is only known from epigraphic sources. Its later (Hellenistic and Roman) stone equivalent for the present is theoretically identified with the ruins of a building, excavated in the NW area of *Odessos*, near the Roman defensive wall under the present day Musala hotel. From the architectural decoration of the building some marble elements, some of them representing female tragic and male comic theatrical masks are preserved.

The most significant example of Roman public architecture in *Odessos* discovered so far is the building of the *thermae*. They are of the so called 'small Imperial type' and are located

in the SE part of the city. The *thermae* cover an area of approx. 0.75 ha. Their form spreads symmetrically along a N-S axis and conforms to Classical norms. A double circular entrance line leads from the vestibules and the *apodyteria* towards the *caldarium*, where the two circles cross and from there northwards they follow the direction through the other main common premises of the *tepidarium* and the *frigidarium*. From here there is an entrance to the *apodyteria* and the basilica hall, which also probably functioned as an indoor palaestra. The walls and the semi cylindrical vault arches are built in *opus testaceum*, *opus quadratum*, *opus vittatum mixtum* and *opus incertum mixtum*. The interior of the building is decorated with architectural elements in Corinthian order, marble lining and flooring. From the S and W of the main architectural body of the *thermae* follow imposing courts as well as a farm-yard to the E. Based on an analysis of the material, the construction features and the architectural and sculptural decoration, it is assumed that the Roman *thermae* in *Odessos* were built under Septimius Severus. Other public baths appear to have functioned before the construction of the Severan *thermae* in the central urban area. The building of the city gymnasium is expected to be located in the area to the N of the *thermae*.

A religious building – a temple, consists of a pronaos and a naos, with an area of more than 100 sq. meters has been excavated at a site by the crossing of „San Stefano“ str. and „Chernorizets Hrabar“ str. It was built of large square ashlar, bound with mortar, mixed with triturated brick. It is identified with a temple of the Great god of the citizens of *Odessos*, syncretised with Darzalas. Its construction is set to the end of the 2nd c. Approx. 130 m SE of this building, by the N façade of the *thermae*, a sanctuary of Asclepius and Hygieia has been localized. Only fragments of the cult statues of the two deities, limestone altars and dedicatory reliefs are preserved from this sanctuary. One of the dedications was performed by Titus Vitrasius Pollio – a provincial governor of *Moesia Inferior* in 157 CE.

Public buildings in Late Antiquity are represented mostly by religious architecture. The continuity in topography and function is demonstrated by the building of the 5th – 6th c. – a basilica with a nave and two aisles, with marble capitals and columns with crosses in relief, located immediately NE of the Roman temple of the Great god of *Odessos*. The episcopal basilica of *Odessos* has been excavated at approx. 150 m NE of the basilica, in „Khan Krum“ str. The building has a nave and two aisles, with a narthex, an exonarthex, an atrium and a synthronos. Its construction is set to the end of the 4th c.

In the 5th c. its floor was decorated with mosaic panels with ornamental geometrical motifs and Christian symbols. By the end of the century the building was demolished and abandoned for some time, and then rebuilt. In this last period of its utilization the interior decoration was already of wall-paintings and the flooring is of a marble pavement. In the course of the second half of the 5th and in the 6th c. three more basilicas with a nave and two aisles were built in the W urban area – two of them are by the crossroads of the streets Tsar Simeon, Kozloduy and Tsaribrod and the third one is approx. 250 m to the E, outside the fortified walls of the city.

Necropolises

The city necropolises of *Odessos* are located outside the fortified area along the coastal road and from the 2nd c. they spread westwards along the road to the newly founded city of *Marcianopolis*. To the E and NE of the hypothetical direction of the defensive wall, along the road to *Dionysopolis* some early graves from the late Classical and late Hellenistic periods have been found together with graves from the early Imperial period.

The second pre-Roman necropolis is situated SW of the city, along the road to *Mesambria*. Graves from the late Classical and the whole Hellenistic period have been excavated here. The necropolis is located beyond the hypothetical W defensive wall, by the NE shore of the Varnensko lake. Graves from the early Imperial age have been found in this area.

In the 2nd – 3rd c. CE the necropolis spread mainly to the NW along the road towards *Marcianopolis*.

The late Roman and early Christian necropolis of *Odessos* was located NW of the city, in the immediate vicinity of the city walls.

More important finds

The long and rich history of the Greek *polis* and Roman city of *Odessos* has left remarkable monuments, attesting to the everyday life, culture, religious beliefs and life of the antique citizens of *Odessos* from the pre-Roman period. Several tombstones have reliefs from the Hellenistic period, as well as monuments of the lapidary epigraphic production. So far the elements of architectural decoration from the pre-Roman period are few – Doric capitals, a segment of a pediment from a tolos. During the excavation of suburban mounds many interesting finds of precious metals as well as many imported bone and terracotta decorations for wooden sarcophagi have been found.

The finds from the pre-Roman and Roman periods are exceptionally numerous and various. Some sculptural

monuments of Apollo from the Classical age are preserved, sculptures and statuary of Pan, Adonis and Aphrodite, of a smiling girl etc. from the Hellenistic period. Quite numerous also are the sculptural monuments of deities and people from the Roman period, a great part of which belong to the decoration of the Roman *thermae* – Nike, Herakles, Hermes and other gods. The remains of the decoration of the public buildings are represented by capitals, frieze-pediments, bases, and columns in different orders. From the necropoles of the city comes a rich production of local and imported (Attic and Proconessos) sarcophagi, burial plastic arts – sculptures, reliefs, clay and metal objects – artefacts related to everyday life, decorations, funeral rituals and beliefs.

A large number of epigraphic monuments – decrees, *stellae*, votive monuments, altars, honorary inscriptions etc. come from the vicinity of the city. Some graves with rich inventories have also been excavated. They include bronze vessels and instruments, some of which testify to the practicing of medicine. Production of glass vessels, both import and local production is represented.

Exceptionally rich and various are the pottery finds – terracotta, imported and local vessels, whose production was organized in a few pottery workshops, excavated near the fortified area of the city. Numerous also are the works of the small bronze sculpture with utilitarian or religious purposes.

The monuments of the early Christian period are also rich and various. The number of decorative architectural elements and parts of internal decoration, originating mainly from the demolished Christian temples is significant. They include dossier capitals, bases, columns, altar barriers, and elements of the cancelli etc.

Another part of the internal decoration of the Christian churches in *Odessos* are mosaics with geometrical motifs and Christian symbols. From *Odessos* also comes an intact baptismal font with tracery. A considerable number of reliquaries have been discovered here. Among them the most impressive one is the triple reliquary from Dzhanavar tepe, made of alabaster, silver and gold, combined with semiprecious stones. Many finds of precious metals come from the vicinity of the territory of the city and its necropoles. Most popular is a gold treasure, containing adornments from the 5th c. CE, which suggest Hunnish influence.

Odessos during the early Middle Ages

The end of urban life in *Odessos* began in the second quarter of the 7th c. CE and is connected with the Avarian-Slavic invasions of 626 CE. By the end of the century some of

the buildings of the antique city were sporadically used as dwellings. In the next century the Bulgarians undertook some steps to fortify the areas accessible from the sea by defensive earthworks – ramparts. Life within the bounds of the Roman *Odessos* and the city from Late Antiquity continued throughout the next centuries. In some of the large structures of the *thermae* single-room semi-dugouts with light construction and thatching, single-room semi-dugouts with light construction and thatching have been excavated.

The actual recovery of urban life here came during the 11th – 12th c., when only part of the city of Late Antiquity was fortified again. At that time *Odessos* already had a new name – Varna. The area of this medieval fortress was approx. 2.5 ha and it covered the area between the hypothetical so SW walls of the Roman city Late Antiquity, between „Preslav“ str., „San Stefano“ str., W of „Osmi noemvri“ str. and S of „Khan Omurtag“ str. The fortification has a pentagonal shape and is orientated in a NW/SE direction. Including its adjacent residential districts outside the fortified area, the medieval city of Varna occupied an area of approx. 10 ha. Its functional-urbanization principles however did not follow these from Antiquity and the early Christian Age.

Бешевлиев, В. 1974; Велков, В. 1956; 1959a; Георгиев, П. 1975; Геров, Б. 1952: 307-415; 1980; Димитров, А. Ил. 1982; Кузев, Ал. 1962: 111-126; Минчев, Ал. 1974; 1980; 1986; Мирчев, М. 1951a; 1952; 1958; 1967; 1969; Михайлов, Г. 1980; Прешленов, Хр. 2002: 59-80; Тончева, Г. 1958; 1961; 1966; 1969; 1974; Шкорниел, К. Х. Шкорниел 1909: 3-7; 1910: 3023; Danov, Chr. 1979; Georgiev, P. 1983; Gočeva, Zl. 1978; IGBulg. I/2; V (passim); Lazarov, M. 1985; Preshlenov, Chr. 2002; Tončeva, G. 1969; Youroukova, Y. 2000.

MI

OESCUS fluvius (Iskar river, Iskur river, река Искър)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip., Dac. Med.

Hdt. (Εἰς); Thuc. („Οἰσκιος); Plin. NH. III, 26, 149 (*Oescus*); Ptol. Geogr. III, 0, 5 (Οἰσκιος); Iord. (*Uscus, Hiscus*); Proc. De. aedif. IV (Ἰσκιός); C. Th. (Yscos).

Oescus fl. flows from the Rila mountains (*Dunax mons*) and is 368 km long, running through the present day regions of Sofia, Vratsa and Pleven. *Oescus fl.* is a right tributary of the Danube river. It runs into the Danube river between the lands of the villages Gigen and Baykal, Pleven region. The word *Oescus* has a Thracian or Daco-Moesian origin and means ‘water’. The Thracian

settlement and the Roman city have the same name (*Oescus, colonia Ulpia Oescensium*).

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 247-248; Дурданов, Ив. 1976: 42-43; Спиридонов, Т. 1993: 23; Detschew, D. 1976: 345-346; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 94.

RI

Ognyanovo (Ognjanovo, Огняново) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyuchuk Ahmed, Nadezhda

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.8 km S-SW of the village, in the Otula district, over the slopes of a dry valley, in the area of a rich water source. The settlement covers an area of approx. 70 daa. Fragments of pottery have been found. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; a hoard of silver antoniniani from the second quarter of 3rd c.

ST

Ograzhden (Ograjden, Ograzhden, Огражден) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hasarlak

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, on a slightly sloping terrain over the left (E) bank of a dry valley, over an area of more than 150 daa. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; pottery.

Settlement, located 5.9 km NW of the village, on the outskirts of the village of Gornyak, on a slightly sloping terrain over the left (SW) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 60 daa. Finds: various materials from the 2nd – 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 5.75 km W-NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 5.5 km W-NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 4.25 km from the village.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 4.75 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 8.75 km NW of the village.

ST

Okop (Окоп) (Yambol region)

formerly: Indzhek sarlii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the present day village of

Okop, in the area of Yurta district, over an area of approx. 10 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 23.

SB

Okorsh (Okorš, Окопш) (Silistra region)

formerly: Musular

annexed: Pechenyaga

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 1.9 km SE, 2 km S, 2.2 km E and 2.4 km SW of the village.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located approx. 1.6 km S of the village, in the Beyska mahala district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 150-151.

IB

Oman (Оман) (Yambol region)

formerly: Omana

Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located in the Shirafa district. Ore mines and mine shafts have been found in the vicinity.

AO, SB

Omarchevo (Omarčevo, Омарчево) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Tumulus Sivata mogila, located 2.5 km NW of the village, on a high bank of the Blatnitsa river.

Койчев, Н. 1997a: 440.

KV

Onogur (Оногур) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Yurtluk, Sara, Hebi Yurtluk

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement (?), located 0.7 km E of the village, in the dry valley of the Shah Kaya district. Remains of walls of buildings, built of small polished stone blocks or of stone and brick in *opus mixtum*. Finds: pottery; iron arrow-heads; a sword; coins from the 3rd – 5th c.; a hoard of 39 coins from the 3rd c. (30 provincial bronze coins and 9 copper antoniniani from Macrinus till Claudius II Gothicus).

Торбатов, С. 1990b: 50-55.

Necropolis, located 0.65 km E of the village, W of the Shah Kaya district. Probably connected with the above mentioned settlement.

Cave colony, located in the vertical rock wall of Shah Kaya.
Шкорпила, К. и Х. 1892: 12-21.

B I

Опака (Опака) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement and necropolis, located in the N part of the present day town. In the course of construction work workers found two structures, built of broken stone and mortar, and various other materials: tiles; domestic pottery; coins; votive tablets; statuettes of Apollo, Zeus, Mars; a stone sarcophagus. The materials and the settlement date back to the 2nd - 3rd c.

Fortress, Roman and late antique, located 5 km NW of the town, over an area of approx. 40 daa. The N wall and some sections of the E one are best preserved. They are built of small roughly polished blocks for the façade and filling. On the ground are scattered fragments of dishes, *amphorae* and *dolia*, characteristic for the 3rd/4th and 5th/6th c.

Necropolis, located 4 km NE of the town. A grave contained a ring with a gemstone with the images of Hygieia and Asclepius; a coin of Etruscila etc. More burials were found in the vicinity of the *tumulus*.

Bronze colonial coins, struck in *Marcianopolis*, *Tomi* etc, as well as Roman *denarii* and antoniniani from the 2nd - 3rd c. Bronze colonial coins, struck in *Marcianopolis* found in the vicinity of the present day town together with Roman *denarii* and antoniniani from the 2nd - 3rd c. A sacrificial altar of Herakles and bronze statuettes have been found.

Велков, Ив. 1921/22; 1928/29: 376-377; Герасимов, Т. 1934: 470; 1950; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 56-57; Кацаров Г. 1934б: 25; Овчаров, А. 1966; Попов, А., Н. Кънев 1929: 237; Стефанов, Ст. 1939: 322; Филов, Б. 1912/13б; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Опан (Опан) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

The ancient road *Augusta Traiana - Constantinopolis* (*Byzantion*) runs by the village.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village. Fragments of roof-tiles, bricks and *pitthoi*, as well as vessels from the 3rd - 4th c., have been found.

Necropolis, located 3 km SE of the village. A tomb built of bricks, bound with white mortar has been found inside one of the *tumuli*.

M K

Опанетс (Опанес, Опанец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Opancha

annexed: Valog

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.3 km N-NE of the village, in the Tahtalukyoy and Kazanbashi districts. Finds: pottery; a hoard of approx. 6 kg of coppers from the 4th c. (from Constantine I to Valens).

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 53; Мирчев, М. 1953б: 117.

B I

Орехово (Орехово) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Oryahovo

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, plundered and destroyed by looters. It probably consisted of eight small *tumuli*. Finds: broken pottery and iron objects from the 2nd - 3rd c. The accurate location of the site has not been given.

Миков, В. 1940/41: 32.

M V

Ореш (Ореш, Ореш) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortification, c Byzantine (5th - 6th c.), located 1.5 km NE of the village, on a high bank over the Belensko swamp. The area of the fortress is approx. 4 daa.

Церов, Ив. 2005а: 183.

Section of the Roman Danubian road, approx. 250 m long, located below the Svishtov - Nikopol road, W of the Orresh railway station.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 72.

I Ts

Орешак (Орешак, Орешак) (Varna region)

formerly: Dzhevizlii

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km NE of the village, in the Ala Chukka district, on the right slope of a small gorge, which crosses the area. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles from the Roman period and the Late Antiquity have been found. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 17; Плетников, В. и др. 1995: 241.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located within the vicinity of the village. Accurate data about the localization is lacking. Finds: a hoard of coins from a grave from this site - the latest coins are from the first quarter of the 3rd c.

Лазаренко, Иг. 2000/2001.

M I

Орешари (Орешари, Орешари) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kozludzha

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, 4th - 6th c., located 1.6 km NW of the village, on the flat crest of a mountain ridge, known as Kaya Basha, rising above the bed of the Arda river. The defensive wall was built of broken stone without mortar, and barriers to the S, accessible side of the plateau-like crest. Its remains reach 10-12 m width and 1.5-2 m height.

G N

Орешене (Орешене, Орешене) (Lovech region)

Thr. (?), Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Bronze and silver coins from 2nd - 4th c. have been found in the vicinity of village, in the Martinitsa district.

Филов, Б. 1910а: 224.

R G

Орешети (Орешети, Орешети) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kozludzha

Thr.

Sanctuary of Herakles, located at the SW end of the village, in the Andona district, with remains of buildings with 0.80 m thick walls, built of large broken stones. Finds: a sacrificial altar with an image of Herakles in relief; a plate with an image of Herakles and Artemis in relief; a coin of *Salonina* (3rd c.).

Аладжов, А. 1997: 198-199; Добруски, В. 1900: 33.

V K

Оризари (Оризари) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Aylene

Thr.

A mile-stone, raised by the city of *Philippopolis* in honor of emperor Gordian III and Sabina Tranquilina under the provincial governor of *Thracia* - *Leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Thraciae* - Pomponius Magianus, probably brought here from *mutatio Tugugerum*, located by the road *Singidunum - Serdica - Philippopolis - Constantinopolis*, SW of the village. *Добруски, В. 1901: 776; Цончев, А. 1950а: 73; IGBulg. III/1, 1384.*

M M

Оризари (Оризари) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Tumulus Atanas Tepe, located 1.2 km W of the village, in the Tvardishka kettle.

K V

Орлица (Орлица, Орлица) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Uzun himetler, Protogerovo

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, 4th - 5th c., located 1.5 km W of the village, in the Orecheto district. The graves are surrounded and covered with stone slabs, orientated in a SE direction.

Necropolis, 4th - 6th c., located near the village, in the Mandarlak District. Stone slabs from destroyed graves and fragments of household pottery, characteristic for the 4th - 6th c.

G N

Орлова могила (Орлова могила) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Serdimen

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.3 km E of the village, in the Serdimenskata Gora district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Serdimenskata Gora district.

S T

Орловети (Орловец, Орловец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Erdovanlii, Izgrev

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the Ada Kuzu district.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 2.3 km NE of the village, in the Avla Tarla district.

Four *tumuli*, Roman period, located 4.3-4.7 km E-NE of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 1 km N of the village.

АКБ II. Станев

P V, I Ts

Орляк (Орляк, Орляк) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Trubcholar, Makenzen

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.35 km E-NE of the village, S of the Dyado Ganchova Chair district, over a terrain slightly sloping to the N, on the left (SW) bank of a dry valley.

Settlement, located in the vicinity of the present day village. Finds: coins and pottery from the 2nd - 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 53; Попов, Ж. 1972: 11-12.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.95 km N-NW of the village, in the Tekemahle district. It

probably belonged to the settlement in the vicinity of the present day village.

Панайотов, Ив. 1983: 45-46; Панайотов, Ив., А. Салкин 1984: 37.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.65 km from the village, in the Yukyanu and Zobkoru districts.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.75 km W of the village, in the Yursurta district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.65 km W-SW of the village, in the Kumnuka district.

B I

ORUDISZA AD BURGUM (Karavelovo, Каравелово) (Yambol region)

Thr.

Roadside station, located N of the village of Karavelovo and S of the village of Yurta, Yambol region. Located in the segment of the road between *Cabyle* and *Hadrianopolis*. To the N-NE local roads ran towards the Varbitsa Pass and *Aetos* (Aytos). Early Byzantine fortification has been found in the vicinity

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 20; TIB 6: 303, 382-383; Wendel, M. 2005: 201-202.

R I

Oryahovitsa (Orjahovica, Оряховица) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Fortress with irregular shape, located 2 km NE of the village over approx. 4 daa. Pottery fragments and coins from the 3rd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Попов, А. 1982: 100-101; Райков, Хр. 1940:367; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 714, fig. 356; Oppermann, M. 2006: 226; TIB 6: 425; Wendel, M. 2005: 332, No 1320.

M K

Oryehovitsa (Orjehovica, Ореховица) (Pleven region)

formerly: Orehovitsa

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Fortification (*quadribirgium*), located 1.5 km NW of the town, in the Kaleto district, on the left bank of the Iskar river. Square in shape with dimensions 60 x 60 m with quadrangular towers at each corner.

Settlement, located 7 km NW of the town, in the Chengene Saray district. Remains of walls of broken stone and mortar

have been found over an area of 10 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: silver and copper coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; votive tablets to Mithras, Diana and the Thracian Horseman.

Antique water cistern towards *Ulpia Oescus*, located 3 km S of the town, in the Tsarevets district.

Дякович, Б. 1904: 49-50; Иванов, Р., Т. Ковачева 2002: 32-33; Ковачева, Т. 1998: 59-71; Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979:54.

T K, P B

Osen (Осен) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kasamlar

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located 2.3 km NE of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 62.

I B

Osenets (Osenec, Осенец) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Hyusenche

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period (4th c.), located 2 km E of the village, in the Getsovskite Nivi district. Early medieval settlement from the 9th – 10th c. existed at the same place.

Settlement, Neolithic, Thracian (4th – 3rd c BCE), Roman (2nd – 3rd c. CE), early medieval (9th – 10th c. CE), located in the Selishte district, 1 km W of the village. Finds: marble votive tablets to Jupiter (Zeus), Juno (Hera) with a dedicatory inscription in Latin; a fragmented tablet with a dedicatory inscription in Greek; a fragmented votive tablet to Demeter and two more fragmented tablets to the Thracian Horseman, one of them with a dedicatory inscription in Greek. Obviously this was the site of a large sanctuary, dedicated to many deities in the 2nd – 3rd c.

Marble votive tablets, mainly to Zeus and Hera. Probably a temple in the Roman period was situated in the vicinity of the village. A hoard of bronze autonomous coins from 2nd – 3rd c. have been found here in 1926.

Three *tumuli*, Roman period, part of the necropolis, situated on the outskirts of the present day village.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Smesite district (Dvata Mosta district), followed by a medieval settlement. Finds: a hoard of iron tools, now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Razgrad.

Дечев, А. 1938b: 296-297, № 20; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 100, № 24; 1934: 48, № 10; МКСБД 1995: 242; ОРАД 1927: 19; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 234, № 620; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 80; Явашов, А. 1925: 17; 1932: 14-15; IGBulg. II, 747-748; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 129, No 717.

G R, G D

Osmar (Осмар) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 2.5 km NE of the village, at the S end of the Shumensko plateau, in the Bobata district, consists of two concentric stone fortifications in the shape of a polygon. The walls are built of broken stone and mud. Traces of habitation here date back to the Thracian period, Roman period and the Middle Ages.

Дремсизова, Цв., В. Антонова 1967; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 37; ИРАИК 1905: 428.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NW of the village, at the S part of Shumensko plateau, within the Osmarski rock monastery over an area of 29 daa. The settlement overlaps an earlier Thracian settlement, life continued throughout the Middle Ages.

Settlement, 4th c. BCE – 12th c. CE, located 3 km N, in the Osmarski Boaz district. Building material and fragmented pottery were spread on the ground. The settlement existed during the Thracian period, Roman period and the Middle Ages.

Дремсизова, Цв., В. Антонова 1967; 1975: 37.

D A

Osenovo (Ossenovo, Осеново) (Varna region)

formerly: Dish Puduk, Dish Budak

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km N of the village, in the Chatal Cheshma district, over a large area. Finds: two *dolia* from the site. Fragments of pottery were spread on the ground.

Settlement, late antique, located on the right bank of the Suat Dere river (by the former village farm yard). Numerous fragments of domestic pottery and tiles were spread on the ground.

Димитрова, А., А. Ил. Димитров 1973: 17-18.

Fortress, late antique, located NW of the village with a polygonal (probably septangular) shape. The defensive walls are approx. 2 m thick and are preserved in some sections up to 1 m height. The outlines of towers are also

visible and part of one tower is preserved to a height of 3-4 m. The walls are built of broken stone and mortar and a wall in *opus mixtum* is preserved in the N section. Rubble and pottery fragments from Late Antiquity were found on the ground. Ruins of a basilica in the vicinity of the fortress with a vaulted tomb below its floor have been found. From the fortress come two reliefs from a chancel of an early Christian basilica.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 47; Иречек, К. 1899: 831; Минчев, А. 1986; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 182.

Necropolis, located approx. 1.5 km N of the village, in the Kasadzhikova Mogila district. Tombs have been excavated. One of the tombs has wall paintings, representing stylized human figures.

Necropolis, late antique, located SW of the village. Finds: several vaulted tombs, excavated in the 70s of 20th c.

Минчев, А., П. Георгиев 1981.

M I

Ostra mogila (Остра могила) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Ada Tepe

Thr.

The Roman road from *Augusta Traiana* towards *Nicopolis ad Istrum* pass in the vicinity of the village.

Fortress, located 1.5 km NW of the village, has an irregular elliptic shape and area of 6 daa. The defensive walls are most visible to the E. Evidence of the existence of a second defensive wall – *proteibisma*. Fragments of pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. have been found.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 205; Wendel, M. 2005: 333, No 1342.

M K

Ostrets (Ostrec, Острен) (Lovech region)

annexed: Beglikchiite, Boevska, Myadna

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress or an observation post, 4th – 5th c., located 3 km E of Ostrets, in the Kaleto district. Build for the protection of the Rusaliyski Pass.

Curtain wall and ruins of a tower, 4th – 5th c., located 0.5 km E of the fortress, in the Sokolov Vrah district.

Милчев, Ам. 1956a: 507; Домарадски, М. 1982: 50.

R G

Ostrets (Ostrec, Острец) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Yalamlar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km N-NW of the village, over an area of 20 daa. Pottery fragments, typical for the first centuries of Roman rule have been spread over the terrain.

Settlement, Roman period and medieval, located 2.5 km N-NW of the village.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 57.

SI

Ostrovche (Ostrovče, Островче) (Razgrad region)
formerly: Kyuchuk Ada Kyoy, Malka Ada

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman (2nd – 3rd c.), located 2 km W of the village, in the Yuk Ekinli district, close to a Prehistoric tell. A great number of stones, roof-tiles and pottery discovered from the above period. Three *tumuli* are situated E of the site.

GR, GD

Ostrovitsa (Ostrovica, Островица) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Asha Ada

Thr., Rhod.

Thracian necropolis, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village. Two *tumuli* excavated here, internal inhumation burials lined with slabs. Inside the graves clay vessels and eight bronze coins of emperor Constantine I were recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1972.

GN

Otets-Kirilovo (Otec-Kirilovo, Отец-Кирилово) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Kirekchii

Thr.

Remains of the *Ranilum* – *Diocletianopolis* road, the *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis* branch, located 2 km SW of the village.

Велков, Ив. 1936; Цончев, Д. 1942: 55; Wendel, M. 2005.

MM

Ovchaga (Ovčaga, Овчага) (Varna region)
formerly: Murad sofu;

annexed: Voditsi

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located S of the village, in the Yurtluk district, over an area of approx. 60-70 daa. Fragments of pottery and tiles have been skatered on the

ground. Remains of walls, bound with mortar as well as *dolia* have been found in the course of land cultivation.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 16-17; Плетников, В. и др. 1995: 239.

MI

Ovcharovo (Ovčarovo, Овчарово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kalfa, Durgut kalfa, Dragosh voda

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, Roman, located in the territory occupied by the present day village. Finds: coins and pottery from the 2nd – 4th c.; hoard of 181 coppers, the latest from Valens and Gratian.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 51; Парушев, В. 1992а: 121-126.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 1.45 km W-SW of the village, in the Koriyata district, over flat ground with an area of approx. 60 daa.

ST

Ovcharovo (Ovčarovo, Овчарово) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Choban Dere

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period and medieval, located 1.5-2 km W of the village. Remains of stones from demolished foundations, of pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: coins of Zeno and Justinian I.

Settlement, late antique and medieval, located 2.5 km SW of the village. The inventory of fragmented pottery and household objects date the settlement to the 4th – 6th c. and the 9th – 10th c. CE.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 1.5-2 km W of the village. Cultural remains are scarce on the ground. The location of an antique and medieval settlement nearby show that the fortress functioned in the same period.

Early Christian basilica, located 1.5 km W of the village. Initially it had one nave with a baptistery and an altar structure. Later it was extended into a basilica with a nave and two aisles and dimensions 34.8 x 16.8 m. The apse was horseshoe-shaped. The central nave is divided from the side ones by pilasters, joined with arches. The masonry of the foundations is of broken stones, bound with mortar. A *piscina* was discovered in the baptistery. A marble reliquary; capitals; cornices; iron objects; tiles and household pottery constitute the finds. The materials date the basilica back to the 5th – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 54-55; Мутафчиев, П., Ю. Господинов 1919/20; Овчаров Д. 1982; Овчаров, Д., М. Вахлинова 1978: 76; Попов, Ив. 1955: 185.

SI

Ovcharovo (Ovčarovo, Овчарово) (Shumen region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Sivrikosko kale, located 2 km E of the village, at the W end of the Provadia plateau. The wall was approx. 150 m long, built of broken stone and mortar, dated to 2nd – 5th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Антонова, В. 1975: 36; ИРАИК 1905: 442.

DA

Ovchepoltsi (Ovčepolci, Овчеполци) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Ferezlii

Thr.

Settlement, located at the SE end of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Yurta district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Two settlements, located 2 km SE of the village, in the Kerezla and Kozla districts. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: five iron sickles; about 70 kilos of lead; coins of Faustina the Younger and Alexander Severus. A mound necropolis of six *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 7 km E of the village, in the Devette Mogili district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Fortress, located 2 km SW of the village, on the highest mountain top of the Ovchehalmie ridge. Walls of buildings, bound with red mortar. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; coins of Faustina the Younger, Philip the Arab, and Anastasius.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 536-537; Делирадев, П. 1953: 204; Иречек, К. 1886: 340; Торбатов, С. 2007; Цончев, Д. 1963: 63.

NG

Ovchi Kladenets (Ovči Kladenec, Овчи кладенец) (Yambol region)

formerly: Koyun Bunar

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the present day village of Ovchi Kladenets. Walls built in *opus mixtum*, were found in the course of land cultivation. A large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. was spread over an area of approx. 4 daa. Finds: coins from Philip the Arab to Licinius I.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 2.2-2.3 km S-SE of the village, consists of five large *tumuli*

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 23; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 105-106; TIB 6: 384.

SB

Oven (Овен) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kara Koch

Moes. Inf.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 0.8 km E and 1.9 km SW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 150.

IB

P

Padarsko (Pudarsko, Pádarsko, Пъдарско) (Plovdiv region) formerly: Korudzhilare

Thr.

Considerable remains of the *Ranilum* – *Diocletianopolis* road, a branch of the main road *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis* road are visible in the Kaynatsite and Chairdere districts N of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, probably from a sanctuary.

Цончев, А. 1942: 56; Kazanov, G. 1938a: NoNo 545, 555; Wendel, M. 2005.

MM

****PALAD(E)INA/-UM?** (epith. Παλαδεινηνος) (terr. *Marcianopolis*) (near Staroselets) (Varna region)

IGBulg. II, 832, 833

N Sh

Palamartsa (Palamarca, Паламарца) (Targovishte region) *Moes. Inf.*, *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village. Remains of walls, built of broken stones and mortar, as well as fragments of domestic pottery (dishes, pots, *amphorae*) from the first centuries of Roman period have been recorded.

Settlement, 1st – 3rd c., located 5 km S of the village. Fragments of *terra sigillata* pottery, as well as ordinary domestic pottery, have been spread on the ground.

Settlement, Roman (3rd – 4th c.) and late antique, located 2 km N of the village. Pottery fragments, mainly from *amphorae* and *dolia*, have been found on the ground. Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 58; Кацаров Г. 1934a; Gerov B. 1959; IGBulg. II, 761.

SI

PALATIOIUM = **PALATIUM** (Baykal, Байкал) (Pleven region)

PALATIUM, PALATIOION (Байкал) (Pleven region) formerly: Beshlii, Boril

Moes. Inf., *Dac. Rip.*

Proc. De aedif. IV, 6, 34, 21-23 (Παλατιόιον, ὀχύρομα) *Theoph. Sim.* VIII, 5 (Παλάστοιον)

A station on the Danubian road from *Singidunum* (Белград) – *Viminacium* (Kostolac) – *Ratiaria* – *Ulpia Oescus* – *Novae* – *Sexaginta Prista* – *Durostorum* – towards the Danube's delta.

Fortified settlement, located to the NW of the village. Remains of walls of large buildings on naturally defended terrain are visible over an area of approx. 100 daa. Many architectural elements, domestic pottery, and coins from the 1st – 3rd c. have been found. The settlement dates to the 1st c. CE. It is thought that it may have been the site of the ancient city of *Palatium*.

Necropolises with very rich funeral inventories were found in the centre and to the S and W of the village.

Two rows of clay pipes were found on the slope of the plateau SW of Baykal.

A settlement was located 2 km S of the village in the Yamanin Dol district. The Danubian road passed nearby. Architectural elements and intact pottery vessels have been found here.

Settlement, Roman, located 3 km S of the village, in the Zehmet district, along the old course of the Iskar river. This site is rich in archaeological material.

After the station of *Valeriana* the Roman road followed the right bank of the Danube river and entered the territory of the village of Baykal. Traces of it were found to the S of Baykal village in the 1970's.

Митова-Джконова, А. 1979: 29.

Settlement, located on the E outskirts of the village. Two rows of clay pipes which provided water for the settlement were discovered. Remains of stone walls are still visible. The existence of old walls by the village of Baykal was also mentioned by K. Škorpil in his study (Шкорпил, К. 1905: 465). According to D. Dzhonova, the settlement of *Palatiolum* was situated by the village of Baykal. *Palatiolum* was a station on the Danubian road not mentioned in any Roman itinerary (Митова-Джконова, А. 1979: 29). The distance from the station *Valeriana* to the settlement of *Palatiolum* was 12.5 km (8.43 Roman miles). After viewing the Roman road from *Oescus* towards *Philippopolis*, V. Avramov wrongly assumed that the station *Palatiolum* was located on the right bank of the Danube river opposite the roadside station of *Sucidava* (Аврамов, В. 1914: 230). In 1984 remains of walls were found NE of Baykal, which most probably came from the settlement of *Palatiolum* in the Selishte district. In light

of the archaeological material and inscriptions found at the village of Baykal, D. Dzhonova dates the construction of *Palatiolum* to the 1st c. CE (Митова-Джконова, А. 1979: 29).

The question of why the settlement *Palatiolum* was not included in the *itineraria* logically remains. According to D. Dzhonova, the section of the Roman road found S of Baykal village refers to the road which connected the settlements *Valeriana* and *Palatiolum* i.e. the aforementioned section is part of the Danubian Roman road (Митова-Джконова, М. 1979: 29).

The Roman road took a short diversion NE, to the S of the village of Baykal village, to the settlement *Palatiolum*, i.e. the road to the W of the village of Dolni Vadin followed the bank of the Danube river for 6 km and by the bend which the river makes to the NE, the road continued E, passing S of the village of Baykal where it turned NE to the settlement *Palatiolum*, after which it made its way directly to *Oescus*. The diversion the road makes after *Valeriana* was in order to avoid the marshy terrain to the S of the Danube river, in the region of the village of Baykal.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 230; Велков, Ив., Б. Филов 1920: 148; Димитров, А. П. 1942: 119; Маджаров, М. 2009; Митова-Джконова, А. 1976: 29; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 443-502; CIL III, 12348, 12523; Kalinka, E. 1906: 440.

T K, P B, M Ma

Palauzovo (Палаузово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Avlali

Thr., *Haem.*

Settlement, located 2 km SW of Palauzovo, in the Debelata Koriya district. A large quantity of domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been recorded over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. Clay pipes and an intact *dolium* have been found in the course of land cultivation.

Mound necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, located approx. 3.1-3.5 km NE of the village in the Kayadzhika district.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 23.

S B

PALMA (*vico Palma*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

PALMATAE (abl. a *Palmatis* m. p. II[I?]; *Palmatis* Tab. *Peut.*) (on the road *Marcianopolis* – *Durostorum*) (near Onogur) (Dobrich region)

AE 2001, 1736, mile-stone, 237-238 CE

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Tab. *Peut.* (*Durostero* XIV – *Palmatis* [XX]); *Proc. De aedif.* IV, 7, 12, 16 (Πάλματις); *Geogr. Rav.* IV, 7 (*Paratis*)

Palmat(ae?), probably situated by the village of Onogur, on a rocky peninsula, bordered on the E by the Suha Reka river and on the N and S by two lateral ravines flowing into the river. At its W end the peninsula is higher and only approx. 70 m wide, but to the E it is lower and broader, reaching 450 m. According to K. Škorpil only the narrower W half of the peninsula was surrounded by fortified walls and the terrain to the E was an unfortified quarter *extra muros*. However, this part of the peninsula was also fortified. The defensive wall here is clearly visible above ground. In some sections it is preserved in the form of a stone rampart of varying height and width, and in some sections its route is marked by deep ditches, attesting to plundering of the building materials in recent times. The entire fortified area of *Palmat(ae)* covers approx. 150 daa.

The defensive wall, described by K. Škorpil as 'the eastern one' actually divides the settlement into two unequal parts – I and II. Judging by the remains, the E part represents a later extension.

The initial fortification covered only the narrow part of the rocky peninsula with an irregular plan due to the features of the terrain. K. Škorpil marked the location of ten towers along the defensive walls: three along the N; one along the E; five along the S and one at the NW corner of the fortification. Two more towers flanked a gate, located near the S end of the W defensive wall. Another gate was located approx. in the middle of the E defensive wall, immediately S of the tower located there. A third gate probably stood on the section jutting into the N defensive wall. Today in the NE corner of the fortification a round tower, which was not noted by K. Škorpil, is visible.

The later extension led to an expansion of the fortified area of *Palmat(ae)* on more than two occasions, which is in complete accordance with Procopius' accounts that under emperor Justinian I the settlement, which was 'located in close quarters', was 'extended and considerably broadened'. The fortified walls of the E extension join the earlier fortification at its NE and SE corners. Along them an unknown number of towers were built. The location of six of them is still clearly visible. The shape of one of the towers can be identified – the one along the N defensive wall is rectangular, jutting approx. 8 m out of the wall and its width along its front reaches approx. 12 m. The ruins give grounds to suppose the existence of a gate defended by two towers at the N half of the E defensive wall.

Fragments of pottery and glass vessels, pottery lamps, buckles, *fibulae*, appliques, iron tools, and arrow-heads have been discovered. The coins form an impressive hoard of 448 specimens and attest to continuous habitation at the site from the 2nd c. to the very end of the 6th c. or the beginning of 7th c. CE. A fragmented dedicatory inscription dated to the 2nd - 3rd c. as well as an unpublished tombstone (*stela*) with a heavily damaged inscription in Latin, which most probably dates to the 4th c.

A hoard of coins gives grounds to suppose that *Palmat(ae)* suffered during the great Gothic invasion in 269 CE. Sections of walls - the apse of an early Christian basilica within the bounds of the fortified area by the W gate, were excavated. Fragments of a mile-stone, reused in Antiquity in the construction of the S defensive wall, were also found. Only the final line: *m(ille) p(assuum)* is preserved from the inscription. The text shows that the mile-stone was at some time put at I Roman mile from some sort of a centre whose name was probably mentioned in the upper line (now missing). In its present condition it cannot be precisely dated. However, based on the paleography of the two remaining letters, it may be dated most probably to the first half of the 3rd c. CE.

The archaeological material recorded at the site indicates that the settlement flourished during the 5th - 6th c. Its status during this period is not certain. Procopius mentions it explicitly as a 'fortification', while the Ravenna cosmography mentions it as a 'city' (*civitas*). It is possible that at some time during Late Antiquity the settlement received *civitas* status.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 52-53; 1984: 25; Бошнаков, Р. 1975: 87; Торбатов, С. 2000а: 69; 2000б: 60-62.

B I, N Sh

Pamidovo (Памидово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Shahlare, Tsarsko

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Kipira district. Remains of tiles and fragmented domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a marble altar from the 3rd c.; a tombstone from the 2nd - 3rd c. with inscriptions in Greek. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SE of the village, on the right bank of the Topolnitsa river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are spread on the ground. Finds: a water-conduit; two bronze statuettes (one of them of Aphrodite); coins from the 2nd - 3rd c. CE. A mound necropolis is located in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 589; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 319; Делирадев, П. 1953: 208; IGBulg. III/1, 1073; Kazarow, G. 1927: 324, No 7.

NG

Pamukchii (Памукчии, Памукчии) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 4th - 6th c., located 1.4 km S of the village. Pottery and metal objects have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1.85 km NE of the village, in the Lisichi Pat district. The settlement is located at the end of the plateau above the village. Pottery fragments from the 2nd - 4th c. have been recorded.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Karapetlik district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, dated 2nd - 4th c., have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1.2 km SW of the village, between the Ali Bair and Yusuf Tepe hills. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 78.

DA

Pamukchii (Памукчии, Памукчии) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Pamuklii

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village. Remains of walls and fragments of vessels and *pithei*, dated from the 3rd - 4th c. CE., have been found.

Four mound necropoles are located on the territory of the village. Finds: bronze vessels from a *tumulus*.

Кожухаров, Ам. 1923/24: 212-214; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 207.

MK

Panagyurishte (Панагюриште, Панагюрище) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the town, in the Mramor district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as remains of walls have been discovered. Finds: a marble votive tablet to Dionysos and Herakles with an inscription in Greek; a hoard of Roman billon coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, Godrian III, Philip the Arab, Trajan Decius, Etruscilla, Trebonianus Gallus, and Volusianus.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the town, in the Kukla district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the town, in the Poletto district (Stoykina Cheshma, Sveti Dimitar localities). Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity. One of the *tumuli* has been excavated and a cremation burial and a hoard of Roman bronze coins from the 3rd c. were found.

Settlement, located 8 km NE of the town, in the Presveta Nedelya district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 10-12 km N of the town, in the Tri Kladentsi district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 12-13 km E of the town, in the Shiroki Rat district. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery and remains of walls have been found. Finds: querns; metal tools; gold coins. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 15 km E of the town, in the Chernich district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 17 km from the town, in the Chitashki Gyor district, in the vicinity of Panagyurski Koloni. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Генчева, Е. и др. 1995: 97; Герасимов, Т. 1940/42а: 284; Делирадев, П. 1953: 235-237; Петрунова, Б., Г. Абдулов 1994: 85-86; Филов, Б. 1912: 31, № 26; 1915: 230; Цончев, Д. 1948а: 191; 1960б: 1963: 46-51; IGBulg. III/1, 1055.

NG, VK

Panaretovtsi (Панаретовци, Панаретовци) (Sliven region)

formerly: Karsunlii

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the present day village. Finds: a bronze statuette of a horseman; arrow-heads and an axe; coins: autonomous coins of *Cabyle* type B (275-255 BCE) from the Hellenistic period, Roman bronze provincial coins from the time of Caracalla, Gordian III, Aurelian, and Maximianus Herculius.

Settlement, located NW of the village. Finds: Roman coins of Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina the Elder, Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Philip the Arab and Philip Caesar.

NS

PANNASA (unknown)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Theoph. Sim. I, 8 (Παννασα)

Pannasa fl. (*Panyssus/Panissus* - Kamchia river) is formed by two feeders - Luda Kamchia and Golyama Kamchia. It is supposed that the late antique city of *Pannasa* is probably located somewhere in this area (in modern NE Bulgaria).

Жирекек, К. 1886: 180 sqq.

RI

PANYSOS (in the municipality of Dolni Chiflik or in the municipality of Provadia) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tab. Peut (Paniso); Geogr. Rav. (Panusion)

Roman roadside station, on the *Durostorum* - *Marcianopolis* - *Anchialus* road. The location of *Panyssos* in relation to the present day administrative division of Bulgaria is disputed. According to most scholars, the station was localized on the Kamchia river, by the village of Grozdovo, Dolni Chiflik municipality, Varna region. According to K. Škorpil brothers *Panyssos* should be identified with the remains, located S of the village of Tsarevtsi (the former Sultantsi, Provadia municipality). The station was located XII Roman miles from *Marcianopolis* and XII Roman miles from the next station along the road - *Scatrae*. It is mentioned in the *itineraria*, where the stations and the distances between them are marked, as well as by Theophylactus Simocatta.

Мирчев, М. 1953: 73; Недев, Ст. 1972; Шкорпил, К. 1892: 47; Beševliev, V. 1969: 486.

MI

PANYSSUS fluvius, PANISSUS (Kamchia River, река Камчия)

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Plin. NH. 4, 45 (Pannysis, Pannisis, Panyssis, Panyssus, Panisos); Cl. Ptol. Geogr. III, 10, 3 (Πανύσσος).

The *Panyssus fl.* rises in the *Haemus mons* (Stara Planina mountains), consists of the rivers Golyama Kamchia and Luda Kamchia. It flows into the *Pontus Euxinus* (Black Sea). Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 89; Дуриданов, И. 1976: 44; Струиданов, Т. 1993: 207; Detschew, D. 1976: 355; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 94-95.

RI

PAREMBOLE (Белозем) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Giren

Thr.

It. Burd 568, 6 (*mutatio Sernota m.p. X – mutatio Paramvole m.p. VIII – mansio Cillio*); *Pass. S. Alex.* 21 (ἐμπορείον Παρεμβολή)

The roadside station (*mutatio*) and a considerable section of the main road *Singidunum – Serdica – Philippopolis – Constantinopolis* are located 3.5-4 km SE of the village, in the Asarlaka district. The central area of the settlement is on a hill, surrounded by a circular defensive stone wall with a diameter up to 100 m. Marble pedestals for statues of Balbinus (238) and Philip II (247), rose by the city of *Philippopolis*, have been found.

Settlement and mound necropolis (consist of fifteen *tumuli*), located 2 km S of the village, in the Bahchalaka district. Remains of the settlement – walls, tiles, and coins have been found. A *tumulus* contains: leaves from a gold wreath; an iron sword. Finds from the settlement: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Dionysos and Hekate; a bronze statuette of Apollo; a hoard of coins from the 2nd – 3rd c. CE.

Герасимов, Т. 1946: 238; Цончев, Д. 1942: 44-45; IGBulg. III/1 1510-1513; TIB 6: 388; Wendel, M. 2005: 117.

MM

Partizani (Partisani, Партизани) (Varna region)

formed of: Ganchovo, Prezhda

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress Arkovna, late antique, located on the Golyama Arkovna mountain top. Foundations of buildings, as well as archaeological material from the Thracian period have been found.

Лазаров, М. 2004.

Necropolis, located S of the Arkovna fortress.

Кръстева, М. 2003.

Settlement, Roman period, located at the SW foot of Golyama Arkovna hill. Archaeological material and pottery from the Roman period are spread over the terrain.

Кръстева, М., М. Лазаров 2002.

MI

Partizanin (Partisani, Партизанин) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Omurovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SW of the village, around a karst spring. Remains of buildings, a clay water-conduit, a structure

in the shape of an octagon built of square stone blocks, bricks and mortar, as well as fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. CE have been recorded.

The *Cillae – Carassura* road ran 3 km S of the village. A settlement and four *tumuli* have been localized in the area. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 208; IGBulg. III/1, 1535-1536; Oppermann, M. 2006: 209.

МК

Paskalevo (Паскалево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ezi Bey

Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.9 km W of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 2.15 km E-SE of the village, in the Karalezka Mogila district.

ST

Parvenets (Purvenec, Pârvenec, Първенец) (Yambol region)

formerly: Bashalii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village of Parvenets. A large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. The site was also inhabited during the Middle Ages.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Cherkovishte district. The remains of rectangular buildings with an apse from the E have been discovered. The walls are of stone and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c. have been recorded over an area of 2-3 daa.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, in the Bahchevanov Kaynak district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded over an area of 7-8 daa. Finds: a votive tablet with an image of Asclepius and Hygieia, now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the village, in the Kutela district. Fragments of roof-tiles and pottery from the 2nd – 4th c., have been found on both banks of the small river, over an area of 5-6 daa.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 24.

SB

Paskalevets (Paskalevec, Паскалевец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Yurtluka district. Fragments of Roman domestic pottery have been discovered.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 28; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 58.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 1 km N of the village, in the Sakardzha district. Fragments of Roman domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to Zeus and Hera

Tumulus, located N of the village, in the Cheshmite district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located, 1.5 km N of the village, in the Sakardzha district.

Tumulus, located NE of the village, in the Suhoto Dere district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27.

Tumulus, located in the Golyam Kuz district.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.5 km SE of the village.

Sanctuary to the Thracian Heros, the mid 2nd c. or the beginning of the 3rd c., located approx. 0.25 km N of the village, on a hillock. The sanctuary was a rectangular building of which little remains. Finds: sixteen intact and fragmented votive tablets.

Владкова, П. 2005a: 81; CCET II.2: 120.

PV

Pastrovo (Pustrovo, Pâstrovo, Пъстрово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Alagyun

Thr.

Fortress, late antique, located 2.5 km SW of the village. It was a security post along the road from Stara Zagora towards Kran.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 224; Попов, А. 1982: 98; IGBulg. III/2, 1640; IGBulg. V, 5597 bis (=1640); Wendel, M. 2005: 335, No 1375.

МК

Patalenitsa (Patalenica, Патаденица) (Pazardzhik region)

annexed: Batkun

Thr.

Fortress, located in the SW part of the village (in the Batkun quarter). It has a rectangular shape and covers an area of 22 daa.

Remains of walls, towers, buildings, two churches and a water-conduit have been located here. Finds: tiles; domestic pottery; a marble column; a bronze ring; Roman bronze coins from 3rd – 4th c.

Settlement, located in the Selishte district, SW of the aforementioned fortress. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Fortress, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Kaleto district. Remains of defensive walls, buildings, tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Sanctuary of Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros, located 4-5 km SW of the village, in the Haydushkoto Kladenche district. Square building with dimensions of 19.5 x 19.5 m, orientated SW-NE, have been found at the site. Remains of walls and tiles have been recorded. Finds: fragmented and intact marble votive tablets with inscriptions in Greek; marble statuettes of Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros, statuettes of the Thracian Horseman; marble columns and sacrificial altars with inscriptions in Greek; models of ancient temples; pottery lamps; fragments of pottery vessels; iron objects; animal bones; coins of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Tacitus, Maximinus Herculus, Constantine I, Constans II, Constantine II, Constantius Gallus, Theodosius I.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1.2 km SE of the village, in the Tepeto district. Remains of two defensive walls of broken stone and red mortar, foundations of a building and fragmented tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded at the site.

Settlement, located SE of the village, in the Studenata Voda district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: Roman and Byzantine bronze coins.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of Batkun, in the Dalgata Mezhdia district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a hoard of bronze coins of Justin I and Justinian I. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 5 km N of the village, in the Kospara district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

A basilica from the 6th c. has been found in the village of Grancha, 2 km SE of Patalenitsa.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 754 сл.; Ботушарова, А. 1948: 188; Велков, Ив. 1921: 209; 1921/22: 249-250; Герасимов, Т. 1959a: 358-359; Гиздова, Н. 1983: 73; Добруски, В. 1896:

426-428; 1907: 89-90; Дякович, Б. 1924: 159; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 57 сл.; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 84-87; 1930/31: 117-118; Кончев, Д. 1941; TIB 6: 232.

VK

Patresh (Патреш, Патреш) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3 km W of the village, in the Aker district.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 20; НМП 1966: с. 6, № 72.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km W of the village, in the Gorno Livadi district. A large quantity of Roman pottery has been found on the ground. Two columns were discovered nearby.

Владкова, П. 1987: 70; Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 27-28; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 66.

Two *tumuli*, located N of the village, in the Patreshbair district, by the Batak - Pavlikeni road.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located NE of the village, by the road towards Gorna Lipnitsa.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located S and SE of the village, in the Srebarni Polyani district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km W of the village, in the Manastira district. Fragments of Roman pottery have been recorded.

Владкова, П. 1987: 70.

PV

Pavel (Павел) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 3 km NW of the village, in the Mogilata district.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25.

Settlement, Roman, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Kazan Sovat district.

АКБ Ив. Церов

ITs

Pavelsko (Павелско) (Smolyan region)

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, located 7 km S of the village, in the Chernaki district, on a steep slope on the right bank of the Chepelarska river. Twelve graves have been excavated. They were covered

with stone slabs situated 1-2 m from each other, orientated in a E-W direction. Finds: vessels; jewelry; 42 coins of the emperors Theodosius I, Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius II.

Миков, В. 1940/41: 28-32; TIB 6: 391.

MV

Pavlikeni (ПАВЛИКЕНИ) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located in the NE part of Pavlikeni. Foundations of buildings, architectural elements, pottery, and coins have been found. Epigraphic materials also come from the site.

Султов, Б. 1962.

Flat necropolis, late Roman, located approx. 3.7 km NW of Pavlikeni. During construction work on the present day Pavlikeni - Butovo railway a tomb, built of seven stone slabs, was discovered in the vicinity of Pavlikeni. The inventory included a clay jug, a glass bowl, a bronze *fibula*, a gold earring, 41 glass beads, and six coins from the beginning of the 4th c.

Церов, Ив. 2005а.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd - 3rd c.), located on the NE outskirts of the town, in the Beli Bryag district. Parts of a hypocaust and a column were discovered nearby. Finds: architectural elements; an altar; votive tablets.

Султов, Б. 1977: 17-19; Церов, Ив. 2005а: 183.

Necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, located in the hills N of the town.

Церов, Ив. 2005а: 183.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, Roman period. All of the *tumuli* were demolished during the building of the co-operative farm. Sarcophagi and graves, built of stone slabs, were found.

Николова, Я. 1964; Султов, Б. 1977: 46, бел. 40.

Roman *villa* and pottery production center, located approx. 5 km NW of Pavlikeni, in the Varbovski Livadi district. A large number of residential buildings and a pottery production complex, including pottery-kilns, have been found. The complex functioned between the beginning of the 2nd and the middle of the 3rd c.

Дичев, Б. 1997: 45-47; Султов, Б. 1985: 22.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located approx. 3.4 km NW of the town.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

PV, ITs

Pazardzhik (Пазарджик) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Tatar Pazardzhik

Thr.

Settlement, located in the E part of the town. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery, and querns have been found.

Settlement, located E of the town, in the Saratepe district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, subsequently destroyed, was located in the vicinity. Inside the *tumuli* were found clay vessels from the Roman period.

Settlement, located W of the town, in the Chestite Mogili district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a lead seal with "ΑΥΡΗΛΕ" in negative; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman with inscriptions in Greek; sacrificial altars to Zeus and Hera (one of them with an inscription); a marble tablet of the Nymphs with an inscription in Greek; a marble statue of a woman, discovered in the Venchovo Kladdenche district.

Велков, Ив. 1926/27: 317, обр. 136; Добруски, В. 1894: 80, обр. III; 1896: 401; 1900: 59, обр. 31; Шкорпила, Х. 1892: 72; IGBulg. III/1, 1087-1091.

NG

Pchela (Пчела, Пчела) (Yambol region)

formerly: Esse Beglii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1.5 km W-SW of Pchela, over an area of approx. 40-50 daa.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 24; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.3 km W of the village. On the periphery of two of the *tumuli* looters found two chariots. Parts of the chariots and other finds from the site are kept at the Museum of Ethnography of Elhovo.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km W of the village, in the Vehtite Lozya.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located on the W outskirts of the village. One of the *tumuli* has been excavated. A *heroon* with a brick-built burial chamber was discovered inside. The dimensions of the *heroon* are 4.80 x 4.40 m, and the burial chamber dimensions are 0.87 x 4.00 m. The entrance is from the SE side and is 0.85 m wide. The *heroon* is orientated W-E with

a deflection of 10° to the S. It was built of broken stones bound with mortar, and plastered with white mortar on the interior. The burial chamber is also plastered with pink mortar. The *heroon* had a tiled roof. The burial custom was cremation. Based on parallels the *heroon* has been dated to the 2nd - 3rd c. CE.

Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106; 1993; 1994б: 193.

SB

Pchelarovo (Пчеларово, Пчеларово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Eli bey

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3 km S of the village.

ST

Pchelarovo (Пчеларово, Пчеларово) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kovanlak

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 3 km N of the village, in the Gradishteto district. The defensive wall is 1.70 m thick, built of stones bound with mud. It cuts off the accessible N side of the ridge. The fortress is constructed over a settlement from the Chalcolithic Age, the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Ages. The site was also inhabited in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The defensive wall was built in the 5th or 6th c. and was repaired in the Middle Ages. Finds: a hoard of Roman republican coins (1st c. BCE) and Roman imperial coins ranging from Trajan to Valens. Балкански, И. 1977: 16-17; Герасимова-Тимова, В. 1978а; Колев, К. 1978: 207.

Thracian mound necropolis, consists of twenty-two *tumuli*, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Yataklaka district. In seven of them cremation burials have been found. The burnt bones and the burial gifts were placed in clay urns. Finds: silver and bronze jewelry; *fibulae*; iron swords; pottery vessels; glass balsamaria from the end of the 2nd c.

Settlement, early Byzantine period, located 5.5 km N of the village, on both sides of the road towards the village of Petelovo, over an area of 15 daa. Remains of ashlar blocks, tiles, pottery weights from a vertical loom, and domestic pottery from the 4th - 6th c. have been found. This settlement is connected with the fortress in the Gradishteto district, which is located 0.5 km to the E.

GN

Pchelina (Pčelina, Пчелина) (Razgrad region)
formerly: Kovandzhilar

Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary (?), Roman period, located 1 km E of the village, in the Yurtluca district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 3rd c. have been found. Finds: bronze appliqué for a chariot with an image of the reclined god Hercules; a bronze plate - matrix, with an image of an eastern goddess - identical to the ones discovered in the Malkiya Yuk district near *Abritus*.

G R, G D

Pchelino (Pčelino, Пчелино) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyoseler

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Yaydzhika district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2 km N-NE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.2 km E-SE of the village, in the Bekirova Mogila district.

S T

Pchelishte (Pčelište, Пчелище) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Kovanlaka

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Roman building, located approx. 1 km NW of the village, in the Arabskite district. Stone foundations and part of a marble votive tablet to Dionysos were discovered. Probably a sanctuary.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 30; Цончев, Д. 1934: 457.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3 km S of the village, in the Panov Geran (Bayrama, Shabarka) district. Finds: a hoard of 87 Roman bronze coins.

Илчева, В., М. Цочев 1979: 42-43.

P V

Pchelnik (Pčelnik, Пчелник) (Varna region)

formerly: Kuvanlak, Kovanlak

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman period, located at the SE end of the village, in the vicinity of the former cooperative farm. The highest *tumulus* is 28 m in diameter and 3 m high. An inhumation pit-burial with dimensions of 2.2 x 0.4 m was found in one

of the *tumuli*. Gifts include pottery and glass vessels. The grave dates to the 2nd - 3rd c.

Мирчев, М. 1968: 219-220.

M I

Pchelnik (Pčelnik, Пчелник) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kovanlak

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.75 km NE of the village, on a plateau-like terrace, slightly sloping to the E, surrounded on the N, E and S by a dry valley. The area of the settlement is approx. 120 daa. Pottery and coins from the 4th c. have been found.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 57.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.2 km SW of the village, in the Kovanlaka district.

S T

PECETUM/-US (*vico Peceto*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

PEDONIANA (Ostrov, Остров) (Vratsa region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Tab. Peut. col. 495-516 (Augustis XX - Pedonianis XI - Esco XIV); Geog. Rav. IV, 7 (Pedolanis)

Roadside station, not excavated. Fragments of clay vessels from the 2nd c. have been discovered.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 1 km W of the village of Ostrov, in the Suresh district. Fragments of pottery from the 4th - 5th c. have been found.

Бешевлиев, В. 1955: 285; Иванов, Р. 1999: 32; Николов, Б. 1996: 235.

D An

Peevsko (Пеевско) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Boyadzhilar

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 0.9 km from the village, in the Dyuz Chal district. Looters have completely destroyed the site. Pottery fragments from the 2nd - 3rd c. have been recorded.

G N

Pelin (Пелин) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kara Beyli

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1.2 km

N-NE of the village, on the ridge of the Golyam Dzhelbe hill. The dry-stone defensive wall surrounds the top of the hill on all sides, except for the N one, which is inaccessible. The S part of the wall was reconstructed in the 11th - 12th c. when white mortar was used. The fortified area is approx. 8 daa. Fragments of pottery from the 5th - 6th c. and from the 11th - 14th c. have been recorded.

Балкански, И. 1977: 28-29; 19786.

G N

Pelovo (Пелово) (Pleven region)

formerly: Mahalata

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N of the town. Finds: *fibulae*; rings.

Two fortresses, located 1.5 km N of the village, on the right bank of the Iskar river. Little of them remain. Finds: three iron hammers; a bronze bust; a hoard of coins from the 3rd - 5th c.

Necropolis, synchronous to the fortresses, located 0.5 km E of them, in the Bivolarnika district. Finds: *fibulae*; rings.

Герасимов, Т. 19426: 283; Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1976: 55.

T K, P B

Pepelina (Пепелина) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Gradishteto or Kaletto, located at the upper part of the village, on the right bank of the Cherni Lom river. It is fortified by a wall only in the N as on the other sides the almost vertical slopes of the rock serve as a natural defense. Part of a rectangular tower, built of large ashlar (1-1.50 m) has been excavated. Foundations of building have been excavated in the interior of the fortification. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 2nd - 4th c., have been found. A cistern with dimensions of 3 x 2 m and over 2 m deep was found on the bank of the river.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 53-54; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 25-26.

D D

PEREPRUS/-UM (*vico Perepro*) (terr. *Melia*)

CIL VI, 2736

N Sh

PERPERAKION = PERPERIKON

PERPERIKON (Горна крепост) (Kardzhali region)

Thr., Rhod.

Perperikon, located 1.5 km S of the village of Gorna Krepost, 17 km NE of the town of Kardzhali. The archaeological site is located in the eastern Rhodope mountains top, over an area of more than 12 sq. kilometers. A prehistoric sanctuary, a Thracian sanctuary, a fortified settlement from the Roman period, and an early Byzantine and medieval fortress have been discovered on the very top. Around this hill, over a total area of more than 40 daa, remains of a settlement were found - on the S and the N sides (they date not only to the Middle Ages, but also contain material from Antiquity and the prehistoric periods). In the valley of the present day *Perpereshka* river necropolises from the Middle Ages are located. The necropolises from the other periods have not been found.

The topographical situation of this multi layer and vast archaeological site (one of the largest sites with the longest chronological range in Bulgaria - from the Late Chalcolithic Age till the 17th c.) is typical for the Eastern Rhodope mountains. The rock site of *Perperikon* is situated in the S part of the valley of the *Perpereshka* river. The area is hilly, with an average altitude of 250 m. The rocky hill itself has an elevation of 350-360 m at its N part, around the necropolises, and 450-480 m at the highest part of the hill - the Acropolis and the fortified Citadel during the Middle Ages (maximum elevation: 495.75 m).

The region was suitable for agriculture and was easily fortified in the higher parts. The area of *Perperikon* is famous as one of the richest polymetal ore regions in the Rhodope mountains. Large mines by the present sad village of *Stremtsi*, are situated 5 km away from the antique settlement. There is evidence that copper and large amounts of gold were extracted from here. Copper coins from the 2nd - 3rd c. and later from the early Byzantine period and the Middle Ages have been discovered in the vicinity. The mines were exploited in the Roman period and possibly earlier.

Perperikon consists of the highest and most heavily fortified zone, the Acropolis, which ranges over a natural plateau; a SE terrace, located immediately under and linked to the E part of the Acropolis (the site of the complex of the so called 'Large palace'); N and S area; a large rock passage - hewn into the rocks from the S, which leads to the main entrance towards the terrace of the 'Large palace'; necropolises, religious and administrative sites (churches, monasteries, buildings), located in the valley, immediately below the hill and a few kilometers away from *Perperikon* (the Klise Basha

site on the Perpereska river, by the village of Chiflik). The westernmost part of the Acropolis (which is also the highest one) was fortified additionally in the Middle Ages (13th c.), and took on the appearance of a medieval citadel. On the slope of *Perperikon* and in its vicinity a number of holes and niches were hewn in the rock.

The first excavations at the site by the village of Gorna Krepost are carried out by Ivan Balkanski in the period 1979-1982. The lower terrace, situated SE of the Acropolis, and parts of the Acropolis itself were excavated during this period. The medieval fortress has not been identified. In some accounts it was wrongly called 'Perperik', despite the fact that this is the present name of the village. This village is located 15 km S, along the river towards the Studen Kladenets dam.

At this stage of excavation the tower at the SW corner of the medieval citadel, up to 14 m height (in 1959 it was partially restored by the National Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments after the design of architect Stefan Boyadzhiev), a part of an imposing building from the Middle Ages in front of it (today No 15 according to the documentation of the last excavations), a large water reservoir at the highest part of the Acropolis, the wall of the citadel and sections of the medieval necropolis at the Acropolis, as well as an early Byzantine basilica at the E end and the 'Large palace' were excavated. Unfortunately there is no documentation from these excavations, nor have the results been published. During the 1980's experts from the Archaeological Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences began excavations on the N part of the slope. Evidence of medieval habitation of the fortress and its environs was found – mostly in the N part of the hill.

In 2000 regular archaeological excavations at *Perperikon* were resumed.

The medieval period of the site was identified during these new archaeological excavations. This was the Byzantine fortress *Hyperperakion*, mentioned in historical accounts from the 13th – 14th c. Today scholars have introduced the shorter name – *Perperikon*.

Chronologically the cultural layers, materials and architectural structures at the *Perperikon* site are divided into three main periods: Prehistory (late Chalcolithic, late Bronze and early Iron Ages), Antiquity (Hellenistic, Roman, late Roman and early Byzantine Ages) and Middle Ages (9th – 14th c. and Ottoman period at the foot of the hill – until 17th c.). The whole W part of the Acropolis (the so called 'Sector West', including the medieval Citadel

and the antique and prehistoric complexes beneath it), the SE terrace (the so called 'Large palace'); the rock passage, the main complexes at the foot (necropoles and a church), and the large complex in the Klise Basha area have been excavated.

The Prehistoric layers at *Perperikon* have been penetrated only during strictly controlled test excavations. This gave clear evidence of the presence of a huge (more than 2 m high) cultural layer from the late Bronze and early Iron Ages. The evidence is most substantial at the N end of the Acropolis, in the areas below and behind the N defensive wall from the 3rd c. CE. In the hearths a great amounts of lavishly decorated pottery from the late Bronze and early Iron Ages were discovered in the layers and it was established that in the Eastern Rhodope mountains there was no discontinuity between these two ages. In this period the site had religious functions, probably representing a huge sanctuary. The evidence for that is indisputable. It comes not only from the hearths, but also from the archaeological material, notably from the rock altars located along the entire N ring of the hill. A number of deposited vessels and other objects in cracks specially carved into the rocks were found. Materials from the late Chalcolithic Age are also present, but for the present an uncontaminated cultural layer from this age has not been found.

During Antiquity the archaeological structures at *Perperikon* further develop. Many fragments of imported pottery have been discovered from the Hellenistic period (the end of the 4th – 1st c. BCE). The most important data is from a cultural layer which dates from this age, discovered in 2008 under the Roman and medieval buildings at the large SW corner tower. There is a rock altar from the late Iron Age, constructed over part of the late Bronze Age structures at the W part of the Acropolis (the modern quadrant AJ 9). Around it were discovered broken vessels from the late Iron Age, handmade and decorated with wonderful bands in relief.

After the Hellenistic structures, a large settlement from the Roman period arose at *Perperikon*. In the entire W sector of the Acropolis, 27 buildings from the period of the 3rd – 4th c. were reused many times during the early Byzantine period and even in the Middle Ages. These buildings are built of dry stone and were two-storey and three-storey, part of a clear urbanization scheme. Between them there were narrow streets, which are orientated E-W and N-S. The buildings have floors of tamped clay or a rock base. The largest 'Roman residential district' is at the NW corner of the Acropolis. In

this area stratigraphic data shows that the level was raised twice – in the 4th c. and after that in the first half of the 5th c. The complexes were abandoned and the buildings collapsed at the end of the 6th/ beginning of the 7th c. Construction of the defensive walls of the antique settlement from the Roman period is synchronous with these residential districts and in particular with their first construction period from the second half of the 3rd c. This data was obtained through stratigraphic evidence and the materials discovered behind and around the walls. The entire N section of the wall of *Perperikon* from the Roman period is preserved. The construction is of the *opus quadratum* type, and in some places the square stone blocks are more than 1.80 m long. Such huge ashlar were also discovered under the large medieval tower at the SW corner of the Acropolis. The fact that the medieval tower was raised over the solid Roman wall is the basic reason why the tower is entirely preserved today – 14 m high.

Two gates, the W and the S, of the defensive walls of *Perperikon* have so far been discovered. Other defensive towers – by the W and S gates and at the NW corner, have also been excavated. The towers are rectangular or square, jutting outwards and inwards from the defensive wall. Only the NW tower entirely protrudes from the fortification line.

Other typical Roman structures at the Acropolis of *Perperikon* include the large building with more than 17 internal divisions and an inner peristyle yard, located in the central area of the Acropolis – the so-called 'Small palace'. This building is surrounded by a street network which follows the outlines of the defensive walls and is orientated E-W according to the system of the Roman *decumani*. Here the principle of conveyance of the typical Roman urban plan scheme in a rocky complex with markedly urban elements is obvious.

Another element characteristic of Roman centers in *Thracia* and *Moesia* is the flanking of the S gate by a defensive tower, which juts both outwards and inwards from the line of the curtain of the defensive wall in equal proportions.

During the early Byzantine period new residential districts developed at *Perperikon*, but most significant were the two large churches. They were built from the end of the 4th – 5th c. and around them grew large complexes, connected with religious activity in the early Christian age. The first basilica had a nave and two aisles, with a narthex and a wide atrium yard, towards which led a wide colonnade street. Porticos at both sides of the street are not preserved, but their stone bases were discovered. This basilica is located at the E end of the Acropolis and has been excavated. The second early

Christian church at the Acropolis of *Perperikon* is located in the 'western' sector. It was excavated between 2005 and 2007. It consists of a single-apsed church containing a unique and beautifully decorated pulpit with eagle figures and rosettes, a three-step synthronos and a baptistery. In front of the church is wide atrium yard hewn into the rocks, towards which led two large sets of steps, again hewn into the rocks. Around this second church are located large buildings with large longitudinal divisions, probably part of the complex with religious functions around the church. It was used for a long period of time – from the end of the 4th/ 5th c. to the end 6th/ beginning of the 7th c.

During the Middle Ages at *Perperikon* (9th – 14th c.) new defensive walls were built. Mortar was used and the walls follow almost entirely the well preserved late Roman and early Byzantine walls. A large complex was built at the SW corner of the Acropolis, connected with the high medieval tower and represented a building with a few internal divisions, near the W gate. This imposing building covered an area of more than 60 sq. meters and was multi-storey, as were most buildings at *Perperikon*. The complex succeeds earlier buildings from the early Byzantine and the late Roman periods.

The preserved layer from the late Bronze and the early Iron Ages starts at the lowest levels here. The imposing building from 14th c. is next to the large reservoir at the Acropolis of *Perperikon* which was 10 m long, 5 m wide and 5.5-6 m deep. Other medieval architectural features from the environs of *Perperikon* are the buildings in the Klise Basha district, where splendid Byzantine mosaics were also discovered together with and the recently discovered church at the E foot of the settlement. This church is situated among one of the largest necropoles of *Perperikon*. It began its development in the 11th – 12th c. and, passing through a several construction periods, was also used by the local Christian population during Ottoman period (until the 17th c.). During one of the periods the church had a separate bell tower.

Овчаров, Н., Здр. Димитров 2007; 2008; Овчаров, Н. и др. 2007а; 2007б; 2009а.

Z D

Perunika (Перуника) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Demir Kyoy

Thr., Rhod.

Roman silver coins have been found in the vicinity of the village. *Източнородопската област* 1935: 22.

G N

Perushtitsa (Peruštica, Перушица) (Plovdiv region)
annexed: Pastusha

Thr.

Settlement and necropolis, Roman period, located 3.5 km S of Perushtitsa, in the Pastusha quarter. Remains of walls, pottery, and millstones have been recorded. Finds: coins from the 2nd – 3rd c.; a marble male torso; a statue of a lion; a male statue; a bronze statuette of Fortuna-Isis; votive monuments to Asclepius, Hygieia and Telesphoros, to Hera, the Dioscuri, Hercules and the Thracian Horseman; a Roman military diploma (from August 17th, 99 CE). *Tumuli* with a chariot have been excavated at the necropolis.

A well preserved early Christian church, known as 'The Red church' is located 1.5 km NE of Perushtitsa. It was domed, had oval corridors from the N and S, two narthexes and a portico with wide stairs from the W. By the exonarthex from the N a square baptistery and clover shaped *piscina* of pink marble was constructed. A rectangular chapel with a semicircular apse adjoined it from the S. The total outer dimensions are: 32.77 m length; 25.90 m width. A dome stood over the central square area with sides of 8 m. probably at a height of 17.25 m. Six arched entrances, three from the N and three from the S, led from the central area to the surrounding corridors. Three construction phases have been established. The first one dates to the end of the 4th c., when the building probably served as a martyrium. The construction in superstructure is brickwork in regular rows, on a foundation of river stones and yellowish mortar. The second construction phase marks the transformation of the building into a church and dates to the 6th c. The E concha was demolished and an apse with a pre-apse area was built, along with the narthex, the exonarthex and the chapel in *opus mixtum*. *Spoila* were used in the masonry. The third construction phase is from the 9th c. The church was covered with wall-painting during the last two phases. A complex situated S of the church dates from the 6th c.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km NW of Perushtitsa. Remains of walls and marble architectural elements have been recorded. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Hera, Mars, and Mercurius with Athena.

Ваклинова, М., В. Танкова 1983; Велков, Ив. 1921: 206-210; 1924б: 83; Венедиков, Ив. 1960: 69-71; Панайотова, Д. 1956; Цончев, Д. 1938: 119; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 258-260, фиг. 70; CIL XVI: No 45; Frolow, A. 1950; IGBulg. III/1, 1394-1396; Vaklinova, M. 1989.

MM

Peshtera (Peštera, Пещера) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

Settlement with sanctuary, located 7 km S of the town, in the Selishte district, in the valley of the Stara Reka river. Remains of tiles, domestic pottery, and walls have been found. Finds: a base from a marble statue of Hera with an inscription in Greek; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; a dedication to the Dioscuri in Greek.

Settlement, located 4 km S of the town, in the Guchovo Dere district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been discovered. Finds: Roman bronze coins.

Settlement, located 4-5 km NE of the town, in the Stoyankini Livadi district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery as well as remains of walls from buildings have been found.

Roman bridge known as Dukov Most, located 5 km NE of the town.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NE of the town, in the Koprivets and Vodenichishteto districts. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman bronze coins.

Settlement, located in the N part of the town, in the Byalcha district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been discovered. Finds: clay sarcophagi; bronze coins of Septimius Severus, Alexander Severus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Philip the Younger, Otacillia Severa, Trajan Decius, Volusian. A cremation burial was excavated in the vicinity.

Fortress known as Kaleto Sveta Petka, located in the N part of the town, in the Byalcha district. Remains of walls and towers have been found as well as yiles and domestic pottery.

Remains of the *Bessapara* – Peshtera – Batak – Dospat – *Nicopolis ad Nestum* Roman road towards the Republic of Macedonia are situated near the town.

Fortress known as Pirinskoto kale, located 6 km SE of the present day town, on top of the Pirin mountain. Remains of stone walls with mortar mixed with tiles have been recorded. (5th – 6th c.).

Гиздова, Н. 1983: 70; Делирадев, П. 1953: 255; Добруски, В. 1894: 78-79, 101-102; Иречек, К. 1886: 444-445; Пещера 1973: 36-39; IGBulg. III, 319; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 134, № 754.

NG

Peshterna (Pešterna, Пещерна) (Lovech region)
Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Metal spear-heads, fragments of pottery vessels and gold coins have been found in the vicinity of the village, in the Beli Kamak district. Probably the site of a small Roman settlement.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 14.

RG

Pesnopoy (Pesnopolj, Песнопой) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Chukurlii

Thr.

Remains of the *Philippopolis* – *Oescus* road have been found in the E part of the present day village.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.5 km E of the road. Remains of walls and Roman pottery have been found. Finds: a Roman military diploma from the time of Alexander Severus (dated to 224 CE).

CIL XVI, No 189; Cončev, D. 1958: 158-159.

MM

Pet Kladentsi (Pet Kladenci, Пет кладенци) (Ruse region)
formerly: Besh Bunar

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tell, located 2 km E of the village, in the Manastira district. A grave from the Roman period, built of bricks and covered with *tegulae*, has been recorded. The inventory is unknown.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 54.

DD

Pet mogili (Пет могили) (Sliven region)
formerly: Besh tepe;

annexed: Dere Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.5 km W of the village, in the Kaylaka district on both banks of the Kaylaka river, over an area of 120 daa. Pottery from the 1st – 4th c. has been recorded.

Койчев, Н. 1997a: 484.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 4.5 km from the village. Two of them have been destroyed by digging work. In one of the destroyed *tumuli* three burials from the early Bronze Age were excavated. The third *tumulus* was completely excavated in 1992. Inside it thirty-two burials from the second half of the 1st to the beginning of the 3rd c. CE were found.

Игнатов, В. 1996; Кънчева-Русева, Т. 1994: 71.

VI

Petarnitsa (Peturnitsa, Petârница, Петърница) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Fortress. Remains of defensive walls, built of stone and brick with mortar, have been recorded S of the village. Roman pottery has also been discovered. The Roman road from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* towards *Serdica* passed by the fortress.

Fortress, known as Latinski Grad, Roman period, located 1.5 km SW of the village, over an area of approx. 30 daa. Walls of stone and mortar, tiles, domestic pottery, coins from the 1st – 4th c., and statues of lions have been recorded. Велков, Ив., Б. Филов 1920; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1976: 55.

TK, PB

Petelovo (Петелово) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Horozlar

Thr., Rhod.

Thracian mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1 km W of the village. Inhumation burials constructed of stone slabs have been found. The burial inventory consists of iron weapons and pottery vessels from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Thracian necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located on the W outskirts of the village. Burials from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been excavated inside the *tumuli*. Both necropolises are related to the Roman and early Byzantine period settlement and fortress, situated SE of the village of Karamantsi.

GN

Petolachkata (Petoluchkata, Petolâčkata, Петолъчката) (on the border between Yambol and Sliven regions)
Thr.?

Settlement, located approx. 0.5 km E and 0.2 km S of the road Sofia – Burgas. Finds: coins from the Roman period.

NS

Petrov Dol (Петров дол) (Varna region)
formerly: Dere Kyoy

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, on a hill called Gradishte (Golyamoto Kale), over an area of more than 30 daa. The outlines of a defensive wall are visible on the ground. The entrance to the fortress is from the SE side. Fragments of domestic

pottery, tiles, and remains from a building have been recorded. Malkoto Kale is situated beneath Golyamoto Kale.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 48–49.

MI

PEUCAE? (Πεῦκαι: ἀπὸ [τῶν Π]ευκῶν or [Λ]ευκῶν or [...])
ευκῶν) (terr. *Dionysopolis*)

IGBulg. V, 5011, under Augustus or Tiberius

N Sh

Pevtsite (Pevsite, Певците) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Ashiklare

Thr.

Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine, located on the outskirts of the village of Pevtsite and 9 km SE of *mansio Sub Radice*, over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. The settlement is situated on both sides of the road *Philippopolis – Oescus*, from which a considerable section is preserved. A limestone mile-stone was discovered, used as *spolium* on a building from Late Antiquity. It had been erected on behalf of the city of *Philippopolis* under emperor Septimius Severus and his sons Caracalla and Geta, by the provincial governor of *Thracia – leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Thraciae C. Caecina Largus* (between 198 and 199 CE).

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.3 km NE of the Roman settlement.

Roman road station, located 2 km SE of the village, on the land of the village of Moskovets, along the Roman road.

Маджаров, М. 2004: 85; Cončev, D. 1959: 165-168, pl. XVIII; IGBulg. III/1, 1491.

MM

Peychinovo (Peichinovo, Pejčinovo, Пейчиново) (Ruse region)

formerly: Burumlii

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman *villa*, located 3.5 km S of the village, in the Karaachlak district. The foundations of a building have been excavated – thickness of the walls is 0.50 m. NE of the corner of the building a furnace has also been excavated. Along the walls and over an area of approx. dimensions of 35 m by 35 m many fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. The site has been interpreted as a Roman *villa*.

Foundations of another *villa* have been excavated approx. 0.5 km S of the first one. It was constructed of polished blocks and mortar. The water supply to the *villa* was provided by a water-conduit. Parts of it were excavated during the construction of the dam wall, located in the immediate vicinity. Fidns: a hoard of c. 800 *denarii* and antoniniani from Nerva till Elagabalus have been found in the Karaachlak district; an iron hatchet; loom-weights; single coins of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus, Constantine I and Valentinian I, now kept at the Museum in the town of Byala.

Necropolis, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Dzhambazki Pat district. Two funerary monuments were found inside one of the *tumuli*. One of them (broken in two) carries busts of the buried individuals, flanked by two columns and carries 10-line inscription in Latin (*Škorpil, K. 1892, No 112*). The second tombstone had a triangular base. An *acroterion* appears on each side, and a rosette in its center. The inscription in the field is of 12-lines, in Latin (*CIL III, 7460*). Bones are spread over the area.

Necropolis, late antique, located 0.4 km S of the village, in the Karaachlaka district. Eleven graves have been excavated. They are in two rows, at a distance of 1.5-3 m from each other. The inhumation burials were placed in pits 2 m deep and 0.80 m wide. An exception was one built of fourteen roof-tiles. The skeletons were laid on their backs, with hands on their chests. They were orientated E-W, with skulls facing W (with two exceptions – in one of the graves the skull faced E and in another – S). The burial inventory included bronze and iron jewelry – buckles, *fibulae*, bracelets, rings, necklaces of glass beads, glass and pottery vessels – no more than 6 in each grave, placed by the feet. Each burial contained many coins – up to 50, scattered around the head or the torso, and in one case placed in a pouch and laid on the wrist. The earliest coins are of Diocletian and the latest of Constantius II. Three intact jugs with polished vertical lines, which date back to the first half of the 4th c., have also been found. The necropolis belongs to foederati, probably of Gothic origin.

Вагалински, А. 2002: 57-58; Герасимов, Т. 1934: 469; 1963a: 260; Геров, Б. 1953: 82; Димитров, Д. П. 1942: 401; Димова, В. 1966: 11-13; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 52-53; Иванов, Д. 1986: 52-53; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 30; *Škorpil, K. 1892: 220; Velkov, V. 1963.*

DD

PHILIPPOLIS (Plovdiv, ПЛОВДИВ) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

The names of the settlement

Φιλίπποπολις, *Philippopolis* (Polyb. XXIII, 8; Plin. NH IV, 11, 41; Tac. Ann. III, 38; Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 12; Lucian Fug. 24-25, Dex. 20, FHG III, 678 = F. Gr. H. 27; Amm. Marc. XXII, 2, 1; XXVI, 20, 3; Pass. S. Alex. (f. 287, 288-290); Jordan. Rom 221; 283, epigraphic monuments from the city – IGBulg. III/1; IGBulg. V and coins (Мущимов, Н. 1924), with variants – Φιλίππούπολις (Proc. De aedif. IV, 11), *Phinippopolis* (Tab. Peut. Seg. VII), *Philippopoli* (It. Ant. 136, 4), *Filipopuli* (It. Burd. 568, 4), *Filipopoli* in an inscription dated to the time of Severi (*CIL VI, 32624*).

It is suggested that at the beginning of 2nd c. BCE the city acquired the name of Ὀδρῦσα found on coins and in ancient written sources (*St. Byz. 484, 3*) (Кисьов, К. 2004, 28-38, 72-73). This thesis is under discussion since most of these coins were found not in Plovdiv, but elsewhere and Ὀδρῦσα or Ὀδρῦσα πόλις is usually identified with *Uscudama*.

In the first half of the 1st c. CE the city received a new name – Τιβερίας (*Mal. 236, 1. Bonn*), after the urbanization activities were carried out by the Thracian king Rhoemetals II or more likely after the recognition of the latter by Tiberius as βασιλεως after 21 CE.

When turning the Thracian kingdom into the Roman province of *Thracia* in 46 CE it seems that the city got the Roman name of *Trimontium* (Plin. NH IV, 11, 41; Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 12) which was used in official administrative documents in *Rome* as well as *formula provinciae*. In 2nd – 3rd c. it is found in *laterculi praetorianorum*, *diplomata militaria* and funeral *stellae* – *Trimontium* (*CIL XVI, 139; CIL VI, 32523; 2566-Tremontia*). It was in use simultaneously with Φιλίπποπολις at least until 295 CE (*Cod. Iust. 6, 20, 14*).

During the 4th c. a new name appeared – *Eumolpias*, thought to be one of the oldest names of the city (*Amm. Marc. XXII, 2, 1; XXVII, 4; XXII, 7; XXVI, 10; Ruf. Fest. Brev. IX, 3, 4; Stef. Byz. – Φιλίππούπολις*), which is unlikely (D. Kalopothakes, Г. Кацаров, G. Mihailov; Chr. Danoff, Т. Герасимов, И. Топалилов, А. Данчева-Василева), but accepted by some scholars (М. Апостолидис; Ж. Велкова; А. Пейков). This is a consequence of being confused the city tribe Εὐμολπίας and more likely a result of the propaganda war between the cities in *Thracia*.

Locals called the city *Pulpudeva* (Iord. 221) which is the Thracian variant of *Philippopolis*, which later become the Slavic ПЛЪПЪДИВЪ.

Апостолидис, М. 1926: 87 и сл.; Бешевлиев, В. 1954: 347; Георгиев, Вл. 1958: 93-94; Данчева-Василева, А. 2009: 435-436; Добруски, В. 1900: 118; Кацаров, Г. 1901: 653-655; Пейков, А. 1980: 239 и сл.; Топалилов, И. 2007: 105-114; Danoff, Chr. 1938: 2245-2246; Detschew, D. 1957: 336-338; 377; Gerasimov, T. 1975: 45 ff.; IGBulg. III/1, 19; Kalopothakes, D. 1892: 42 ff.; Kazarow, G. 1901: 50; Mihailov, G. 1961: 18. Velkova, Z. 1974: 173 ff.; Апостолидов, М. 1959: 10-11;

Location and settlement continuation, road system

Philippopolis is located on the S bank of the *Hebros fl.* in the fertile Thracian valley. The rich natural resources, the mild climate, the river and fertility of the land facilitated settlement from the Neolithic Age. The strategic location and the rocky massive consisting of the Three hills – Nebet Tepe, Dzambaz Tepe and Teksim Tepe were good reason for the establishment and development of a settlement or *tursis* (a royal residence) fortified after the military campaign of Philip II of Macedon into *Thracia* in 342/341 BCE and turned into the city of *Philippopolis*. Later on, due to these advantages, it was in *Philippopolis* that the Roman praetor Trebelien Rufus settled. The Roman city is regarded as a descendent of this pre-Roman *Philippopolis*.

Philippopolis is situated on *Via Diagonalis* (Tab. Peut. 528-540; It. Ant. 136, 1), and it was the starting point of the road northwards to *Oescus* and *Dacia* (Tab. Peut. 585-587) and southwards to *Nicopolis ad Nestum* through *Tugugenum* – Bessapara, and *Philippi*.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 226 и сл.; Николов, Д. 1958: 285 и сл.; Цончев, Д. 1950a; 1958; Маджаров, М. 2004; 2010.

Written sources

The information on *Philippopolis* in the written sources is in line with the processes that happened in *Thracia* in general. The only evidence dedicated to the city was made by Lucian from *Samosata* written in the city itself. It was after the establishment of *Constantinopolis* as a capital, when *Philippopolis* as a city situated in the hinterland of the new capital is to be found more frequently in the written sources. The latter are geographic, historical, hagiographic, etc. Among them are Plin. NH IV, 11; Ptol. Geogr. III, 11, 12; Ruf. Fest. Brev. IX; Stef. Byz.

Of importance are the historical sources which reveal various events in Thrace and their connection to *Philippopolis*. Thus, Tacitus mentioned it while describing the revolt of the Thracians from 21 CE (Tac. Ann. III, 36-38), Dexippus, Zosimos, Jordanes give details on the siege of 251 CE by

the Goths and the plunder after (*Dexipp. Χρονική ιστορία* 2; *Σκυθικά*, 4; 5; *Zos. hist. nova* 2; *Iord. Rom.* 103), the siege by the Avars (*Theoph. Sim.* 2, 16, 12; 2, 17, 1; 17, 2; 17, 4), the revolt by Procopius of 4th c. (*Amm. Marc. XXVI*, 10, 3), various visits made by the emperors (*Amm. Marc. XXII*, 2, 1), recruiting the new emperor Marcianus into the army (*Evagrius HE II*, 1), announcement of new edicts (*Cod. Iust.* 6, 20, 14) etc.

The early Christian sources mention various bishops of *Philippopolis* (*Soc. HE II*, 15-16) such as *Eutucius* (Εὐτύχις), Βρίσων, Σίλβανός, Φραγκίων, Δημήτριος, Βαλεντίνος as well the contra-council of 342-343 CE (*Soc. HE II*, 20; *Soz. HE IV*) and other evidences of the early Christians – cf. *Pass. S. Alex.*, the 38 martyrs burned near the E gate during the last two year of Diocletianus's rule, Memnon and Severus who also become martyrs that time.

As the capital of the province of *Thracia*, *Philippopolis* is described as a "huge, old and important city" (*Amm. Marc. XXVII*, 12; *XXI*, 3; *Tab. Peut. VII*; *It. Ant.* 136, 4; *It. Burd.* 568, 4), reinforced (*Proc. De aedif. IV*, 11).

Of great importance for the civic life and pseudo-philosophy in the city is "Runaways" by Lucian from *Samosata*.

Грамашиков, П. 2006; Данчева-Василева, А. 2009; Димитров, А. П. 1935; Иванова, В. 1926: 483-484; Марков, К. 1995; Шарапов, Н., Сл. Чернева-Тилкиан, 2004: 80 и сл.; Danoff, Chr. 1938: 2244 ff.; Delehay, H. 1912: 192-194; 242.

Short history of the city during the Principate and Dominate

The importance of *Philippopolis*, its strategic location and good fortification was appreciated by the Romans even before the establishment of the Roman province of *Thracia*. Thus, here was the residence of the Roman *domestus*, the praetor Trebelien Rufus sent by Augustus to help the young king Cotys (*Tac. Ann. III*, 36-38). This with the political events connected with the recognition of Rhoemetalces II as βασιλεύς in 21 CE made it the primary city in the Thracian kingdom. This new status is confirmed in Ioannes Malalas note on the establishment of a new city in *Thracia* by Tiberius called after himself – Τιβεριάς (*Ioann. Mal. LX*, 304). The monetary mint was also shifted to *Philippopolis*, a vast construction campaign begun.

An immense advantage was gained by *Philippopolis* within the Roman province of *Thracia* under the Flavii. The organized settlement of veterans, Roman citizens and Eastern provincials created conditions base for the rapid economic prosperity which resulted in the beginning of autonomous coinage during the reign of Domitian in 88 CE. The city gained the status of μητρόπολις, i. e. the center of the

provincial council of the Thracians τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Θρακῶν that was established during the Flavii. The city was *civitas stipendiariae*.

The city was most prosperous during the time of Antonini and Severi. It seems that the city suffer during a plague near the end of the reign of Marcus Aurelius when the necropolises extended greatly. The restoration was started by Commodus who was honoured by games and "Aedes Thensaurorum" was built in his time.

During the time of the Severi *Philippopolis* was visited by the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta and the Pythian games were organized in 212 CE, and Alexandreian in 214 CE by the city and the provincial council of the Thracians respectively. A triumphal chariot for Caracalla was discovered during rescue excavation.

In 218 CE the city organized new games – *Kendriseian* for Elagabalus and received the status of νεοκορος, repeated later by Severus Alexander. During the reign of Elagabalus the autonomous coinage ceased to be produced.

In 250-251 CE, after being betrayed by the provincial governor, the city was destroyed by the Goths (*Dex. Chron. Fr.* 26; *Sexti Aurelii Victoriae. Liber de Caesaribus*, 29.1; *Jord. Scyth.* 103), but later quickly rebuilt by Galienus (260-268).

In the time of Diocletian, *Philippopolis* become the capital of the province of *Thracia*, with a garrison. It was visited several times by the emperors and in 343-344 CE a contra-council of the 76 eastern bishops was held here (*Soc. HE II*; *Soz. HE IV*).

In 365-366 CE the city chose the side of Procopius against Valens and was besieged by Ecvitius, but in vain. The city surrendered when the citizens saw the head of Procopius and later was punished.

In 441-442 CE *Philippopolis* was sacked by Atila (*Theoph. Conf. Chron.* 1), but soon after restored and reinforced.

In 471 CE on the occasion on his victory over the Barbarians in *Thracia*, Basiliscus, the *magister militum per Thracias* and also the future emperor was honored by a statue erected by the city-council of *Philippopolis*.

In the first half of 7th c. the city was completely destroyed by the Avars on their way to *Constantinopolis* in 626 CE.

Апостолудис, М. 1926: 87 и сл.; Ботева, Д. 1997: 133 и сл.; Ботушарова, А. 1966: 43-54; 1985; Вагалински, А. 1994: 6 и сл.; Велков, В. 1959а: 106-107; Геров, Б. 1965; Данчева-Василева, А. 2009: 17-31; Кацаров, Г. 1901; Колев, К. 1967; Николов, Д. 1994: 99-100; Danoff, Chr. 1938: 2249-2253; Danov, Chr. 1979: 21 ff.; Mihailov, G. 1963: 113 ff.; Tacheva, M. 1995: 459 ff.

Fortification

At the beginning of 1st c. CE, only the Three hills area was fortified with a late Hellenistic curtain wall. It was made of stone blocks grouted with grayish mortar. It seems that during the time of Rhoemetalces II and after 21 CE some restoration work was done when the Thracian revolt had ended.

After the Thracian kingdom became a Roman province no curtain wall was built and the city in the plain remained unprotected. A new tower was built, presumably on the S side of the fortress during the time of Trajan as an inscription from the theater says. After the Costoboci attack in 170 CE, a huge part of the city in the plain was fortified with a new curtain wall added to the existing fortress on the hills. According to a bilingual inscription it was carried out in 172 CE. The new curtain wall was built in *opus implectum* with an outer face of square blocks in horizontal lines joined using Π-shaped staples; the inner face was made of small blocks and the filling of the curtain wall consisted of quarried stone and white mortar. The thickness varies between 2.30-2.40 m. Only the N and the E gates have been discovered so far.

According to the written historical sources in the middle of 3rd c. a deep ditch existed in front of the curtain wall which was discovered during rescue excavations.

During and after the siege of 251 CE when the city was destroyed by the Goths, the curtain wall also suffered; in some sectors it seems that no more than up to 1 m of the superstructure was preserved. Many repaired sectors are observed made of pink mortar, probably dating to the time of Gallienus.

In 4th c. CE some reconstruction of the existing Marcus Aurlus's curtain wall was made. The new sectors were built in *opis mixtum* with four lines of bricks, while the stone construction consisted of two faces of middle sized syenite stones with red mortar. In this construction the triumphant arch of Hadrian built in 2nd c. CE was incorporated into the curtain wall and turned into the main E gate of the city. These reconstructions date to the time of Licinius, Constantine I, and Julian. In the second half of the 4th c. the E gate was reinforced by a rectangular tower.

During the reign of Justinian I a new curtain wall on the Three hills was built. The new early Byzantine curtain wall in some places utilized the existing wall and just reinforced it while in others completely new sections were built. The construction technique is in *opus mixtum* of fives line of bricks and some new triangular towers were also built. On the E side of the hill fortress a second curtain wall

(*proteichisma*) was added. This reinforcement is mentioned by Procopius.

Ботушарова, А. 1959а; 1960в; 1963; 1965; 1977а: 100; Ботушарова, А., В. Коларова 1971; Ботушарова, А., В. Танкова 1982: 46 и сл.; Геров, Б. 1965: 23-39; Демев, П. 1975; Джамбов, Хр. 1959б: 165 и сл.; Кесякова, Е. 2001; Колев, К. 1971; Мартинова, М., М. Босначиева 2002: 185-187; Морева, Р. 1988; Овчаров, Д. 1982: 54; Понев, Хр. 2002: 93-111; Танкова, В. 1995; Цончев, Д. 1938: 44 и сл.; Юркова, Й. 1989; Bospatieva, M. 2001; Collart, P. 1937: 250; Djambor, Ch., M. Matheev 1978a.

Street network, water supply and water network

The city in the plain was planned according to the orthogonal street network that was typical for new Roman cities. The only exception is the area NE of the Three Hills near the E Gate where the streets did not follow that street network. The latter has a 16° deviation (NE-SW). 14 *decumani* and 18 *cardines* have been discovered so far of the orthogonal street network and some others such as *Decumanus Nord*, the "Trimontium" street etc. that were not orientated in this manner. The first runs along the S side of the Three Hills while "Trimontium" street started from the E gate climbing up to the outskirts of the Tree Hills and then down again.

Decumanus maximus lead to the E propylon of the *agora* where it stops and continues after the complex. *Cardo maximus* linked the N and S gate and ran near the E side of the *agora*.

It is only in the central part of the city that the three street levels are attested to consequently. The earliest is covered with large river stones and gravel, fragments of pottery and sand and without canalization. It was used for a century from the beginning of 1st c. and in the second half the canalization appeared.

In the first half of the 2nd c. (Trajan-Hadrian) new streets were paved following the route of the older ones but made of syenite slabs of various shape and measures. Massive canalization and water – pipelines were uncovered beneath the stone slabs. The dimensions of the streets varied from 4.70 to 13.20 m.

After the devastation of 251 CE by the Goths the streets level was raised again. The new pavement was made of reused syenite slabs and marbles. The sewerage existed, and a coin found beneath the pavement dates from 270-282 CE. In several places this program started in 4th c. as is the case with the E gate while in the E quarters the streets of 2nd c. were still in use. The street which started from the E gate was richly decorated architecturally with porticos on both sides,

and this appears to be the biggest street in *Philippopolis* with a width of 13.20 m.

In the 5th c. some streets were not in use after being closed, while others did not follow the old street network.

Philippopolis received its water from the Rhodope mountains by means of two aqueducts and water pipes. Two late antique aqueducts are attested to that might have followed the earlier ones from Markovo and Kuklen. The length is 22 km and went into the city by the modern square "19 Noemvri" where they entered the city and went to the *castellum aquae*, situated on the SW slope of Teksim Tepe. It is from here that the water was distributed by masonry, clay and lead water pipes. It seems that one of the Roman aqueducts depicted on the local coins of Antonius Pius and Caracalla entered the city by the S curtain wall. Wells, fountains and drinking fountains were also used. It is suggested that the earliest water system was made out of pottery pipes erected in the beginning of 2nd c., while the late antique ones were built in 5th c. and the time of Justinian I respectively.

Боспачева, М. 2003: 42 и сл.; Ботушарова, А. 1960а; 1977а: 87 и сл.; Джамбов, Хр. 1968; Кесякова, Е. 1977; 1983; 1985; 1993; 1994; 1997; 1999: 10 и сл.; 99-107; Колев К., 1966б: 66; Матеев, М. 1968; Цончев, А. 1938: 77 и сл.; 1946: 216 и сл.; Biernacka-Lubańska, М. 1973; Botoucharova, L. 1963; Botoucharova, L., E. Kesjakova, 1978: 122 ff.; 1983; Keszakowa, E. 2001: 165 ff.

Agora

The central square complex is localized under the modern central square. Of it only the E and parts of the N and S sides have been excavated.

The initial complex consisted of an area (118.40 x 106.6 m; SW; EW), surrounded on four sides of a massive stylobate made of huge well cut stones in its substructure and bricks in the superstructure. It is supposed that wooden columns carried the porticus which separated the area from the series of brick constructed structures – presumably shops. This agora was destroyed in 21 CE when the Thracians besieged *Philippopolis*.

Later the complex was rebuilt and expanded with new stylobate made by sandstone. The old disposition remained, but the new porticos were bigger and especially richly decorated architecturally *propylaea* served as entrances from the E, S and probably W. The architecture is in a Roman-Dorian style. This period is dated to the time of Vespasian (Кесякова, Е.).

During the next construction period the area was covered with marble slabs and some new buildings were erected on

the N side – the *bouleuterion* and the *tabularium*. A small temple of the imperial cult existed in the area, and fragments of a bronze statue of Domitian were found. The new stylobate was marble, and the order – Roman-Corinthian. This period is dated from Tarjan/Hadrian to the middle of 3rd c.

During the reign of Commodus the NW corner was reconstructed and *aedes thesaurorum* was built there while in the time of Severi the *bouleutherion* and *tabularium* were partly reconstructed and richly decorated architecturally.

After the middle of 3rd c. a huge reconstruction was made at the complex, but the old disposition remained. In the first half of the 4th c. some new rooms were added to the E side, presumably shops or stores.

The Agora complex ceased to function after the middle of 5th c. when the center of *Philippopolis* was near the E gate.

Герасимова, В., М. Мартинова 1993; Джамбов, Хр., М. Матеев 1979; Димитров, Здр. 2009: 86-114; Иванов, Т., Р. Иванов 1981: 20-27; Кесякова, Е. 1999: 26-38; Матеев, М. 1994: 55 и сл.; Петрова, Св. 1988: 9; Топалилов, И. 2008а; Djambov, Ch., M. Matheev 1974; 1978b; Džambov, Hr., M. Mateev 19830; Ivanov, T., R. Ivanov 1983.

Civic and religious buildings in Philippopolis

Theater. The marble theater is situated on the S slope of the Three hills. The *cavea* consists of two sectors with 14 rows of seats situated on the rocky massive. The podium of *ima cavea* is 1.85 m tall and the *ima cavea* is divided into 6 *cunei* by seven staircases, three of which lead to the orchestra. The stage had three entrances, has three stories and ends on the E and the W side in a *paraskenia*. The *porticus* is in a Roman-Ionian and Roman-Corinthian style, and the façade of the proscenia – in an Ionian colonnade. *Parodoi* link the *cavea* and the stage. The diameter of the theater is 79.76 m, and – 26.64 m of the orchestra. It was built during the reign of Domitian-Trajan and was in use until the end of the 4th c. The theater had seats for 3,500 people.

Stadium. The marble stadium is situated between Sahat Tepe and the Three hills. The *sphendone* with vaulted enter, several sectors and part of the central façade have been discovered. The façade consists of columns covered by marble and relief decoration containing the attributes of Hermes and Herakles. The length of the aisle is 240 m, there are 14 rows of seats and are divided by paths some of which lead to the aisle. The marble seats were decorated with stylized lion's paws. The aisle lies immediately on the rocks that were smoothly leveled. The seats were separated by the aisle with a 1.80 m podium. Excavations reveal that

it was not an amphitheatre as suggested, but a stadium. The initial construction is to be dated to the time of Hadrian when games for Antinous were organized. During the time of Severi the *stadium* was decorated. It is mentioned in the written sources during the invasion of the Goths in the middle of the 3rd c., and later in 12th c. by A. Komnena (*Alexidis Lib. XIV*, 8, 296, 11). It was designed for 30,000 spectators.

Thermae. The so-called Western baths were situated between the agora and the stadium. Only a part of it has been uncovered during rescue excavation – the vestibule, *apoditerium*, *frigidarium*, *tepidarium* and *caldarium*. Two construction phases are attested to – the earlier dated to 2nd c., and the second one – to the second half of 3rd c. when the building was restored but in a new manner. The corridor, *apoditerium* and *frigidarium* were decorated with floor mosaics as well as one of the rooms of the earlier bath. On the remains of the baths an early Byzantine curtain wall dated to the 5th c. was subsequently constructed.

The so-called Eastern Baths are localized under the modern school "Ioakim Gruev" and cover more than an insula. It is also partly excavated, some of the rooms decorated with floor mosaics and the wall with marble and picturesque. The baths were built in the 3rd c., probably the second half, damaged in the middle of the 5th c., and restored on a smaller scale afterwards. They were finally destroyed by a fire at the end of 6th c. or first half of 7th c.

Workshop for marble statues. It is localized on „Gladstone“ str. Non-finished relief and votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman have been found.

The "Narzis" building. The building was situated in the E district of the city. It covers more than an insula.

The "Eirene" building. It is situated N of the *agora*. It was built after the middle of 3rd c. and was used until the end of 6th c. The rooms in the official area are decorated with mosaic floors, one of them in the initial triclinium with the image of Eirene.

Various temples are depicted on the autonomous coins. Thus, the temple of Dionysos was situated on Taksim Tepe, the temple of the Thracian Bendis on the slope of Dzhambaz Tepe, the main temple of the city – the one of Apollo Kendrisos – on the Dzhenem Tepe (*extra muros*), and the temple of Herakles – on Nebet Tepe. A statue of Hercules seems to have been erected on Bunardzhik, but no temple has been discovered yet. A sanctuary of Hekate possibly existed, still undiscovered.

Synagogue. It is situated in the E quarters of the city. It has a basilica type plan, orientated N-S with a main huge room (13.50 x 9 m) flanked on both sides by two smaller rooms (13.50 x 2.60 m). Northward an inner courtyard was discovered with a colonnade. In the main room two floor mosaics are uncovered. The earlier one has the image of menorah and lulab, and later the floor was covered with geometric motives. The Synagogue was built in second quarter of 2nd c., destroyed in the middle of 3rd c., and later rebuilt. The second destruction dates to the 5th c., and was restored again but in another architectural format. It preserves the basilica plan, but the rooms were expanded. The building ceased to exist at the end of 6th c.

The bishop's basilica. The basilika is situated E of the agora, partly uncovered – the S nave and part of the central. It was a three-nave basilica, with an apse, narthex and atrium surrounded by porticos. The length is 56.70 m, and the width – 38.50 m. The presbytery is preserved. The floor is covered by mosaics, the latest dated to the second quarter of 5th c. The earlier one is unclear, but some crosses are depicted on. The building was possibly destroyed by an earthquake at the end of the 6th c., and later on a medieval necropolis appeared. The basilica is connected to the so called "Eirene" building by a *cardo* which was constructed in the 5th c.

Two more basilicas are discovered E of the bishop's basilica. The first one, under the modern "Sveta Petka" church has been partly uncovered – only a stylobat and marble pavement, the second one near the E curtain wall. It has three-aisles with one apse and a narthex. Two construction periods are attested to, built in the second quarter of 5th c. and existed until the end of 6th c. The basilica is decorated with floor mosaics in the second period and the name of Basiliscus appeared, later put into *damnatio memoriae*. A baptistery with mosaic was added to the basilica in the second period.

Another known basilica is the one situated on the top of Dzhambaz Tepe (*extra muros*), three-aisle with an apse and narthex. The naos is of the prolonged type. The basilica dates from the second half of 4th to 6th c.

Martyrium. It is located near the E gate complex. During the second period – after the middle of 5th c. when the building was destroyed and restored with the same layout the floor was covered with mosaics. Initially the building was constructed during the time of Constantine I or near the end of the 4th c. Most probably it existed until the end of 6th – first half of 7th c.

A monastery might have existed in the area near the E gate complex.

Ботушарова, А. 1977а: 87; 1977б; 1980: 11-13; 1984; Ботушарова, А., В. Танкова, 1982: 53 и сл.; Вагалински, А. 1997; Герасимов, Т. 1940: 161 и сл.; Герасимова, В. 2003; Данов, Хр. 1987; Добруски, В. 1901; Кесякова, Е. 1989а; 1989б; 1999: 40 и сл.; Коларова, В. 1980; 1999; Колев, К. 1966б; 1969; 1975; 1976; 1977а; Мартинова, М., М. Боспачиева 2002: 189 и сл.; Матеев, М. 1971: 137 и сл.; 1994: 24 и сл.; Цончев, Д. 1938: 25 и сл.; 1940; 1946: 219; 1950в; 1956а; Шпаранков, Н. 2002: 164 и сл.; 2004; Шомов, П. 1980; Bospačieva, M. 2005: 24-55; Bospačieva, M. 2001; 2002а; 2002б; 2003; Bouley, E. 1996: 110 ff.; Kesjakova, E. 1998; Kessiakova, E. 1989: 2539-2559; Topalilov, I. 2008; Topalilov, I., A. Ljubenova 2010; Tsontchev, D. 1947; 195; 1959; Vagaliniski, L. 2002: 281-283.

Insulae

The *insulae* are orientated E-W with dimensions as follows: the length varies from 65 to 72 m, and the width – from 24.50 to 42 m (N-S). This is due to differing widths of the streets as well as the type of constructions built within the *insulae*.

The most wide spread type of dwelling in Roman and late antique *Philippopolis* is the peristyle type. The examples are numerous such as the "Eirene" building and "Narzis". During the 4th – 6th c. a new type appeared with dwelling area, storage area and baths. Such a building was partly discovered under Block 21 with *apoditerium* decorated with mosaic floor, *laconicum* and *caldarium*. The dwelling also has a hypocaust. This complex is situated on a *decumanus* which was closed and has an area equal to two *insulae*.

E of the agora is situated another residential complex. A big room with two smaller of quadrangle shape and triclinium with mosaic floor was uncovered. A *porticus* run alongside the N side of the building. This complex was built in the first half of 4th c. and ceased to exist by the end of 6th c.

Ботушарова, А. 1956: 111 и сл.; 1966: 40 и сл.; 1977б: 87-99; Кесякова, Е. 1999: 52-58; 83-92; Танкова, В. 1980; Kesjakova, E. 1998.

Necropoleis

The so-called E necropolis is situated on the E slopes of the Tree Hills and SE of it. The earliest grave discovered in the "Kamenitza" quarter is a masonry tomb made by bricks and mortar under *tumulus*. The date is late Augustan-early Tiberian time with rich grave gifts. The necropolis was both flat and with *tumuli*. The usual graves were masonry

with bricks and mortar (M. Aurelius's date), or clay (M. Aurelius's date), and grave made by *tegulae*. During the reign of M. Aurelius it expanded in a NE direction and afterward returned to its pre-Marcus Aurelius dimensions. A significant part of the necropolis becomes a part of the expanded city and new constructions were built there. The necropolis itself existed till the end of 6th c. and the last burials here were Christian. During the Christian era a martyrrium and a monastery were built within its limits. Inhumations were most common, but the earliest ones were cremation. A special part of this necropolis near the main road to *Constantinopolis* was devoted entirely to Roman citizens.

The so-called W necropolis is situated between Sahat Tepe, Bunardzhika, Markov Tepe and Dzhambaz Tepe. The beginning dates back to the end of 1st/beginning of 2nd c. with pits and masonry grave and *tegulae* found on the slope of the Bunardzhik. These masonry graves with *tegulae* and mortar appeared during the time of Antoninus Pius when pits curved in the rocks, urns and sarcophagus were also used. The latter appeared for first time during the reign of this emperor. It is said that after the middle of the 3rd c. the territory of the necropolis expanded up to the NW slopes of Sahat Tepe while during the 2nd – 3rd c. westwards from Dzhenem Tepe. The necropolis was used by the Christians after the middle of 4th c. where even early Christian tombs with paintings appeared and existed until 5th c. Both rituals – cremation and inhumation were practiced in the different periods.

The so-called N necropolis was localized between the N slopes of Nebet Tepe and the village of Tchernigorovo. It is both flat and *tumulus*. The earliest graves date back to the time of Marcus Aurelius and the *terminus ante quem* are the masonry graves made with *spolia* during the second half of the 3rd c.

The so-called S necropolis was the biggest one. It was localized on the vast territory between the Central square and the suburb "Belomorski". In its N and E part the necropolis had *tumuli* while in his W part and its extensions of the second half of 3rd c. it becomes flat.

The earliest grave is a pit with cremation under a *tumulus* dated by a coin of Nerva. Usually masonry tombs of bricks and mortar or clay were found under *tumuli* as well as secondary graves made of *tegulae*. Pits were also found under *tumulus* and *tegulae* graves as secondary. A mass grave was also found.

The necropolis expanded during the time of Severi southwards and reached the modern suburb "Belomorski" while in N directions it reached the curtain wall of Marcus

Aurelius. In the time of Constantine I the first Christian graves appeared near the wall and a tomb with a painting was discovered. Later some more Christian tombs with painting were discovered which date to the beginning of 5th c.

Ботушарова, А. 1956: 130; 1960б; 1962; Герасимова, В., М. Мартинова 1994; Джамбов, Хр. 1961: 299-305; Дякович, Б. 1906/1907; 1921/1922; 1930; Колев, К. 1966а; Мавроудинов, Н. 1925; Пеев, Хр. 1946; Танкова, В. 1978; Топалилов, И. 2008а; Филов, Б. 1923: 148 и сл.; Цончев, Д. 1938: 94 и сл.; 1946: 214-217; 1956б; 1960а; Bospačieva, M. 1998; Botoucharova, L. 1962; Topalilov, I. 2002: 59-65; Tsontchev, D. 1960.

The city during the Middle ages

The city was a part of the Byzantine empire near the end of 8th c. when the empress Irina visited *Philippopolis* and established Byzantine rule. It was the most important fortress in this part of the empire and center of the Christian church. In 836 CE the city was captured by the Bulgarian han Malamir and become Bulgarian until 971 CE when it was turned into Byzantine city again by the emperor Ioannes I Tzimishes. At the end of 9th c. the emperor Alexius I Comnenos lived here and the city was his base against the troublemaking pavlikians. Because of its strategic location the crusaders of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd campaigns entered the city while those of the 4th established the *Philippopolis* duchy in 1204 within the Latin empire. In 1205 the city was captured by the Bulgarian king Kaloyan. During the reign of Ivan Alexander it was added to the Bulgarian kingdom again where it remained until 1371 when it was captured by the Turks.

IT

PICACIDUNUM see ICACIDUNUM

*PILINZA/-US (ethn. *καμήται Πιλινζήνοι*) (near Zlatovrah) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1445

N Sh

Piperkovo (Пиперково) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period, located 1.5-2 km NW of the village, in the Brestovete district, on the slope of a hill. Foundations of buildings, built of stone and mortar, have been found. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 4th c., have been discovered. Finds: coins of Constantine I and Valentinian I.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Gasheva Niva district. Foundations of stone and mortar, and tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 3rd – 4th c., have been found.

Settlement, located 0.5 km E of the village, N of Gatevska Mogila, on a slope facing NE. Fragments of pottery, characteristic for the 3rd – 4th c., have been found.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, at the foot of a hill in the Gideklik district. Foundations of stone and mortar have been found. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 3rd – 4th c., have been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 54; Стефанов, Ст. 1974: 47-48; Krauß, R. 2006: 310, No 54.

DD

PIRETENSUM EMPORION (gen. *empori Piretensium*) (near Gorsko Kosovo) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

ILBulg. 400; 401=IGBulg. II, 695; 443

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman *emporion*, located approx. 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Hisarlaka district. The *emporion* is known only from epigraphic data. Two inscriptions where its name is mentioned come from here. One of them (bilingual) is written on a measurements table with measures for different liquids. A third inscription with the name of the *emporion* is dedicatory. The inscription was found in the village of Slomer. There is a certain disagreement among scholars about the location of the *emporion*. The two places where *Emporion Piretensium* has been localized are the present day settlements of Gorsko Kosovo and Butovo. Best grounded is localization by the village of Gorsko Kosovo, from where the inscriptions originate

Бинев, М. 2002: 200; Велков, В. 1982б: 41; Геров, Б. 1950а: 21; 1952: 113; Поулатър, А. 1994: 17; Сулатов, Б. 1961: 242-243; Тачева, М. 1994: 118; 2000: 64, 141; Църков, Ив. 2006; Шкорпила, К. 1892: 84-87; CIL III, 12415, 12417; Gerov, B. 1969: 18-19; IGBulg. II, 695; ILB № № 400, 401, 443; Kalinka, E. 1906, № 201; Tacheva, M. 1995: 427-428; Zawadzki, T. 1964.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 10 km SE of the village.

Сулатов, Б. 1977: 13.

ITs

Pirinets (Pirimes, Пиринец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Hodzha Mahle

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village. Fragments of Roman pottery has been recorded over an area of approx. 50 daa. Stone foundations were found in the course of plowing. Finds: a pickaxe-hammer; pottery fragments; coins from the 1st – 3rd c.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km NE of the village. At one end there are ruins, probably of a tower.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 58-59.

SI

Pisanets (Pisanec, Писанец) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and medieval, located 4 km S of the village, on a rocky promontory, surrounded by the steep ravine of the Beli Lom river. The fortress is known as Balgarsko (Malkoto) Gradishte. At the beginning of the 20th c. K. Škorpić described the fortification as having three defensive lines. Only the SW line is visible today. At the W part of the wall are remains of towers (a round tower and a rectangular one, after K. Škorpić). In front of the wall was a 3 m ditch. Remains of buildings are to be seen within the fortified area. Fragments of pottery, characteristic for several periods – Roman and medieval, have been found. Finds: provincial and central Roman coins; *solidus* of Zeno.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 5.2 km S of the village, on the S part of a high plateau on the Orlanto ridge. The wall, preserved in superstructure to 2 m in height, surrounds the area on all sides, except for a section of the E side where a vertical slope descends. The main entrance was from the S and towards it a road led, 2-2.5 m wide, in some places hewn into the rocky terrain. There also was an entrance from the W and N through which the river was reached. On the ground, now overgrown, remains of ruined buildings and fragments of pottery, characteristic for Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, have been recorded. Finds: Roman republican and imperial coins.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 55-56; Шкорпић, К. 1914: 47-49.

DD

Pisarovo (Писарово) (Pleven region)

formerly: Peserovo

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 0.5 km W of the village. Stone walls have been found.

Necropolis, located in the immediate vicinity of the village, left of the road to Telish. A tomb is situated in the vicinity, under an old elm-tree. It contained an inhumation burial. Only a ceramic censer and a lamp are still available from the inventory, found inside the tomb.

A large necropolis is situated on the NE slope above this tomb, over an area of 4-5 daa. Small stamped grey religious pottery vessels come from the site.

Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1964: 50-52, обр. 9, 10.

Settlement, located 7 km NE of the village, over 100 daa in the Menkov Geran district. The walls were built of stone with mortar. The finds from this site consist of building materials, intact pottery vessels and many coins.

Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979: 56.

TN

Pishtigovo (Pištigovo, Пиштигово) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Ayga Kyoy, Chifchi Kas

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Kurudzhiska Mogila district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 440.

NG

Pismenovo (ПИСМЕНОВО) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Delirashevo Kale, located approx. 5-6 km W of the village of Pismenovo, on a mountain top over the right (E) bank of the *Duka* (Zelenkovska) river. The defensive wall was of dry stone. The area of the fortress was approx. 2 daa. No dating material was discovered.

Делев, П. 1990: 147; Делирадев, П. 1953: 163; Шкорпић, К. 1925: 59.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located approx. 9-10 km SW of the village and approx. 3-4 km SW of the aforementioned fortress, on a mountain top over the right (E) bank of the *Duka* (Zelenkovska) river. A defensive wall covers an oval area of approx. 80 daa. Remains of buildings were also recorded.

Делев, П. 1990: 151.

Fortress also known as Kaleto, located approx. 3 km SE of the village. Remains of dry stone walls have been found. Square

in form with sides of approx 15 m, the area of the fortress was approx. 2 daa. No dating material was discovered.

Венедиков, И. и др. 1976: 158-159, № 12; Дражева, Ц. и др. 2002: 111.

Settlement known as Kolunitsa, located approx. 9-10 km SW of the village, on the Kolunitsa hill. Remains of masonry and fragmented Roman pottery have been recorded.

Делев, П. 1990: 151.

Necropolis known as Kolunitsa, located approx. 9-10 km SW of Pismenovo, on the Kolunitsa hill, on the boundary with the agricultural lands of the village of Vizitsa. It consists of more than 200 small *tumuli* of earth.

Делев, П. 1990: 147.

KG

PIZUS, PIZOS (Πίζος, epith. Πίζυρος) (Самуилово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Sara Smail

Thr.

Tab. Peut. 18, col. 528-540 (Ranilum XXV – Pizo XII – Arzum XIX); It. Ant. 136, 6 (Cillis m.p. XXXI – Pizo m.p. XX – Arso m.p. XVIII); Proc. De aedif. IV. 11. 15 (Πίζυρος)

Mansio, emporion. Founded in 202 CE by Septimius Severus, on the *Philippopolis – Hadrianopolis – Constantinopolis* road, XXV Roman miles from *Ranilum*, XII Roman miles from *Arzus* and XX Roman miles from *Cille*. Procopius mentions it as a *phrourion* in *Thracia*. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery has been found.

Roman *villa*, located 2 km E of the village, not excavated.

Sanctuaries of the Thracian Horseman and Apollo. A hoard of Roman *denarii* ranging from emperor Septimius Severus to Philip Arab has been found.

Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 39, таб. 17, фиг. 3; Буюклиев, Хр., Н. Шаранков 2004; Димитров, А. П. 1934; 1935: 127-154; Минкова, М. 1993: 64-66; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 237; Танев, Ив., П. Танев 2006: 7-13; Boteva, D. 2000; IGBulg. III/2, 1689-1696; V, 5601 (=1609); Kazarow, G. 1938a: No 851; Oppermann, M. 2006: 218-219; TIB 6: 405-406; Wendel, M. 2005: 283, No 381.

MK

Plachidol (Плачидол, ПЛАЧИДОЛ) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Golyam Alach, Golyam Alach Kyoy, Alach Kyoy; annexed: Progorelets

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

CIL III, 14 213

Settlement, located 0.5 km SW of the village, on flat terrain slightly sloping to the W, on both banks of a shallow dry valley, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Finds: a stone architrave with an official inscription in Latin; pottery; coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 54-55; Стоянов, Ив. 1899: 45-46; Шкорпић, К. 1905a: 499; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 80, 86; Škorpić, H. 1894: 208; Vulpe, R. 1938: 338; Weiss, J. 1911: 79.

Mound necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 0.9 km NE of the village.

BI

Plakovo (Плаково) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Harvalovsko Kale, late antique, located approx. 6 km SE of Plakovo and approx. 2.5 km S of the Plakovo Monastery, in the Parchovets district. The fortification has an elongated triangular shape. The masonry is of broken stones bound by red mortar, the walls is 2-3 m thick. The entrance is from the S.

Цончев, А. 1948b: 125-126.

PV

Plenimир (Пленимир) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Salman

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.75 km NW of the village, in the Yamacha district, over an area of approx. 160 daa.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.85 km N of the village, in the Mogilite district. A stone tomb with an inhumation burial has been studied. The burial inventory consisted of pottery vessels, terracotta and a bronze torc from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бешевлиев, В. 1956: 13; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 55; Мирчев, М. 1956a: 19; Тончева, Г. 1951: 121-123.

BI

Plovdiv (Пловдив) (Plovdiv region)

annexed: Proslav, Komatevo

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.4 km S of today's Komatevo – a residential district of Plovdiv. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman. A single-apse basilica with a nave and two aisles, 43.5 m long and 26.30 m wide, was found built over an earlier building. The substructure is of stone and mortar, the superstructure of stone and brick. The floor is covered with stone slabs. Two rows of brick-built columns

divide the naos into three parts. A great part of the column bases were discovered *in situ*. S of the narthex there is a rectangular structure – a baptistery. 8 m E of the apse is an octahedral building – a martyrium with a brick floor, inside which two graves have been found. The basilica was built in the first half of the 5th c. Coins of Theodosius II, Anastasius, and Justinian I have been discovered. Remains of the aqueducts of *Philippopolis* as well as burials containing coins of emperor Constantine I were discovered to the N, along the road towards Plovdiv.

The *Proslav* residential district of Plovdiv was built over the *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis* road. The remains have been discovered in the E, W and central area. To the W the road passes over the Parvenska river.

Джамбов, Хр. 1959а; Цончев, А. 1938: 83-84; 1950а: 70; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 254-255; *IGBulg.* III/1, 1409. see *Philippopolis*

MM

Pobeda (Победа) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Gelindzhik, Dimitar-Ganevo
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

CIL III, No 12 443.

Settlement, located 0.8 km SW of the village, in the Yurtlutsite district, on a flat terrace on the right (N) bank of a dry valley. It covers an area of approx. 60 daa.

Settlement, located in the central area of the village. Fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: a funerary inscription in Latin; coins from Trajan to Valens.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 34; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 499; *Popa-Lisseanu*, G. 1914: 80, 86; *Škorpil*, H. 1894: 209.

Sanctuary, located on the territory of the settlement. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horsman and Hermes.

Василчин, Ив. 1979: 113; Тончева, Г. 1960: 80; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 38; *Kazarow*, G. 1938а: No 298; *Vulpe*, R. 1938: 231.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.4 km N of the village, in the Koshuyukler district. A cremation burial and a bronze anthropomorphic balsamarium have been found, dated to the first half of the 3rd c.

Василчин, Ив. 1989.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman period (?), located 1.75 km NE of the village, in the Kovanlak Sarta district.

Necropoles, located N and E of the village of Pobeda. In the *tumuli*, destroyed by ploughing, burial chambers,

constructed of brick, have been discovered. Vessels and other materials from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Василчин, Ив. 1976: 116; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1898: 38.

BI

Podem (Подем) (Pleven region)
formerly: Martvitsa
Moes. Inf.

Foundations of buildings and pottery have been recorded in the vicinity of the village.

Necropolis, located in the SW part of the village. Sarcophagi and brick-built graves, as well as graves constructed of *tegulae*, have been found. Finds: pottery fragments; vessels; bracelets; a relief of Herakles; a funerary monument with an inscription in Latin.

Геров, Б. 1950б: 96; Митова-Джонова, А. 1976: 58; Филов, Б. 1911а: 276.

TK, PB

Podrumche (Podrumče, Подрумче) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Dermen viran
Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman period (3rd – 4th c.), located 0.5 km SW of the school, in the Kalendzhi Tarlasa district. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery, pieces of slag, and ashlar have been found over an area of approx. 10 daa. Foundations of a building with dimensions of 20 x 10 m, dating to the same period, have been found on the Kyuchuk Tashlak hill, situated 0.3 km W of this site.

GN

Podslon (Подслон) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Konak Kuyudzhak
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located in the village. Remains of walls, kilns, polished stone blocks from buildings, pottery and coins from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.7 km SW of the village, in the Merata district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.8 km SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.25 km E-NE of the village, in the Chengenemeshe district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.6 km E-SE of the village, in the Chairtarla district.

ST

Podvis (Подвис) (Smolyan region)
formerly: Podviz
Rhod.

Fortress known as Momchilova Krepost, located 2 km NW of the village and S of the Gradat quarter, in the Gradishteto district. It is situated on a mountain top, at an altitude of 1,215 m along the valley of the Cherna Reka river. Remains of walls are visible in the W, N and E. Their total length reaches approx. 160 m. The walls follow the terrain and are preserved from 0.5 to 2.10 m in height. They are built of stone and mortar. The gate is tower-shaped with dimensions of 3.5 x 3.5 m and is on the N wall. The outer entrance is on the W wall of the tower, jutting in front of the curtain; the inner entrance is on the S wall of the tower and is 2.70 m wide. The first period of the fortress dates to the time of emperor Justinian I when it was built as part of the fortification system and corresponds with the fortresses on the surrounding mountain tops. There is a road passing beneath the fortress. A large quantity of early Byzantine pottery has been found in the ditches during excavation of the tower and sections of the exterior walls.

Ваклинова, М., Н. Дамьянов 1987: 215-217.

MV

Polkovnik Cholakovo (Polkovnik Čolakovo, Полковник Чолаково) (Silistra region)
formerly: Kay Bular
Moes. Inf.

Tumuli, located approx. 2.4 km SE, and 4 km E of the village. АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200281-1200283.

IB

Polkovnik Dyakovo (Polkovnik Djakovo, Полковник Дяково) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Azaplar
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.87 km E-SE of the village, in the Petar Zhelevata Niva district, on slightly sloping terrain on the right (NE) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 210 daa. Materials from the late Roman period have been found. Finds: a hoard containing 518 copper nominals from the first half of the 4th c.

Божкова, Б. 1989.

Settlement, located 1.3 km NW of the village, in the Yurtluk district, on slightly sloping terrain on the right (NE) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 110 daa. Finds: coins and pottery from the 2nd – 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 3.1 km N of the village, in the Yukchukur district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.2 km N-NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.7 km W of the village.

ST

Polkovnik Ivanovo (Полковник Иваново) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kirindzhii, Sotirovo
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.65 km E-SE of the village, on comparatively flat terrain, slightly sloping NE.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 62.

Settlement, located 1.3 km SE-E of the village, in the Malkoto Grobishte and Lambanta districts, over terrain, slightly sloping N, on the left (S) bank of a dry valley covering an area of approx. 150 daa. Materials from the late Iron Age and the Roman period (to the 4th c.) have been found.

Necropolis, consists of thirteen *tumuli*, Roman period (?), located 1.6 km SE of the village, in the Lambanta district. Belongs to the settlement immediately N of it.

ST

Polkovnik Lambrinovo (Полковник Ламбриново) (Silistra region)
formerly: Frashari
Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.9 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx 1.6 km N of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200230-1200232.

IB

Polkovnik Minkovo (Полковник Минково) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kabasakal
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, the 2nd – 4th c., located 1.25 km S-SW of the village,

in the Dikilitash district, on terrain slightly sloping N, over the left (SW) bank of a dry valley, over an area approx. 220 daa.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Dikilitash district.

ST

Polkovnik Savovo (Полковник Савово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Dish Budak, Dushtubak
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, the 2nd – 4th c., located 1.1 km N-NE of the village, in the Yurtluca district, situated on terrain sloping to the W, on the right (E) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 100 daa.

ST

Polkovnik Sveshtarovo (Polkovnik Sveštarovo, Полковник Свещарово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Bash Punar, Bash Bunar
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km S-SE of the village, on terrain sloping to the N, surrounded on the E, N and W by dry valleys. Its area is approx. 40 daa. Finds: pottery and coins from the 4th c. (Valentinian I, Valens).

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.4 km SE of the village, in the Chaturluca district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.85 km E of the village, in the Dermenyolu and Kamata localities.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 0.95 km NE-N of the village, in the Dermenyolu district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.2 km S of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.1 km SE-S of the village, in the Kodzha Mera district.

ST

Polkovnik Taslakovo (Полковник Таслаково) (Silistra region)
formerly: Bahar Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.3 km SE, 1.6 km S and 1.9 km E of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 66.

IB

Polski Gradets (Polski Gradec, Полски Градец) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Dildzhileri, Gradets

Thr.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Aa Bair district, partially excavated (70 m of the curtain along with one of the towers flanking the fortress gate from the NE have been excavated). Fragments of pottery and building materials have been found. Finds: bronze *fibulae* from the 6th c.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located S of the village, in the Gradishteto district. Partially excavated. The entrance from the E along with two rectangular towers with dimensions of 5.60 x 5.40 m, jutting out of the curtain, have been excavated. The walls are built in *opus implectum* (*emplekton*) and are 1.60–1.65 m thick.

Complex of early Christian basilicas with necropolis, located 3 km NE of the village. Basilica No 1 has three naves, one apse, no narthex and dimensions of 13.60 x 12.20 m, reaching a total length, including the apse, of 17 m. Its construction dates to the mid 4th c. Basilica No 2 has three naves, one apse, a narthex and dimensions of 22.30 x 13.60 m. It was built of stone and mortar mixed with brick. Thickness of the wall is 0.80 m. A *deambulatorium* was built 1.10 m inside the apse area. The construction of the basilica dates to the beginning of the 5th c. Other structures and chambers were added later in the N and S. Twenty-one graves have been excavated. According to the burial inventory, they date to the end of the 4th/ the beginning of the 5th c.

A complex of basilicas, 0.7 km distant, have been excavated. A building with an almost square form, which probably was part of the farm buildings of a settlement from Late Antiquity, has also been found. Two construction periods have been distinguished. The building survived from the beginning of the 4th c. until the 90's of the 4th c.

Борисов, Б. 2006: 303-305; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 217; Шейлева, Г. 19976; TIB 6: 408; Wendel, M. 2005: 339, No 1447.

MK

Polski Senovets (Polski Senovec, Полски Сеновец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km SW of the village, in the Kachulya district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km W of the village in the Dresintsi district.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km SW of the village, in the Bairchina district.

Roman settlement, located approx. 2.5 km E of the village, in the Gerancheto district. Buildings from the Roman period. A boundary inscription comes from the site.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 3.7 km S of the village.

Three *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km W-NW of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.3 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located 3.5 km NW of the village.

Settlement, Roman, located SW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Църков; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 27; Църков, Ив. 2005: 183.

ITs

Polski Trambesh (Polski Trumbeš, Полски Тръмбеш) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Polski Trembesh

annexed: Klimentovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, located 1.35 km NW of the town.

Tumulus, located 2.6 km NW of the town.

Three *tumuli*, located 2.5 km NW of the town.

Four *tumuli*, located 2.3 km NE of the town.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 2 km NW of the Klimentovo residential district in the town of Polski Trambesh, in the Chervenka district. A great quantity of Roman pottery has been recorded.

Two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km NW of the Klimentovo residential district.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km W of Klimentovo.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 21; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26-27, 61-62.

ITs

Polsko Kosovo (Полско Косово) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Unfortified settlement (?), located 4.2 km E of the village, in the Sakov Geran district. Fragments of pottery, some of it characteristic for Late Antiquity, probably originate from the unfortified settlement.

Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (as well as pottery from the 9th – 10th c.) have been found 3 km N-NW of the village and 1.8 km from the railway station of Byala, in the Tuzluka or Hasundzha district, near a Bronze Age necropolis.

Unfortified settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Kadigyl district. Foundations of buildings (of stone and mortar) have been found in the course of agricultural activity. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 3rd – 5th c., have been recorded.

Fortress known as Hisarlaka or Kanarata, late antique and medieval, located 4 km E of the village, on a height on the left bank of Yantra river, only accessible from the SW. It consists of two fortifications – the so called Golyamo and Malko Gradishte, separated by a ditch 65 m long and 12 m wide. On each side of the ditch there was a tower, now destroyed. The fortress has the shape of a polygon, elongated to the E, covering an area of approx. 12 daa. The small fortress, Malkoto gradishte, occupies 1/5 of the entire area. The N part of the fortification was destroyed by a stone quarry. Today only part of the S wall of Malko Gradishte, built in *opus incertum vittatum*, is preserved. The white mortar used was mixed with large quantities of gravel. Material has been plundered from the buildings foundations in the interior in recent times. Coins of Valens, and Justinian I and pottery from the 4th – 6th c. has been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 57; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 15-17, 45-50; Крауф, Р. 2006: 322-323, NoNo 87, 88.

DD

Polyana (Poljana, Поляна) (Silistra region)

formerly: Yala Chataldzha

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km NE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200164.

IB

Pomoshtitsa (Pomošica, Помошница) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Yardam

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village. Fragments of Roman pottery have been found spread over an area of approx. 50 daa. In the course of plowing stone foundations

have been discovered. Finds: a pickaxe-hammer; pottery fragments and coins from the 1st – 3rd c.

Fortress, late antique, located 2 km NE of the village. Remains, probably of a tower, emerge at one end.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 58–59.

SI

PONTE UCASI (between Palanka and Hisardzhik, 5 km NW of Vetren) (Pazardzhik region)

This Roman and early Byzantine roadside station by *Via Diagonalis* is located somewhere in the *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* vicinity. More precisely it has been localized within the area between *mutatio Soneio* and *Bona mansio*. TIB 6: 410.

RI

PONTUS EUXINUS, PONTOS EUXEINOS (Black Sea, Cherno more, Черно море)

Pind. Pyth. IV, 362 – Πόντος Ἰξείνος; *Pind. Nem. IV, 79* – Πόντος Εὐξείνος. In Roman authors: *Mela. I. 3* (*Europa terminus habet ab oriente Tanain et Maeotida et Pontum*); *Mela II, 1, 8* (*Mare nostrum*); *II, 2* (*Euxinus*); *Ukert III, 1*; *Prisc. 138* (*Ponti pelagus*); *Ov. Tr. V, 10, 2* (*Euxinum mare*). *Pontus Euxinus* is mentioned with other forms, see *Ukert* (*Scythicum mare, Sarmaticus Pontus, Arctoum mare, Thracia amphitrite etc.*) (*Danoff, Chr. 1962: 954–955*)

The strip of the Black Sea coast in the Bulgarian lot of K-45/2 covers approx. 378 km. This is the area of the W *Pontus*, which represents the E frontier of the provinces *Moesia*, *Moesia Inferior* (later *Scythia* and *Moesia Secunda*) and *Thracia* (later *Haemimontus*). The NW area of *Pontus Euxinus* is peripheral for the Roman empire. This place is a target of invasions by the steppe peoples, coming from N-NE.

It is believed that the Black Sea was divided in two naval military zones of influence. The N part was under the control of *classis Flavia Moesica*, i.e. the fleet along the Lower Danube. The S and E parts were guarded by *classis Pontica*. As a probable frontier served cape Emine, where *Haemus mons* (Stara Planina mountains) reaches the sea (E Bulgaria). However, the earliest yet evidence of presence is of the Ravenna fleet in the area of the Crimean peninsula.

Military and economic policy in the NW Black Sea rested in the hands of the *legates Augusti pro praetore of Moesia/Moesia Inferior*. The Roman governor of *Bithynia* and *Pontus* was responsible for monitoring the client Bosphoran kingdom, while the *Colchian* coast was under the supervision of the *Cappadocian* command. *Praefectura orae Ponticae* (a special

military arrangement) functioned in *Bithynia-Pontus* in the early 2nd c. CE (*French, 1984: 53–60*). A similar coastal command may have existed on the W shores already under the reign of Augustus. The N fleet had a few important bases – *Noviodunum* (near the Danube delta), *Histria* (immediately S of the delta), *Chersonesus*. Other important ports were – the provincial capital *Tomis*, *Odessos*, *Callatis*, *Halmyris*, *Tyras*, *Charax*.

Romans showed strategical interest to the N Black Sea and the S part of the Crimean peninsula. Short military interventions took place already under Claudius (45 CE – Didius Gallus), Nero (63 CE – Plautius Silvanus). Under the Flavian dynasty (69–96 CE) the fleet took part in the control of this area. We are provided with a seal of *vex(illation) c(lassis) Rave(enatis) S(cythica) P(ontica)*, found in *Charax* (Ai-Todor).

From Trajan's rule to 248 CE we have evidence of *vexillationes* of *legio V Macedonica* (with main garrison at *Troesmis*) and *legio I Italica* (*Novae*). After 167 CE *legio V Macedonica* left *Moesia Inferior* and stationed at *Potaissa* (*Dacia Porolissensis*). Then, *vexillationes* of *legio XI Claudia* (*Durostorum/Silistra*) supplied this deficiency at the Black Sea zone. They were reinforced by *auxilia* (*Sarnowski, T. 1988a; 1988b: 61–98; Sarnowski, T., O. Savelja 2000*). In the second half of the 2nd c. a *tribunus* (tribune) of *legio I Italica* commanded *vexillationes Ponticae apud Scythiam et Tauricam*.

Starting from the Tetrarchy detachments of various formations of the late Roman army were stationed in *Chersonesus* (Sevastopol). *Notitia Dignitatum* attests to the garrisoning of an *ala* and two cohorts on the Colchian coast in the 5th c. (*Sarnowski, T. 2010a*).

Hellenic colonies along the West Black Sea coast were united in an alliance, marked, according to the epigraphic data, as κοινὸν. At first 6 cities were concerned – (κοινὸν τῆς Ἐξαπόλεως) – *Histria*, *Tomis*, *Calatis*, *Dionysopolis*, *Odessos* and *Mesambria* (or *Anchialus*?). After 193 CE when the ridge of the Stara Planina mountains became a border between *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*, the last mentioned city dropped out. Thus, in *Moesia Inferior* there was already κοινὸν τῆς Πενταπόλεως. It is supposed that the purpose of this κοινὸν was equalization of religious, economical and political structures in the Hellenic cities at these places with the Roman imperial regulations. (*Тачева, М. 2004: 27–28, 181–204*).

The aforementioned cities went through great economic boom during the Hellenistic period and after the 4th c. CE, when this sector became very important with a view to its

proximity to the capital of the Eastern Roman empire – *Constantinopolis*.

During the Roman period their significance was variable. The privileges were either granted or cancelled by the emperors, the province of *Moesia Inferior* (and less *Thracia*) were a target of devastating barbarian invasions (170, 248–251 CE and more), the newly founded after Trajan city of *Marcianopolis* (later on a capital of *Moesia Secunda*) threatened the economic role of *Odessos*.

Along the coast ran an old road, already known since the 5th c. BCE. It was repaired during the Roman period. Its importance was hardly that big. The old harbors and maritime trade were more convenient and cheaper. Besides, the road strayed inland with almost 30 km in some sectors. *Тачева, М. 2004: 27–28; 181–204; Bounegru, O., Zahariade, M. 1996 (passim); Danoff, Chr. 1962: 951–955; French, D. H. 1984; Preshelev, Chr. 1994a; 1994c; 2002; Reddé, M. 1986: 263 sqq., 515 sqq.; Sarnowski, T. 1988a; 1988b: 61–98; 2000a; 2000b; 2000c; 2010a; Sarnowski, T., O. Savelja 2000 (passim); Speidel, M. 1983.*

RI

Pop Grigorovo (Поп Григорово) (Dobrich region) formerly: Veli Faka

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.8 km NW of the village, on terrain slightly sloping W on the right (E) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 120 daa.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 52.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.6 km NW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.35 km SW of the village.

BI

Pop Gruevo (Поп Грuevo) (Dobrich region) formerly: Kodzha Olar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.8 km SW of the village, on terrain sloping N, on the right (S) bank of the Chirchilik ravine, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Finds: coins from the 1st – 3rd c.; a hoard of Roman silver and provincial bronze coins from the end of the 1st to the mid 3rd c.

Settlement, located 2.1 km S-SW of the village, in the Gyolpunar district, on sloping terrain on the right (S) bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 25 daa. Finds: a hoard of

copper coins from the 4th c. (30–40 in number, the latest of Valens).

Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, located 2.65 km S of the village, in the Karakushlar district.

ST

Popintsi (Popinci, Попинци) (Pazardzhik region) *Thr.*

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Garvanov Kamak and Evleshki Kamak districts. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as remains of walls from buildings, have been recorded.

Settlement, located in the Vlaavitsa district, in the cooperative farm yard of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a hoard of silver and billon coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Lucilla, Faustina the Younger, Commodus, Albinus, Septimius Severus, Geta, Crispina, Caracalla, Julia Domna, Julia Mamaea, Maximinus, Gordian III, and Julia Maesa.

Settlement, located 0.5–0.8 km E of the village, in the Poletto district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Dabravata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman with inscriptions in Greek. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2–3 km NW of the village, next to the Sveti Simeon chapel, in the Srednata Mogila district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: three marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 5 km N of the village, in the Dolniya Redezh district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Цончев, А. 1960б: 210; 1963: 22–23; IGBulg. III/1, 1056.

NG

Popitsa (Popica, Попица) (Vratsa region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Unfortified settlement, 1st – 4th c., located on the territory of the village. Finds: two hoards of silver coins from Galba to Trajan.

Герасимов, Т. 1950: 318; Николов, Б. 1996: 243.

DAn

Popkralevo (Попкралево) (Silistra region)

formerly: Gyurgendzhik

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 4 km S of the village, in the Cheshmite district, right of the road towards Alfatar. On the ground are spread fragments of pottery and tiles from the Roman period. Building foundations have been discovered during land cultivation.

Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 19, № 36.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx 1.9 km NW of the village.

Fortress known as Kaleto, Roman and late antique, located approx. 2.2 km SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200233-1200235.

IB

Popovitsa (Поповица, Поповица) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Papazlii

Thr.

Settlement with necropolis, located 0.5 km E of the village. Finds from the necropolis: coins from Hadrian to Maximian, and Domitian to Constantine I; pottery; iron spear-heads; knives. Remains of walls are preserved from the settlement.

Цончев, Д. 1954: 217-228.

MM

Popovo (Попово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Popovo Selo

Thr., Haem.

Unfortified settlement, located in the Isohlarya district. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

AO

Popovo (Попово) (Targovishte region)

annexed: Nevski, Seyachi

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located to the right of the Popovo - Zараево road. Fragments of pottery from the Late Antiquity are spread on the ground. Finds: a bronze statuette of Zeus (12 cm tall), holding a patera in his right hand; a hoard of *denarii* from the 1st - 3rd c.

Велков Ив. 1926/276: 316; 1928/29; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 59-60.

SI

Poprusanovo (Попрусаново) (Silistra region)

formerly: Aratmadzha

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.7 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.3 km S of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200286.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.8 km SE of the village.

Antique fortress known as Kaleto, located approx. 1.3 km NW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200284-1200288.

IB

Pordim (Пордим) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, between the rivers Sedlovska Bara and Drenska Bara, in the Selishte district, over an area of approx. 30 daa. Remains of walls, pottery and other archaeological material have been found.

Fortress, located 1.3 km N of the village, in the Chukite district, on a natural mound, situated above the left bank of the Drenska Bara river. Fortification walls, *dolia*, pottery, and arrow-heads have been found.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SW of Pordim, near the dam on the Drenska Bara river, in the Dren district, over an area of approx. 50-60 daa. Roman bricks, roof-tiles and a few intact vessels were found during land cultivation. Part of this settlement is now under the waters of the dam. Finds: a hoard of 41 coins, Thracian imitation of Philip III Arideus' tetradrachms.

Герасимов, Т. 1962; Митова-Джонова, Д. 1979: 58.

TN

Poroishte (Пороиште, Пороище) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Arnaut

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (3rd - 4th c.), located 1.5 km S of the Vehtite Lozya district. Finds: 21 Roman imperial coppers and single coins of the emperors Macrinus, Alexander Severus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Licinius and Constantine I.

Fragments of tiles were found 3 km SW of the village, in the Gavanche district. Probably the site of a pottery workshop producing tiles for the city of *Abritus*, located nearby at 5-6 km distance. The entire area is circular dug into the

terrain and through it ran a stream. Remains of kilns for brick production were also found.

Архив А. Марзос, РИМ-Разград

GR, GD

Poroyno (Поројно, Поројно) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kara Yamurlar

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.6 km SW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 66.

IB

PORTUS CARIA/ CARON LIMEN/ CARIA/ CAREA/ C(A)REAS (Шабла, Шабла) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mela 2, 2, 22 (Portus Caria); Ar. per. pont. eux. 24 (ἐς Καρῶν λιμένα, Καρία, Καρῶν λιμένος); Anon. per. pont. eux. 17 (ἐς Καρῶν λιμένα, Καρία, αἱ Κάριαι, Καρέαι, Καρῶν λιμένος); Porph. Tyr. fr. 6, 10 (Caria); Proc. De aedif. IV, 11, 15 (Κρέας); Stef. Byz. 710 (Καρὸς κῆποι).

IGBulg. I/2, 4

Settlement, located 7 km E of the town of Shabla, at cape Shabla. A major settlement existed here, which originated at the end of the 5th/ beginning of the 4th c. BCE and survived until the end of the 6th c. CE. From the beginning of 20th c. it has been identified with *Portus Caria/ Caron limen*.

The most imposing architectural remains date to Late Antiquity and are related to a fortification. Five settlement layers have been established (1-5), related to the habitation of the site during the Roman period (1), late Roman period (2) and the early Byzantine (3-5) period. This points to the existence of two separate fortifications here - a late Roman one and an early Byzantine one, with a hiatus of over a century between them.

The earliest construction remains come from a building provided with a heating installation. Based on the limited amount of pottery, the building, which probably functioned as baths, can be dated generally to the 2nd - 3rd c. CE. By the time the first fortifications were built at present Shabla, this building most probably had already ceased to exist.

The E half of the late Roman fortification is now completely demolished. The documented remains of a fortified wall, visible on the coast, come from the substructure of the S wall of this fortification. The uppermost row of the substructure, which in the past was visible, was constructed of polished stone blocks. The SW angular tower of the fortification has been excavated. It was square and connected to the adjacent

S and W defensive walls, in front of which it juts out by 5 m. Its inner dimensions are 7.06 x 6.70 m. The masonry of the superstructure is in *opus implectum*. The thickness of the walls varies between 1.65 and 1.80 m. A water reservoir was provided with an overflow drain, under which a *dolium* was dug into the ground in the interior of the tower, at its SW corner. A small preserved section at the NE outer corner of the same tower provides an opportunity to trace it in a N direction to the W defensive wall of the late Roman fortification.

No outline of any other defensive wall orientated in the same direction appears in the section of the eroded sea shore which shows that the N defensive wall of the early Byzantine fortification followed precisely the route and partly reused the substructure of the N wall of the late Roman fortification. A section of a wall was found, 1.65 m thick, at the W end of the excavated section, in front of the fortified wall and parallel to it, immediately in front of the curved semi-circular part of the early Byzantine wall tower. 7.50 m of the wall was excavated, but it has remained unstudied in its W direction. It was built of stone and mortar. The stratigraphic characteristics and the construction features of this wall give grounds to relate it to the Late Roman period. Its location towards the N and the W defensive walls allow its identification with a preserved substructure from the N wall of a square tower, which was situated here at some time - the NW corner tower of the Late Roman fortification. In its type it can be identified with a small *castellum*, built according to the plan of a classical *quadriburgium*, with square towers which partly jut out in front of the defensive line. The earliest coin, discovered within an archaeological context and stratigraphically and chronologically related to the period of function of the *quadriburgium* on cape Shabla, belongs to the bronze coinage of emperor Constans I from the period 337-346 CE. Based on this find, construction of the fortification cannot be set earlier than the first half of the 4th c. CE.

The violent end of the fortification is attested to by a layer of ash excavated under the floor of the SW corner tower and the subsequent abandonment of the fortification. The catastrophe has been dated to the second quarter of the 5th c. and has been related to the Hun invasions in this period. This date is based on a scaphoid lamp from the end of the 4th - 5th c. and a bronze coin of emperor Theodosius II from the period 425-450 CE, discovered in the ashes. An identical coin, from the territory of the ancient settlement shows that *Caria* shared the fate of the fortification built by its harbor

and temporarily ceased to exist.

With the end of the raids by the Huns and Ostrogoths, probably by the end of the 5th c. – the beginning of 6th c., life at the antique harbor of *Caron limen* gradually resumed. Archaeological finds attest to restoration of the settlement of *Caria*. The first few decades of the 6th c. can be described as a new and final period of flourishing in the centuries-long history of the settlement. The name of the harbor settlement was also changed – from *Caria* now it became *Carea*. It has been established that the early Byzantine fortification at the site dates back to the time of emperor Justinian I.

Today only the NW part, with maximum dimensions of approx. 65 (N-S) x 25 m (E-W), survive. The excavations give grounds to assume that to the S the newly constructed fortification enclosed a larger area than the earlier Late Roman *quadriburgium*.

The masonry of the N defensive wall was of stone and mortar. The N defensive wall of the early Byzantine fortification followed the route of the substructure of the N defensive wall of the late Roman *quadriburgium*. The NW tower of the *quadriburgium*, however, was abandoned. A segment of a tower, which had a circular form, was discovered in 1978. The W defensive wall of the early Byzantine fortification was built *a fundamentis* and does not coincide with the route of the wall of the Late Roman *quadriburgium*. The outer face was built of stone blocks, arranged in regular rows.

In the S section the W defensive wall of the early Byzantine fortification cut through the SW corner tower of the Late Roman *quadriburgium*, running S. The S wall of the *quadriburgium*, which remained within the interior of the newly constructed fortification, was levelled. Identical was the fate of the E section of its SW tower. Its W part, situated in front of the new defensive system and obviously was in very good condition, was kept and included in it as an intermediate rectangular tower. An entrance to the tower, narrowed by two constructively joined wall piers, was built in the defensive wall. The water reservoir from the time of the *quadriburgium* was abandoned and its remains were leveled. The level in the interior of the reorganized tower was raised to the level of the contemporary ground by filling it with broken roof-tiles and earth. A very important find, a half *foliis* of Justinian I from year XVII of his rule which comes from this layer – contemporary to the construction itself – determines 543/544 CE as a certain *terminus post quem* for construction of the early Byzantine fortification on cape Shabla, which gives grounds for it to be added to the list of Justinian I buildings and serves as an additional

argument in favour of identification with the fortress mentioned by Procopius in his *De Aedificiis* – *C[a]reas*.

Stratigraphic observations show three periods of habitation at the early Byzantine fortification on cape Shabla. The first starts around the mid 6th c. and is related to construction of the defensive system and the initial construction of the fortified area. To this period belongs Building No 4. Judging by the identical construction method, Building No 5 should be included here. Building No 5 consists of two divisions and its W part is outlined in the section of the eroded sea shore. According to the stratigraphic data and the finds discovered inside, the partially excavated Building No 2, added to the N defensive wall, also belongs to the first period of the fortification. Approximately parallel to the W defensive wall was the drainage canal, which ran from the S, turned to the W, and passed under the threshold of the excavated postern.

The form of the defensive walls, the shape and the position of the NW corner tower and the building specifications of the walls (thickness and building technique) link *C[a]reas* to the military fortifications from the time of Justinian I, raised along the Danub river banks of the province of *Dacia Ripensis*. Similar to other examples, *C[a]reas* should be undoubtedly defined as a *castellum*.

The *castellum* on cape Shabla suffered considerably some time in the second half of the 6th c., probably as a result of an attack. Judging by the later coins from a hoard, discovered in 1995 on the floor of Building No 2 under a burnt layer 0.30 cm thick, the disaster happened after 563/564 CE.

Extensive reconstruction work followed. They mark the beginning of the second period of life at the fortification. This is testified to by the thick layer of mortar with pits dug into it during the extraction of the material, found in the interior of the rectangular tower, directly above the destruction layer. An entrance was constructed in the S wall of the same tower; its threshold was formed of a monolithic block. Some of the buildings (No 2, 4) were abandoned and their ruins leveled. New buildings emerged (No 1, 3, 6). Their foundations were dug beneath the destruction layer. It is very probable that during this second period the *castellum* of *C[a]reas* lost its military appearance and function and became a fortified settlement.

A fire marked the end of the second period in life at the early Byzantine fortification. A quite distinct *terminus post quem* for the disaster is suggested by two coins discovered in the burnt layer: a *decanumia* of Justinian I from the year XXXII (?) of his rule (558/559 CE) and an anepigraphic imitation

of a *decanumia* of the same emperor from year XXX of his rule. At the end of the 6th c. it ceased to function as a fortification.

The third period of habitation has been recorded in the interior of the rectangular fortification tower, just over the traces of fire. The latest known coins from cape Shabla are from the 2nd and the 8th year of emperor Mauricius Tiberius' rule (583/584 and 588/589 CE). Since both are accidental finds, they cannot be put accurately into the context of the archaeologically established stratigraphy of the site. These coins serve only as a relative chronological indicator, which shows approx. the end of habitation at the early Byzantine fortification of *C[a]reas*.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 69; 1985: 7-19; Божков, А. 1925; Василчин, Ив. 1985в; 1994; Тончева, Г. 1964: 61-63; Торбатов, С. 2002в: 197-206; Цицов, Н. 1909; Торбатов, С. 1994; Vulpe, R. 1938: 330.

B I

Poruchik Chunchevo (Poručik Čunčevo, Поручик Чунчево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Yazadzhar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located SE of the village, on both sides of the Shabla – Kavarna road (its larger part is located SE of the road), on a plain with a slight inclination to the S, over an area of 100-170 daa. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd – 4th c. CE.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, located 1.5 km SE of the village.

S T

Poruchik Geshanovo (Poručik Gešanovov, Поручик Гешаново) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Konak, Geshanovo

Settlement, located 2.1 km W of the village, in the Patekite district. It occupies terrain slightly sloping to the SE, on the right (NW) bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 110 daa.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1 km N-NW of the village, in the Chanaktarla district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.4 km SE of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1 km E-SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.75 km SE of the village.

S T

Poruchik Kardzhievo (Poruchik Kurdzhievo, Poručik Kardgievo, Поручик Кърджиево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kechi deresi

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.95 km E-SE of the village, in the Ormandzhika district, over an area of approx. 50 daa. Finds: pottery; coins from the 4th c.; a bronze figurine from a chariot decoration.

Sanctuary (?), located on the outskirts of the village. Remains of walls, an altar with a dedicatory inscription to Kore and coins from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 55; Иванов, Т. 1950: 327; Мурчев, М. 1951; IGBulg. II, 874.

Necropolis, consists of fourteen *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.75 km SE of the village, in the Chestite Mogili district.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.55 km NE of the village.

Tumulus known as Tranlivata Mogila, located 2.75 km E of the village. The *tumulus* is remarkable for its large dimensions.

B I

Posev (Посев) (Silistra region)

formerly: Ekindzhik

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.8 km NW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200289.

I B

POTAMOS fluvius, POTAMIA (Devnya river, пека Девня)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Iord. Get. 93 (Potamos); Geogr. Rav. 4, 7, 11 (Potamia)

The *Potamos fl.* takes its source from the Devnya springs and flows into the Varna lake (passing through the territory of Varna region). It runs by the Roman city of *Marcianopolis*, the capital city of the province of *Moesia Secunda* in Late Antiquity.

Ангелов, А. 1999.

R I

Pravda (Правда) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Tsiganovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, late Roman, located in the centre of the village. Four burials have been found.

P V

Pravda (Правда) (Silistra region)

formerly: Dogrular

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.8 km NE of the village.

*Бачваров, Ив. 1990: 151.***Pravdino** (Правдино) (Yambol region)

formerly: Douruklii

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located 0.5 km E of Pravdino, on the left bank of the river, over an area of approx. 8-9 daa. The defensive wall encloses the terrain in the E, S and W, in the N is a high cliff with a river running at its foot. The entrance is 3 m wide and is situated at the NE corner. The walls, built in *opus incertum* and in some sections – in *opus mixtum*, are preserved in substructio from 1.0 to 1.5 m and are 1.8 m thick. A church with dimensions of 10 x 20 m was excavated in the center of the fortified area. In the W part of the area was a building, built in *opus mixtum*. A great quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th – 6th c., as well as coins from Theodosius I to Justin II and Sophia, come from the site.

Settlement, located 3-3.5 km N of the village, over an area of 5-6 daa. Remains of walls, mortar, tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded. Finds: coins of Caracalla and his brother Geta.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 24.

Fragments of an inscription in Greek, come from the area. *IGBulg. III/2, 1844.*

S B

Praventsi (Pravenci, Правенци) (Shumen region)

formerly: Dovruklu, Pravnitsi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 2.5 km N of the center of the village, in the Meshelika district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is situated 0.4 km to the E. *Атанасов, Г. 2003: 78.*

D A

Prelez (Прелез) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Yunuzlar

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (1st – 3rd c. CE), located 3 km NW of Prelez, by the early medieval earthen fortification, known as Kaleto. Tiles, pottery, and Roman coins, characteristic for the period, have been found.

G R, G D

Preselentsi (Preselenci, Преселенци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Bash Hasarlak

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.5 km W of the village, E of the Kalfata district, on sloping terrain on the left (N) bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 110 daa. Finds: pottery; a votive tablet; a bronze statuette of Herakles.

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 56.

Necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, located 3 km W-SW of the village and 0.7 km S of the Kalfata quarter. A stone tomb has been excavated. The burial inventory includes clay vessels, terracotta and a bronze torc from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1.85 km N of the village, in the Mogilite district.

B I

Preselets (Preselec, Преселец) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Yamla

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Prehistoric, late antique, and the late medieval, located 0.4 km NE of Preselets. Pottery fragments, characteristic for of the Eneolithic Age, the Bronze Age, the Late Antiquity and the late Middle Ages (12th – 14th c.) have been found.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village. Pottery fragments, characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c., have been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 60.

S I

Preselka (Преселка) (Shumen region)

formerly: Gyocheri

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 1 km S of the village, between the Syuleyman Dere and Murdalarska Reka river streams. Fragments of tiles, pottery, and coins have been recorded.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 78; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 46.

D A

Preslav (Преслав) (Shumen region)

formerly: Eski Stamboluk

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 4th c., located 3 km SE of the town, in the Argatovo district. Foundations of buildings, pottery, and a votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 46.

Fortress, located 6 km SW of the town, in the Kamaka district. Remains of a Thracian fortress and a fortress from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages can be distinguished. Sections of a defensive wall built of stone and mortar has been found.

Джингов, Г. 1966: 17; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 56.

D A

Preslavtsi (Preslavci, Преславци) (Silistra region)

formerly: Endzhe Kyoy

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.2 km NE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km E-NE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.4 km NW of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570068-1570070.

M I

Presyaka (Presjaka, Пресеяка) (Lovech region)

formerly: Priseka

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, Roman period, located between the villages of Smochan and Presyaka, in the Potoka district. Excavated in 1985. Two constructed graves and jewelry from the 2nd c. CE were found.

Hoard of approx. 150 silver and bronze municipal coins (193-211 to 249-251), found 1 km E of the village.

Гущераклиев, Р. 2000: 83; Китов, Г., П. Павлов 1986: 37.

R G

Prilep (Прилеп) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chukurovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortified settlement, located 1 km NE of Prilep, on the edge of a high peninsula, orientated W-E, formed by the intersection of the dry valley coming from Debrene with the valley of the Batovska river, at the site of the ruins of two antique fortifications, known locally as Kaleto. Earliest accounts about the fortifications are in the unpublished

notes of K. Škorpil, kept in his archives. According to him, this is a case of a united fortification system, consists of three not absolutely parallel transverse walls, running along the ridge of the peninsula from slope to slope.

The Prilep fortification is a 'double' fortification, consists of two absolutely separate parts, 170 m from each other. Each part was enclosed by a surrounding defensive wall, built of stone bound by mud. The W fortification was larger. Its length (W-E) reaches 276 m and its width is 100-105 m, the E fortification was 113 m long, while at its W end it was 93 m wide. According to the authors, all corners of the fortification were rounded. Three towers, which are said to be inner ones and circular in shape, were found along the course of the W defensive wall. Two of them were situated at the NW and the SE corners and the third one in the middle of the wall. Remains of demolished buildings appear within the enclosed area of the E fortification.

Judging by the technique of construction of the defensive facilities and the fragments of 'Thracian grey pottery', M. Mirchev and D. Dimitrov identify the remains by Prilep with a fortified Thracian settlement.

In order to clarify the controversial data about the appearance of the defensive buildings and establish their chronology, a survey was undertaken of the Kaleto district of Prilep. Data on the presence here of two separate fortified units was confirmed. At the same time, however, their synchronous existence is not very likely, bearing in mind the great difference in their thorough appearance and the state of preservation of their ruins. The ruined state of the W fortification and the plain appearance of its fortification system give grounds to suggest an earlier, probably Thracian date.

The E fortification is considerably better preserved. The fragments of tiles and domestic "comb-pattern" pottery, discovered among the ruins, point to Late Antiquity.

The claim about the "rounded corners" of the fortification has not been confirmed. Despite the absolutely explicit character of the account about the presence of 'circular inner towers', along the W defensive wall, the remains do not give any grounds to suspect any towers.

Today the defensive walls emerge clearly in the form of homogeneous stone piles, 7-8 m wide and up to 1.50 m high. Among the stones no mortar is visible, which supports the speculation that the masonry was actually on mud. Approx. 10 m in front of the W fortified wall, a system of outer fortifications, consists of two parallel ditches, approx. 5 m from one another, and a stone-earthen rampart, were situated.

The entire territory of the fortification is strewn with remains of densely built-up structures, most of them with rectangular forms. A coin, of small value and in very bad condition, from the 4th c. CE, was found in the course of field research at the slope beneath the S defensive wall. Based on that the E fortification in the Kaleto district at Prilep may be seen most probably as a fortified settlement. Its origin and its development generally fall within the period between the 4th and 6th c. CE.

AKIII a. e. 413, л. 5, 7-8; Мирчев, М., А. Димитров 1958/1960: 14-15; Топанов, С. 2002в: 353-356.

B I

Primorsko (Приморско) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kyupria

Thr., Haem.

Sanctuary known as Beglik Tash, located approx. 7 km NE of the town of Primorsko, on a cape between the bays Sveta Paraskeva (to the N) and Zigra (to the S).

The site was known already by the end of the 19th c. and was partially excavated in 2002-2004. The pottery discovered shows that the sanctuary existed over a long period of time – Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Antiquity till the beginning of the 4th c. Rock structures in the shape of an altar, a dolmen etc. have been recorded.

Делев, П. 1990: 149, № 18; Делев, П. и др. 1982б: 348, № 5; Дражева, Ц., А. Недев 2005а; 2005б; Дражева, Ц. и др. 2003; 2004; Шкорпил, К. 1912/13: 258-259.

K G

Primortsi (Primorci, Приморци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Kurt

Settlement, located on the N outskirts of the village, within the cemetery, W of the Bozluca district, on a left slope of a valley with two springs, over an area of 40-50 daa. Remains of water-conduits were found 0.1 km and 0.5 km SE of the settlement at Ara cheshma and the fountain in the center of the village.

Necropolis, consists of twenty-six *tumuli*, located 1.3 km NW of the village, in the Chestite Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 0.7 km NE of the village.

S T

Prisad (Присада) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hashladzha Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the S outskirts of the village, over an area of approx. 50-60 daa. Pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been recorded.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.5 km E of the village. Pottery (an urn, a bowl and a lamp) from the 2nd – 3rd c. were found in a disturbed tomb.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 56.

B I

Priseltsi (Priselci, Приселци) (Varna region)

formerly: Memish Sofular

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km N of the village, in the Haramiyata district. Fragments of pottery and several *dolia* come from the site.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 18-19.

M I

Prisovo (Присово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Villa rustica, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Dzshahova Mogila district. Archaeological surveys have been undertaken here. A building with dimensions 25 x 22.5 m has been excavated. Foundations of stone and mortar, superstructure of timber. Two structures surrounding a peristyle yard have been established. During the excavations many pottery fragments from the Roman period, *tibuli* from a heating installation, bronze and iron objects and coins were found. The *villa* dates to the period of the 2nd – the mid 3rd c. CE. According to some surveys, the site is not a *villa* but represents part of a *vicus*.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 30; Динчев, В. 1997: 97-99; Суатов, Б. 1964.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the immediate vicinity of the excavated *villa*, consists of six *tumuli*. Bones and Roman coins have been found.

Суатов, Б. 1964: 49.

P V, I Ts, M I

PROBATUS (Провадия) (Varna region)

formerly: Tash Hissar, Tash Kale

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Tash Hisar, late antique, located E of the town, on a high inaccessible trapezium shaped plateau with an area of approx. 3 daa. The entrances to the fortress are from three sides – E, W and N. There are remains of a tower at the N gate. Only here have been recorded remains of a defensive wall. Another tower has also been located by the W gate. Foundations of buildings are visible on the ground inside the fortress. Excavations show the fortress was used throughout

the 5th – 6th c., and extended during the Middle Ages.

Ганев, Н. 1929: 33-40; Димитрова, А. 1967: 49-50; Плетинков, В. и др. 1995: 239 Шкорпил, К. 1905: 416; 1929: 105.

Sanctuary to the Thracian Horsman, located in the Petrich Kale district. Finds: five votive tablets to the Thracian Horsman. The site has not been archaeologically excavated. Тодоров, Я. 1928: 111.

Fortress, located S of the town, on the right bank of the Provadiyska river.

Раишев, Р. 1982: 184; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 105.

M I

Professor Ishirkovo (Professor Isirkovo, Професор Иширково) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kochina

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.8 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.2 km W of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200236-1200237.

I B

Professor Zlatarski (Професор Златарски) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kazaldzhikii

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement (?), located 1.2 km E-NE of the village, NW of Golyamata Cheshma, in the Chatal Tarla district, over an area of approx. 10 daa.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.8 km NE of the village, in the Shishmana district, 0.25 km E of a spring, over an area of approx. 40-50 daa. The archaeological material dates to the 2nd – 4th c.

S T

Prohorovo (Прохорово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kara kyurt

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.4 km E-NE of the village, on terrain inclined to the SW on the Bogushina hill, along the Bogushina river, over an area of 160 daa. Pottery fragments from the 1st – 4th c. have been recorded.

Mound necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.6 km E-NE of the village.

Койчев, Н. 1997а: 475.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NE of the center of the village, in the Shanka district. The area is near the road from the

village of Prohorovo towards the village of Mezhdha. The Chausheva river takes its source from a spring in this area. In the SE part of the site sections of a wall are visible. The settlement covers an area of 324 daa. Archaeological material from the 1st – 4th c. has been recorded.

K V, V I

PROKLIANE? (Golitsa) (Голица) (Varna region)

formerly: Burun Gradishte, Gulitsa

Moes. Sec.

Fortification, early Byzantine period, located in the vicinity of Golitsa. The site was related to some military operations between the Byzantine army of Priskos and the Avars, who crossed the Danube river in 591/592 CE by *Bononia* (Vidin) and went SE to the Stara Planina mountains (*Haemus mons*).

Раишев, Р. 1982: 55; Wendel, M. 2005: 236, 238, 296; TIB 6: 417.

R I

Prolaz (Пролаз) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Derbent

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, late antique, located 1 km SW of the village, over an area of 15 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery (mainly from *amphorae*) have been found, those from the 4th – 6th c. prevail. Remains of defensive wall are visible along the edge of the hill. Foundations of buildings are visible inside the fortress.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 61.

S I

Prolez (Пролез) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Giy Orman

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the territory of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located from 0.3 km N to 2 km NE of the village, in the Kapiyuk district.

Necropolis, located 0.8 km SE of the village.

Necropolis, located 1 km S of the village.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km SE of the village.

S T

PROMESIANA CIVITAS (*Thrax civitate Promesiana*) (or = Remesiana?)

Thr.?

CIL VI, 2734

N Sh

Prosenia (Προσена) (Ruse region)*Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Settlement structure or *villa*, located 0.8 km NE of the village, on a slope facing SE. Coins and pottery, characteristic for the late Roman period, have been recorded. The small area over which these materials are spread shows that the settlement structure localized here is more probably a *villa* than an unfortified settlement.

Archaeologica material, characteristic for the 3rd – 4th c. (as well as medieval materials) have been found 0.5 km W of the village. No structures have been excavated.

DD

Ptichar (Πτιčар, Птичар) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Ahatla

Thr., Rhod.

A hoard of antoniniani from Caracalla till Philip the Arab was found W of the village.

Колев, К. 1978: 206.

GN

PUDIZO (the E part of the Mandrensko lake and the area of Kraymorie) (Burgas region)*Tab. Peut. (Pudizo).*

Roadside station (according to K. Gospodinov), located in the area of the Mandrensko lake and Kraymorie, Burgas region. This contradicts the earlier opinion that *Pudizo* was the roadside station of *Tarpodizo* (*Itin. Ant. Aug.* 230, 2; *Itin. Burdig.*, 569, 4; *Oberhammer*, E. 1932: 2343; *TIB* 6: 470-471), *Tarpudision*, *Trupudision* (*Geogr. Rav.* IV, 6).

Годподинов, К. 198; 1984: 75; 2005: 170-171.

KG

PUPESSES/PUPE(N)SIS VICUS (*vico Pupes*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)*CIL VI*, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Pushovo (Пушево, Пушево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)*Thr., Moes. Inf.*

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, in the Kozlek district, over approx. 40 daa. According to the pottery discovered here the settlement dates to the 2nd – 4th c.

Mound necropolis, located S of the settlement, in the Mogilite district, on the right bank of the Yantra river. The *tumuli* are probably from the Roman period. They have been destroyed.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km NE of the village, in the Eski Baalak district.

Станев, П., Т. Овчаров 1990: 13.

MI

QUINTODIMUM (in the Dolno Gradishte area, 6 km E of Belene) (Pleven region)*Proc. De aedif. IV. 7.5 (Κυντοδῆμου)*

Fortress, located E of Belene, in the Dolno Gradishte district, probably around *Dimum* (Belene). A complex of small fortifications existed and this is the fifth of them.

Иванов, Р. 1999: 34; Митова-Джонова, Д. 1985: 285; Беševliev, V. 1971: 123.

TK

R**Radanovo** (Раданово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)*Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 2 km NE of the village, in the Beli Bryag district. The fortress has the shape of an irregular pentagon with dimensions approx. 80 x 38 m. The walls were 1.80 m thick, visible up to 0.60 m above the surface in some places. The walls have two layers made of ashlar with a filling of smaller material with mortar, mixed with broken tiles. There are shards of pottery from Late Antiquity.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.3 km NE of the village, in the vicinity of the village cemetery, in the Tashtepe district. A large quantity of Roman pottery has been found on the terrain.

Two *tumuli*, located 1.5 km W of the village, in the Strazha district.

Tumulus, located at 1.6 km NW of the village.*Tumulus*, located at 2.85 km SW of the village.

Roman kilns, located 2.3 km NE of the village, in the Erendzhika district.

Settlement, late antique, located 2.3 km NE of the village, in the Bostanlaka district.

АКБ Ив. Църков; Ангелов, Н. 1964: 87; Димитрова, Д., Б. Суитов 1970: 31; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 17-18, 26-27, 51.

ITs

Radevo (Радево) (Sliven region)

formerly: Chiflik

Thr.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 3 km SW of the village.

Детев, П. 1950a: 77.

KV

Radievo (Радиево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kyustyu kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 2-3 km NW of the village, in the Gerenya district. Remains of structures, tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 211.

VK

Radilovo (Радилово) (Pazardzhik region)*Thr.*

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Dryanovo Dere district. Remains of structures, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis consists of four *tumuli* is situated in the vicinity. An inhumation burial with burial gifts – Roman vessels have been found.

Fortress known as Kulata or Kulskoto Kale, located 4 km SW of the village. The area is in the shape of a triangle. Remains of walls 2 m thick, made of broken stones and red mortar (6th c.).

Гиздова, Н. 1983: 73; Делирадев, П. 1953: 25; Джамбов, Х. 1954: 249-250; Пещера 1973: 45; Шкорни, Х., К. Шкорни 1898: 65; ТИБ 6: 421.

NG

Radingrad (Радинград) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kalaydzi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km NE of the Chanadzki Ekinli district. The topographical succession here is as follows: a prehistoric tell from the Middle and Late Eneolithic Age with a connected necropolis which was excavated over the period 1974-1980. The Roman settlement grew over the tell. Two bronze statuettes of Zeus and Hermes come from here. A hoard of iron implements and bronze vessels. Hercules (Herakles) was particularly venerated by the local inhabitants. An appliqué for a chariot represents 'The resting Herakles' with the characteristic attributes – the club and the lion's skin. The type of 'the resting Herakles' is known as early as the Hellenistic period, when together with the other types 'The Resting Herakles' began to be depicted resting from his battles and feats, (yet this type remained popular as late as the Roman period). This type was probably created as a copy of the famous ancient Greek statue. The Historical Museum of Razgrad also has a bronze statuette of Hermes (Mercury) from the same location represented with the familiar iconography and attributes – the *caduceus* and a pouch. *Георгиев, П. 1992: 14, обр. 3; Кацаров, Г. 1930/1931: 120; ОРАД 1930: 5-9; Филов, Б. 19116: 91; Явашов, А. 1928/1929: 5; 1930: 44-45; 1934: 13.*

GR, GD

Radyovene = Stoyanovo**Rakitnitsa** (Rakitnica, Ракитница) (Stara Zagora region)

formed of Chernevo and Vodnyanka

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the vicinity

of the *Philippopolis – Augusta Traiana* road. Four mound necropolises have been established in its vicinity. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a hoard of 150 coins from the reign of emperor Constantine I, Constantine II, Licinius I, Licinius II, and Crispus.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 69, обр. 20; Минкова, М. 1994в: 135-140; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 228; Kazanow, G. 1938a: NoNo 107, 108.

MK

Rakitovo (Ракитово) (Pazardzik region)

Thr.

Early Christian basilica, 6th c., located at the SE end of the village, near the stadium, in the Nikulitsa district.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NW of the village, in the Elensko Kralishte district. Remains of walls, tiles, domestic pottery, and mortar have been found. A burial mound situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 10-11 km SW of the village, in the Removo district. Remains of walls, church tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: bronze coins from *Deultum*: Severus Alexander, Julia Mamaea, Gordian III, Otacilia Severa; part of a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with a dedication in Greek.

Герасимов, Т. 1963а: 261; Чангова, Й., А. Шопова 1969: 198-205; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 284-286, фиг. 89; *IGBulg.* III/1, 1093.

NG

Rakovski (Раковски) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Kasam Kyudzhuyuk

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located in the center of the present day village, around the mosque. Remains of broken stones and shards of domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: a bronze statuette of Venus Anadyomene. The burial mounds, which have not been excavated, is situated in the vicinity of the village.

ОРАД 1930: 10-13; Явашов, А. 1928/1929: 10.

GR, GD

Rakovski (Раковски) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Seid Ahmed

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, early Byzantine and early medieval period (4th – 6th c., 8th – 10th c.), located 0.12 km to the left of the Rakovski – Kavarna

road, S of the outskirts of the village. Situated on a plain slightly inclined to the N, over an area of 50-60 daa. Finds: pottery; iron slag from the late Roman period.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SW of the village, in the region where the old Rakovski – Balgarchevo and Rakovski – Kavarna roads crossroads, over an area of 80-90 daa. Fragments of pottery, remains of querns and iron slag, have been found. Remains of a well have been found in the SW part of the settlement. The archeological material dates from the Roman period and early Middle Ages (2nd – 4th c.; 8th – 10th c.).

ST

Ralitsa (Ralica, Ралица) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Rahimla

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, 4th – 6th c., located 1 km NE of the village, in the Kalabak district, on a hill-top where material from the early Byzantine period has been found. Remains of a building from this period have been found E of the village.

GN

RANILUM (Orizovo, Оризово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Cheltikchii, Cheltiklii

Thr.

Tab. Peut. 528-540 (*Philippopolis XXVII – Ranilum XXV – Pizo*), 590-591 (*Berone XXXVI – Ranilum*)

Mutatio on the *Philippopolis – Hadrianopolis – Constantinopolis* road, located 2 km SE of the village, XXV Roman miles from *Pizos*. During construction work profiled marble blocks, fragments of statues together with tiles and vessels from the 4th c. were recorded. The remains are preserved NE of the village of Orizovo, in the Kaldarama district and in the centre of the Imilika forest. Part of a mile-stone from the reign of Diocletian and Maximian, sectors of walls together with tiles and domestic pottery has been found. Towards the Halka Bunar large karst spring clay pipes from a water supply system have been found in the fields. The source is 3 km NE of *Ranilum* and is surrounded by a polygonal wall with a diameter of approx. 25 m. A canal 0.6 m wide was built in the wall. Many *spolia* of marble architectural elements were used in the fencing wall. Probably the remains belong to a Roman reservoir with a vaulted cover.

A considerable sector of the road has been preserved NW of the present day village of Orizovo, in the Bostanlaka district and in the NW part of the village. To the W of Orizovo, near the Opalchenets stop, a limestone column has been

found with no inscription; probably the text was painted and erased over the years.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 203; Цончев, Д. 1942: 45-48; Филов, Б. 1910а: 227; *IGBulg.* III/1, 1514; *TIB* 6: 423; *Wendel*, M. 2005: 332, No 1319.

MM, MK

RANULE (at the estuary of the Ropotamo river, Ропотамо) (Burgas region)

Haem.

Fortification, early Byzantine and medieval, located 2 km SW of the estuary of the Ropotamo river, at the Valchanovo kale district.

Wendel, M. 2005: 252, 346.

RI

****RASYPERA/-UM?** (epith. Ρασυπηρη[νος]) (terr. *Philippopolis*) (near Batkun/Patalenitsa, Plovdiv region) *IGBulg.* III/1, 1185

N Sh

Ravna (Павна) (Varna Region)

Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late antique, located in the Kolenichishte district. Late antique shards and stones from destroyed walls found on the terrain. The foundations of a three aisle early Christian basilica with a narthex can be traced.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 50.

MI

Rayko-Daskalovo (Rajko-Daskalovo, Райко-Даскалово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 4.1 km NE of the village, in the Pchelina district.

Tumulus, located 1.7 km SE of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

PV, ITs

Razboyna (Razbojna, Разбойна) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and medieval, located S of the village. Shards of pre-Roman, Roman, and early medieval pottery. Finds: spear-heads; a statuette of Hercules; objects of daily life.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 62.

SI

Razdel (Раздел) (Yambol region)

formerly: Chitalovo

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located 4 km NE of the present day village of Razdel, in the Kyositsko Kale district. It has an oval shape and covers an area of 8 daa. To its N and E the Lalkovska river flows. Square towers and semi-circular bastions are situated at various places long the wall. The curtain wall has survived in substructio to 1.2 m with a width of 1.6 m, and at the towers the width is 1.4 m. Built in *opus incertum* of broken stone with white mortar. Large quantities of tiles and domestic pottery from the 4th c. to the 6th c. have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with a dedication to Apollo in Greek. The area was also inhabited during the Middle Ages.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 25; Добруски, В. 1894: 91; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1888: 77; *IGBulg.* III/2, 1804.

SB

Razdeltsi (Razdelci, Разделци) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Balabanlari

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 4 km NE of the village, with an area of approx. 30 daa. A naturally fortified rock ring is in the S, and the remains of the fortress walls can be traced on the other. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as a spear-head have also been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 62.

SI

Razgrad (Разград) (Razgrad region)

attached settlements: Getsovo, Poroishte, Strazhets

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 4th c.), located E of the *Abritus* fortress, in the Hisarlashko Selishte district. Its area was comparatively large, as material from this period appears on the surface of the terrain over approx. 70-80 ha. Archeological investigation has been conducted here. The numerous trenches dug by looters reveal the massive foundations of public buildings and dwellings with material from the 2nd to the 3rd c. Namely on this terrain, was the early *castellum* on the Beli Lom river, probably with related *canabae* and *vicus*. Nevertheless, in order to establish this, extensive archeological excavations are necessary.

5 km SW of the town of Razgrad, are the Kozluk and the Yurtluk districts. The Roman and Late Antiquity settlement is located in the Jurtluka district. There are traces of a

settlement SW of Razgrad, on the left of the road to the town of Popovo. Traces of old structures have been found on the terrain together with antique tiles and tiles from Late Antiquity as well as shards of domestic pottery. A marble slab with an image of Apollo has been found here, together with separate Roman and Byzantine coins.

Traces of a settlement from Late Antiquity are to be found in the Kozluka district. Small stones, fragments of antique tiles are scattered on the terrain together with shards of domestic pottery. Coins from the early 1st c. to the end of the 4th c. have been found here. A clay pitcher was unearthed in a burial, not far from a late antique tell. There is a large *tumulus*, 3.5 m high and with a diameter 25 m, located W of the settlement and S of the Golemiar Yuk hilltop. A marble votive tablet with an image of Apollo (found at the beginning of the 20th c.) also comes from this area.

Fortress known as Kale Sarta, late antique, located 6 km SW of Razgrad. The fortress walls are visible in some places as low earth fills. Stones and fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are scattered over the terrain. According to K. Škorpil the fortress had a polygonal shape and a diameter of two hundred steps. On the E extending wall he describes the ruins of a tower. When he visited the site there were no walls or gates. However, local people spoke of two walls – one in the SE section and one in the N section. In front of the fortress walls, with the exception of the S and W sides, which are above the steep slopes of dry rivers, were traces of defensive ramparts. The coins found here are from the 2nd and 3rd c. A section of a building was also found in the Pchelina district, 6.5 km to the SW.

Nearby, on a plateau on the left slope of the Kovanlak dry river bed, opposite the Kale Sarta fortress are located the ruins of a small fortress, known as Kaleto. In the W and the N the plateau is surrounded by two walls, meeting almost at a right angle, and on the S and E side it is limited by a steep slope where there are no traces of walls.

The N and S walls are respectively 50 m and 75 m long, and the inner area is approx. 35 daa. The wall was made of small broken stones and mortar, mixed with finely broken tiles and bricks. K. Škorpil mentions a gate in the W wall. Future research would establish whether the fortress was Thracian or whether it also existed during the Roman period.

The function of these fortresses was to defend the valley of the small Kovanlak river, through which access from the S or from the N to the Beli Lom river would allow access to the road from *Sexaginta Prista* to *Abritus*. Probably these two fortresses also survived into Late Antiquity. Eleven Roman

denarii from the 3rd to the 4th c. from the emperors Geta, Gordian III, Maximinus and Aurelian, have been found in the Kovanlak dry river.

A hoard of 27 bronze objects – 16 tablet-matrices, one statuette, one appliqué and 9 chariot ornaments (1922), have been found NE of *Abritus* in the Malkia Yuk district. The tablets with the images of the so-called 'Razgrad Goddess' are associated with syncretized deities. Owing to the chance finds, on the periphery of the N *tumulus* – close to a stone wall – it is not possible to establish the context from which they came – shrine, workshop, dwelling or burial. Various opinions exist on the nature of this discovery – that it was the inventory of a shrine, or that they represent tablet-matrices, a positive for the preparation of *lamellae* of precious metals. It could have been the inventory of an atelier of a silversmith, which was nearby and was hidden in the course of the Barbarian invasions in the first half of the 3rd c. Various deities from the Greco-Roman, Thracian and Near-Eastern pantheon appear on them in low relief. Behind this variety stood the variety of the inhabitants of *Abritus* and its vicinity, as well as religious tolerance between the various ethnic groups. We find a powerful syncretism with a strong eastern influence, due to the presence of soldiers from the East, recruited in the Limes of the Danube. The finds also include a statuette of Hermes (Mercury), in his aspect of protector of trades and messenger of the Gods, with his characteristic attributes – a full purse and a *caduceus*. Exceptional interesting is an appliqué with the image of a Silenus. The statuette is 11 cm high and 7.3 cm wide. The Silenus is represented as a male bust, in a lively, natural posture, with his head slightly inclined to the right shoulder, a broad face, with a curly beard and moustache. The bald head has a wreath of flowers and ivy branches, and his profuse hairy body is covered with a nebris, attached to the left shoulder with the legs of the goat. The statuette was cast in a mould, and further worked. It was hollow with a round opening – a plug, serving as an attachment to a chariot or a piece of furniture. At the bottom we find in relief the Latin letters "E" and "V" – probably the initials of the master silversmith, who prepared this exquisite statuette. The curve of the contour and the precision in the detail are characteristic for the period of the Severi. A similar appliqué for a chariot, found in a burial tomb in Bulgaria as early as 1879, is kept at the Hermitage Museum.

Ancient ruins have also been found at the village of Getsovo, at present a quarter of Razgrad (see Getsovo).

Иванов, Т. 1985: 62; Маргос-рък.; Тачева-Хитова, М.

1982: 396; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 101; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 41, 79; Явашов, А. 1930: 49-52, 67; Горбунова, Х., I. Saverkina 1975: No 113; Kazarov, G. 1922: 189; Vasilev, V. 1987: 177.

G R, G D

Razhevo Konare (Ruzhevo Konare, Râzhevo Konare, Ръжво Конаре) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Four settlements with *tumuli*, located N and S of the village. Finds: a hoard of Roman coins of Severus Alexander, Gordian III, Philip the Arab.

Ботушарова, А. 1948: 188-190; Герасимов, Т. 1938: 453.

M M

Razsoha (Разсоха) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Formerly: Chatal Dere

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located approx 2.5-3 km from the village, on the right bank of the Bebrovska river. The walls are made of broken stone with white and red mortar. Finds: coins of Justinian I.

Рашиев, Р. 1982: 189; № 316; Цончев, А. 1948: 130-131.

P V

Reselets (Reselec, Реселец) (Pleven region)

formerly: Reselech, Reselche, Reslich, Reshlidzhe

Moes. Inf.

Fortress known as Kaleto or Gradishteto, late Roman period, located 0.5 km W of the present day village of Reselets. The fortress covers an area of 2 daa on a high hill, sheltered by a sheer cliff on its E side. The main gate to the fortress is to the SW. The fortifications are preserved almost completely. The wall encloses the area from three sides – N, W and S. The wall is 1.5 m thick and it is preserved to 5.5-6 m in height. Many finds come from this fortress. They consist of votive tablets, Roman *stellae* with inscriptions, many coins, tiles and domestic pottery. According to Ivan Velkov, the fortress was destroyed by the Slavs.

Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 43, № 68, обр. XXVII; Велков, Ив. 1950: 173; Велков, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 229; Димитров, А. П. 1942: 41, № 66; Добруски, В. 1901: 759, фиг. 43, № 55; Митова-Джоннова, А. 1979: 59; Kalinka, E. 1906: 320, № 406; Kazarov, G. 1938a: № 829, Abb. 410.

Settlement, located 0.5 km W of the village, in the Gradishteto district, in the immediate vicinity of a late Roman fortress. Its territory is about 10 ha.

Water-conduit was discovered 1 km W of the village and 0.5 km SW of the late Roman fortress. The clay pipes led from the reservoir to the fortress, supplying it with fresh water.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1 km E of a grade-crossing, 2 km SE of the village of Reselets over an area of 2 daa, on a high hill on a bank of the Iskar river. Today there is very little left of the remains of the fortifications. The walls were built of stone with mortar. The finds from the fortress include *dolia*, coins and arrow-heads.

Fortress, located 0.5 km E of the Reselets railway station, on a hill near the Iskar river and covers an area of approx. 2 daa.

Settlement known as the Gorno Selishte, located 0.5 km SW of Reselets railway station, on the left bank of the Iskar river. Finds: *dolia*; tiles; shards of pottery; Roman coins.

Settlement, located 4 km SE of the Reselets railway station, in the Sredna Laka district. Archaeological material is spread over an area of 15 daa on the left bank of the Iskar river. Shards of pottery come from the settlement. Finds: Roman coins; fragments of a *stella* with a Latin inscription. Митова-Джоннова, А. 1979: 59-60; CIL III, 7452; Kalinka, E. 1906: 320.

T N

Rezovo (Резово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Eni Kyoy

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located W of the village of Rezovo, surveyed in 2001. Cultural strata with tiles and domestic shards from the 4th – 6th c. and 17th – 19th c. have been recorded.

Лецаков, К. 2002.

Fortress Malak Kesterich, located approx. 4 km NW of the village of Rezovo, on the seashore. The fortress has a square form with dimensions of 20 x 30 m. Archeological soundings were carried out in 2001 and a tower from Late Antiquity was recorded, as well as pottery from the Middle Ages. The view is that this is *Kastritsion*, mentioned in the Middle Ages.

Димитров, Б. 1981: 438б; Карайотов, Ив. 1999а: 82; Лецаков, К. 2002.

Thracian pit sanctuary, located c. 4 km NW of Rezovo at Malak Kesterich, on the seashore. Archeological findings were carried out in 2001. The earliest material dates from the beginning of the second millennium BCE. The largest quantity of pottery comes from the filling of the pits from the Hellenistic and the Roman periods.

Лецаков, К. 2002.

K G

RHODOPA (province)

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11; *Amm. Marc.* 27, 4, 13.

The newly founded province of *Rhodopa*, created after the reforms of Diocletian-Constantine, was a part of the diocese of *Thracia in praefectura per Orientem*. The province of *Rhodopa* included the mountains with the same name (*Rhodope mons*), the lower course of the *Hebros fl.*, the middle and the lower course of the *Mestus fl.* and the ridge of Pirin mountain. To the E-SE the border of the province reaches *Aynos/Aenos*, and to the S it lies on a strip of the Aegean Sea, which reaches the mouth of the *Nestus fl.* to the W.

The border with the province of *Europa* runs between *Ze-zutera* and *Sirogellis*. To the S the Aegean serves as a border along the mouth of the *Mestus fl.* and the Thracian Chersonesos. The W border is not very clear, but generally it runs along the valley of the *Mestus fl.* and the crest of Pirin mountain; thus, the citis of *Topiros/Paradeisos* remained in *Rhodopa*, while *Nicopolis ad Nestum* (present day Garmen) probably remained in *Thracia*. The N border with the province of *Thracia* cannot be established with certainty. It ran somewhere along the N reaches of *Rhodope mons*.

The capital city *Aenos* is located by the mouth of *Hebros fl.* Its great administrative and commercial significance is reported by Ammianus Marcellinus and Agathius. Other major centers in the province are: *Maximianopolis* (Mosynopolis, *ΚΟΥΜΟΥΤΖΗΝΑ*, to the W of the town of Komotini), *Traianopolis*, *Maronea*, *Topiros*, *Nicopolis ad Nestum*, *Kereopirgos*. At the site of *Anastasio(u)polis Peritheorion* emerged, and by the ancient city of *Abdera* rose *Polystylon* (Paralia Abderon).

Evidence shows that in the province of *Rhodopa* the *cohors quarta Gallorum at Ulicitra* (unknown) was stationed. (*Not. Dign. or.* XL 46-49.).

The provincial governor of *Rhodopa* was titled *praeses*.

The road *Via Egnatia* passed through the S parts of the province, through the following stations: *Sirogellis* – *Drippa* – *Cypsella* – *Demas* – *Traianopolis* – *Tempyra* – *Salei* – *Milolitus* – *Brendice* – *Breierophara* – *Maximianopolis* – *Stabulodion* – *Rumbodona* – *Topiros*. From here the road crosses the *Mestus fl.* towards the Republic of Macedonia.

Велков, В. 1959а; Иречек 1931; Dumont-Homolle 1892; Ivanov, R., G. von Bülow 2008; Jireček, K. 1897; Kazarow, G. 1937; Miller, K. 1916; Oberhammer, E. 1901; 1930; Perdritz, P. 1906.

T N

RHODOPE mons (Rodopi, Родопи, Родопа планина)

Hdt. IV, 49 ('Родѳп); *Thuc.* II, 96 ('Родѳп); *Philostr.* III, 16-17 ('Родѳп); *Lucian.* *Fug.* 25 ('Родѳп); *Ptol. Geogr.* III, 11, 5 ('Родѳп); *Ovid. Metam.* II, 222; VI, 87, 589 (*Rhodopen*); *Amm. Marc.* XXII, 8, 4 (*Rhodopa*)

Rhodope mons is located almost entirely within the borders of the present day Republic of Bulgaria (namely the regions of Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Smolyan and Kardzhali). The name of the mountain is Thracian. It was generally accepted that the Rhodope mountains, Rila mountain (*Dunax*) and Pirin mountain were parts of one and the same mountain range. During the Principate in the Roman period the Rhodope was part of provincia *Thracia*, and in Late Antiquity the diocese *Thracia* was also included in the province of *Thracia* and *Rhodopa*. Some roads run through it such as the: *Oescus* – *Philippopolis* – the road through the *Rhodopes* to *Via Egnatia*; the road along the *Nestus fl.* (*Mestus*, present day Mesta) valley to the upper reaches of the *Hebros fl.*; from the lower reaches of the *Hebros* to the *Arteskos fl.* valley (the present day Arda river). The inhabitants were engaged chiefly with cattle breeding, timber logging, mining, and metal working.

Дуриданов, И. 1976: 46; Спиридонов, Т. 1993: 238; Detschew, D. 1976: 398-399.

R I

Ribino (Рибино) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Balak

Thr., Rhod.

During excavations in the Samara cave, in the vicinity of the village, alongside prehistoric material, finds have been recorded from the period of the 4th – 6th c. and the Middle Ages.

Нехризов, Г. 1996.

G N

Rish (Riř, Риш) (Shumen region)

formerly: Chalakavak

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, 4th – 6th c., located 4.5 km NW of the village known as Gradishteto. The shape of the fortress is irregular and approx. 280 x 170 m. The walls are made of broken stone and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are scattered on the surface.

Владимирова, Д. 1981; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 57; Шкорпил К. 1929: 30.

Fortress known as the Krepostta at the bitches, 4th – 5th c. and 9th – 10th c., located 11 km S of the Rish – Yambol road, with an irregular shape and area of 90 x 70 m. The N and

S side are protected by towers and a *fosse*. The gates are to the N and the S. The wall is 2 m wide and is well preserved in some sections. Two types of structures are utilized. The original structure is of large ashlars with mortar, and the second of broken stones with mortar.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 57; ИРАИК 1905: 512.

D A

Robovo (Робово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kul kyoy

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.6 km to the S of the present day village of Robovo, in the Dyadomihovata Cheshma district. Remains of stones, mortar, fragments of bricks scattered over an area of 20-30 daa. Domestic pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. have been found.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 25; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

Settlement, located 2 km to the E in the Kashla Dere district, in the vicinity of the same village. Walls of broken stone and mud were found over an area of approx. 35 daa in the course of excavation work for the dyke of the reservoir. Today medium-sized broken stones with mortar, fragmented tiles – bricks and *tegulae*, as well as partially worked stones are scattered over the terrain. Domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. has been found. Finds: a votive tablet with the image of the Thracian Horseman bearing a dedicatory inscription in Greek, kept in the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol; a coin of Marcus Aurelius.

Велков, В. 1973; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 25.

S B

Rodina (Родина) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Tanturi

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located 1.5 km S of the village, in the Dermenya district.

A group of *tumuli*, located approx. 3 km NW of the village.

P V, I Ts

Rogachevo (Rogačevo, Рогачево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Geikchiler

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortified settlement known as Geikchiler Kale, located 1 km N of the village. Occupies the top of the plateau of the Byuyu

Kara hill. The terrain has the shape of a peninsula and is naturally defended by sheer cliffs to the N, E and S. Access is possible from the W-SW, where the narrow part of the peninsula is cut by a *fosse* 12 m wide and more than 2 m deep. It has an irregular form with maximum dimensions of approx. 70 x 77.5 m. The surrounding wall is 3 m thick. Traces of 6 towers can be discerned, which were probably round and had a diameter of 7 m. The fortress was founded in the Early Iron Age but was rebuilt in Late Antiquity. Twenty nine Byzantine coins from the 6th c. (probably a hoard) come from here, handed in to the Historical Museum of Balchik. The latest coin is a *folles* of Justin II, minted in *Constantinopolis* (572-573).

АКШ а. е. 426, л. 7; Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 11.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SE of the village, in the Kliselik district, over an area of more than 10 ha. Remains of architectural details (bases of columns), fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a variety of metal objects and coins from the 1st – 4th c. In the vicinity of the settlement there is an abundant spring.

АКШ а. е. 420, л. 139, 173; Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: л. 11; Шкорпил, К. 1930/31: 58.

Settlement, located W of the present day village, in the Yurukler district. An antique structure was established here. Remains of a column base, bricks, *dolium* bases filled with mortar have been found. Finds: a *stella* from the end of the 2nd c. or the beginning of the 3rd c. with a Greek inscription. Бобчева, А. б. з.: 59.

Tumulus, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village. Remains of cyst and brick tombs, covered with stone slabs have been found in mounds disturbed by plugging. The grave goods contain ceramic and glass vessels, coins etc. which date to the 2nd – 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 58-59; Василчин, Ив. 1976: 111-112.

Shrine, located in the vicinity of the ancient settlement. Finds: a Greek inscription with a list of the adepts of Dionysos; a votive tablet to the Three Nymphs; a bronze statuette of Hermes.

Василчин, Ив. 1980: 116-117; Добруски, В. 1901; Мирчев, М. 1951: 38; IGBulg. I/2, 22 (= 32 *quater*); IGBulg. V, 5012.

S T

Rogosh (Rogoř, Рором) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Road *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis*,

located 0.15 km W of the village, in the Kaldarama district.
Finds: an altar stone to Mithras.

Цончев, Д. 1942: 43.

M M

Rogozina (Рогозина) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hasar kyusu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the village, N of a dry river bed on a slope. Finds: coins of the 1st – 4th c.

Mound necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village in the Bozalaka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.85 km SW of the village, N of a farmyard.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.75 km E of the village.

S T

Rositsa (Rosica, Росица) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Saradzha, Gorna Saradzha

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Sazla Punar district. Its location is on the two banks of a dry river bed in a S-N direction over 130 daa. Finds: ashlar; pottery from the 2nd – 4th c.; iron slag; three hoards: one of approx. 200 silver Roman coins (one of them of Gordian III), the second – approx. 250 antoniniani from the 3rd c. (from Alexander Severus to Hostilian), the third – 820 *denarii* and 640 provincial bronze coins of the 2nd to the 3rd c.; Latin inscriptions used as *spolia* (a tombstone and a dedication to Apollo), found over the area of an abandoned Muslim cemetery; a fragment of a tombstone with relief images; a stone pedestal; a top stone of a child's sarcophagus. Папушев, В. 2000: 74; Торбатов, С. 2000б: 81; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 499; CIL III, 14210, 14211; Kalinka, E. 1906: 289, No 160; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 73, 74, 76; Schönert-Geiss, E. 1981: 32.

Sanctuary, located somewhere in the vicinity of the village. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Шкорпил, К. 1927: 39; Kazarow, G. 1938а: No 852; Russu, I. 1948: 57; Vulpe, R. 1938: 231.

Mound necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.5 km S-SW of the village.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.35 km SE of the village.

B I

Rositsa (Rosica, Росица) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Tospatlari

Moes. Inf.

Thracian sanctuary and antique building, located 1 km NW of the village, on the N banks of the Yastrebinovo reservoir. The excavations show the presence of two cultural strata – an antique one and medieval one. The archaeological material from the antique one includes two coins of Philip the Arab and Plautilla, which dates the structure within the period between the 2nd and 3rd c. Finds: votive tablets, dedicated to Zeus and Hera.

A hoard of colonial Roman bronze coins from the 3rd c. has been found in the vicinity of the village.

Герасимов, Т. 1963а: 258; Гинев, Г. 1990; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 27-28; Овчаров, Д. 1961б: 6-67.

S I

Rositsa (Rosica, Росица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Gruhchova Mahala

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, Roman period, located 1.5 km S of the village, in the Kaletto district. Finds: an *ara* with a dedication to Sabazius and Mercury; coins from the 2nd and 3rd c.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Церов.

P V, I Ts

Rosno (Росно) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Durna Dere

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 1.6 km S of the village, in the Manastira district, on the left bank of the Kamenitsa river. The fortress is on a hilltop with an irregular shape and an area of 32 x 50 m. Сутков, Б. и др. 1984: 22.

P V

ROSOKASTRON (Rusokastro, Русокастро) (Burgas Region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval period, located 3 km NW of the village.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 88 сл.; TIB 6: 429-430; Wendel, M. 2005: 106, 227, 347.

R I

Rossen (Rosen, Росен) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Baldevo

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Humata dis-

trict, on the Luda Yana river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the Tolovitsa (Belia Bozalak) district.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Abdietsa and Branchev Gyol districts. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, in a farm yard in the Golovitsata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A *tumulus* is located in the Zarnitsa district.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 454; Цончев, Д. 1963: 17.

N G

Rossen (Rosen, Росен) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Salda alde

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located at 0.5 km SE of the village.

S T

Rossenovo (Росеново) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Sinan, Poruchik Limonov

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.4 km NW of the village, in the Kodzha Kuru and Dyado Zhelevia Kladenets districts. Situated on a semi-peninsula, surrounded E, S and W by dry valleys. The terrain slopes sharply to the S and SE, over an area of 150 daa. Fragments of ceramic shards and coins from the 2nd and 4th c. have been found. In the dry bed there are remains of an old bridge. Finds: *colonna miliaris* from the reign of Severus Alexander.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 59-60; Шкорпил, К. 1905а: 501; Шкорпил, К., X. Шкорпил 1898: 35; CIL III, No 12 519; Kalinka, E. 1906: No 48; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 80, 86; Škorpil, H. 1894: 209.

Settlement, located 1.2 km W of the village, in the Belemite district. Occupies a sloping terrain to the E on the left (W) of a dry bank. The area is approx. 80 daa. There is information of a hoard of copper coins (over 2 kg.) from the 4th c.

Settlement, located 2.7 km W of the village in the Zurnadzhik district. Occupies flat ground with a slight inclination to the E. It is situated on the left (W) of a dry bank over an area of approx. 160 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.55 km W-SW of the village.

B I

Rossina (Rosina, Росина) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kedi yuren

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, prehistoric and Roman, located 1.5 km NE of the village. Shards of Eneolithic, pre-Roman and Roman pottery scattered on the terrain.

Remains of a buildings 1 km W of the village. Slight traces of walls. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery scattered on the terrain, characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c.

Settlement, located at the S end of the village. Remains of stones from walls and shards of pottery from the 1st – 4th c. scattered over the terrain.

Remains of structures from the Roman period, located 2 km SW of the village. Fragments of tiles have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 62-63.

S I

Royak (Rojak, Рояк) (Varna region)

formerly: Kush tepe

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 3 km to the W of the village in the Chiplaka district. The fortress is rectangular and has an area of approx. 3 daa. Foundations of buildings, destroyed structures and ceramic fragments from Late Antiquity. Finds: copper and silver coins.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 54; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 441.

Roman sanctuary, located in the vicinity of the village (precise location unknown). Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, Apollo and Hercules.

Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1326.

M I

Roza (Роза) (Yambol region)

formerly: Gyulyumanovo, Gyulovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the present day village of Roza. Remains of stones and fragments of bricks spread over an area of 3-4 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery from the 3rd and 4th c. have been found

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the present day village, in the Treskavata Cheshma district. Fragments of broken stones, tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. found on the terrain during cultivation of the fields over an area of 10-15 daa. Finds: coins of Constantine I and Constantius II.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 25.

S B

Ruchey (Ručej, Ручей) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Sarp Dere

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located 2 km E of the village at a peak known as Cherkovishteto (Kara Kilse). The shrine is a small rectangular building with an apse. The walls are built of broken stone with white mortar. Finds: fragmented votive tablets with primitive images of Heros worked of soft stone; bronze statuettes of the Thracian Horseman and Apollo; small clay *amphorae* (height 0.10); bronze coins from Rhometalces II to Magnentius.

Василев, В. 1989; Герасимов, Т. 1939в: 323-327; Нехризов, Г. и др. 1990.

GN

Ruen (Ручен) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Panaya, Bogorodichno

Thr.

Remains of an ancient building with channels have been found approx. 1 km E of the village, at the chapel of the Sveta Bogoroditsa. Marble architectural elements have been found. Votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Hera have been found N of the village in the Delnitsata district.

Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 249; Джамбов, Хр., Р. Морева 1971: 116; Цончев, Д. 1954: 283.

MM

Ruets (Ruc, Ручен) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Yurukler

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, late antique, located 1.5 km N of the village. The outlines of the fortress wall can barely be seen.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 63.

SI

RUNIS/RUNE CASTELLUM (καστέλιου Ρουνις =Ρουνις?) (terr. *Odessos*)*SIBulg.* 89, 6th c. CE

N Sh

Rusalya (Rusalja, Русаля) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Golyamo Yalare

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Masons workshop, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km S of the village, in the Peshtera district.

Architectural elements and Roman pottery have been found during the survey of the terrain.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km E of the village, in the Kamen Most district. During cultivation a stone wall was discovered together with Roman pottery.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 32; HMII 1966: 7, № 78.

P V, I Ts

Ruyno (Rujno, Руйно) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kasal bunar

Moes. Inf.

Titulus, located approx. 0.8 km NE of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 153.

IB

Ruzhitsa (Ružica, Ружица) (Shumen region)

formerly: Gyuller

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located at 3.5 km from the village, in the Kichuk Momchrluk district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery was scattered over the terrain.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 57.

DA

S

SABULENTE KANALION (unknown, N of *Anchialus*)*Haem.**Theoph. Sim. (Σαβουλέντε Κανάλιον)*

Site in the E part of the Stara Planina mountains, connected with the campaigns of Komentiolos against the Avars (586/587). In 592 CE the Avar Khagan visited the site. He had come through difficult passes and stopped in front of the fortification *Sabulente Kanalion*, from where he headed towards *Anchialus*. The exact location of this site has not been established, but it probably is located N of *Anchialus* and S of the small Eninska hill, which is part of the Stara Planina mountains.

Schreiner, P. 1985: 76, 167, 264-265; TIB 6: 433.

RI

SADAME (Fakia, Факия) (Burgas region)*Thr.*

Fortress. Remains of fortress walls and tiles have been recorded.

Settlement and a roadside station (probably *Sadame*). Constructions of broken stone and mortar mixed with brick.

Гълъбов, Ив. 1957а: 65-70, обр. 8-12; Ипечек, К. 1974: 846-847; IGBulg. III/2, 1851.

IK

Sadievo (Sudievo, Sâdievo, Съдиево) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kadi Kyoy

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km NW of the village. Finds of Roman, late antique and medieval pottery and coins.

Settlement, located below the fortress. Foundations of buildings and pottery have been discovered. A mineral spring is located in the vicinity of the settlement.

Sanctuary dedicated to Asclepius and Hygieia.

Settlement, located E of Sadievo. Finds: a coin hoard of tetradrachms of *Byzantion* (Lysimachian type).

Лазаров, М. 1965б; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 258; Пандалеев, Ив. 1928/29: 327.

Sadina (Садина) (Targovishte region)*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Tell and fortress, late antique, located 3.5 km W of the village. The tell is over 10 m high. K. Škorpil speaks of walls built of broken stones and red mortar. The material dates the tell to the Eneolithic Age, with a small fortification from the 1st – 3rd c. CE.

Settlement, located in the Rushkovitsa district. Fragments of dishes, pots, *amphorae*, and loom-weights from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found.

Settlement, located 2.5 km SW of the village. Foundations of a large building and an open-air pottery-kiln are visible. Pottery fragments characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c. spread over the area. Finds: votive tablets to Artemis and the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 3 km S of the village. Fragments of pots and *amphorae* have been recorded. Finds: loom-weights from the 2nd – 3rd c.; Roman coins. A clay water-conduit has been discovered during agricultural activities.

Settlement, located 0.7 km E of the village. In the course of agricultural work walls, built of broken stones and mortar, were discovered. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are spread over the ground.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 5 km N of the village. The defensive wall surrounds an area of approx. 10 daa. It has the form of an irregular polygon. Remains of a tower are visible by the gate. K. Škorpil mentions that the wall was built of broken stones bound with mortar. Another tower was situated along the NE wall.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km S of the village. Inhumation burials were discovered in the course of farming work. The bodies were surrounded by clay vessels.

Silver and billon Roman coins from the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Добруски, В. 1894: 93-94; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 63-64; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27; Мушинов, Н. 1923/24: 229; Овчаров, Д. 1970а; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 32.

SI

Sadiysko Pole (Sâdiysko Pole, Sudijsko pole, Съдийско поле) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kada Alan

Thr.

Tell, located to the N of the village.

IK

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located in the Kapana district.

Thracian sanctuary, located 2 km W of the village. Finds: several votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Fortification, located to the N of the village, on a high mountain top, part of the Sredna Gora mountain range. The fortification is rectangular, the E and the W sides being 200 m long, while the N and the S ones are 75 m long. Foundations of a stone wall which separated the fortification into two parts – a N one and a larger S one are visible 70 m S of the N wall. At the SE corner of the N half of the fortress are foundations of a building with dimensions of 6 x 10 m. In the S half there are foundations of another building with dimensions of 8 x 10 m. A well is situated nearby. The foundations of the fortified walls are preserved. The E fortified wall is preserved up to 2 m high and is 3.8 m thick. It is built of stones and mortar mixed with triturated brick. The fortification gate is in the S wall. It is flanked by two square towers with sides of 4 x 4 m. By the outer foundations of the fortress four furnaces with diameters of 1.5 m were discovered. Gold coins of Justinian I, as well as two medallions of the same emperor, were found here.

Койчев, Н. 1997а.

NS

Sadovets (Sadovec, Садовец) (Pleven region)
formed form: Mutkurovo, Svinar

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, on the left bank of the Vit river. Remains of walls of stones and mortar as well as pottery have been recorded.

Fortress known as Golemanovo kale, early Byzantine (5th – 6th c.), located 2 km SE of the village, in the Studenets district, on the right bank of the Vit river. Three defensive walls obstruct access towards the fortress from the NW. The area of the fortress is entirely occupied by 12 daa of buildings. In the N part there is a single-nave, single-apse church, and in the W part, another church. The site was excavated in 1934-37 by a German-Bulgarian expedition. The extensive finds, discovered by the expedition (many gold and silver coins from 1st – 6th c., *fibulae*, pottery etc.) indicate that the settlement was that of Gothic foederati.

Fortress known as Sadovsko Kale, situated opposite Golemanovo kale, on the left bank of the Vit river. The walls are preserved in superstructure. Seventeen single-room structures. The site was excavated by the same expedition that excavated the fortress.

Велков, Ив. 1927; 1937; 1938а: 140; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1976: 61.

TK, PB

Sadovo (Садово) (обл. Пловдив)

Formerly: Cheshnegir

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5 km SW of the town of Sadovo, in the Chengene district. Fragments of bricks, tiles, and pottery have been found at the settlement. Finds: Roman imperial coins.

Necropolis, adjacent to the antique settlement. *Tumuli* from the end of the 1st c./ beginning of the 2nd c. with rich inventory (bronze and glass vessels, iron spear-heads, terracotta with the image of Telesphoros) have been found. All finds are kept at the Museum of History of Asenovgrad and at the Regional Archeological Museum in Plovdiv.

Жулев, К., Й. Калудова 1963: 33-39.

MM

Sadovo (Садово) (Burgas region)

Thr.

Fortress, located approx. 1 km from the village, in the Kaleto district. Fragments of pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Defensive wall, located 11 km NW of the village, in the Germeto (Erkesiyata) district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages has been recorded.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 247-249.

IK

Saedinenie (Sædinenie, Suedinenie, Съединение) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Golyamo Konare

Thr.

Settlement, located in the SW part of the town, by the railway station. Remains of walls and Roman pottery have been registered. Finds: a bronze statuette of Hermes; a handle of a bronze patera; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

A hoard of Roman coins from Trajan to Alexander Severus was discovered in the Chomashkata Visochina district, 3 km NE of the town.

Герасимов, Т. 1955б: 609; Демев, П. 1950в: 333.

MM

Saedinenie (Sædinenie, Suedinenie, Съединение) (Burgas region)

formed of: Podem, Morava

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km N of the village, in the Kayryaka district. Fortified walls and late antique and early medieval pottery have been recorded.

Fortress, located 0.5 km N of the village, near the aforementioned fortress, in the Kayryaka district. Late antique and early medieval pottery has been recorded.

Fortress, located 3.5 km W of the village, in the Novak district (Hisar Kale). Late antique and early medieval pottery has been registered.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N of the village, in the Klise Eri district. Late antique and medieval pottery has been recorded.

Settlement, located NW of the village. Late antique and medieval pottery has been recorded.

Church, late antique and medieval, located to the NW.

Игнатиев, Ам. 1928/29; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 258-262.

IK

***SALDA/ SOLDA, SALDOBYSSA/ -OS, SALDOCELA, SALDAECAPUT/ SALTECAPUT?** (epith. Σαλδηνος, Σολδηνος, Σαλδοβυσσ(σ)ηνος, Σαλδ(ο)ου(υ)σηνος, Σαλτουσηνος, Σαλδ(ο)ουισ(σ)ηνος, Σαλτοβυσσ(σ)ηνος, Σολδοβοουσσηνος, Σαλδοκεληνος, [Sal]daecapute[nus], Saltecapu[tenus]) (Glava Panega) (Lovech region)

IGBulg. II, 510-512, 514, 516-517, 521, 523, 525-526, 529-532, 536-537, 539-540, 543-544, 551-552, 554, 564, 566, 573, 577, 587; ILBulg. 206-207

N Sh

Samokitka (Самокирка) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Saradzha Viran

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Hellenistic, early Byzantine and medieval, located 0.8 km S of the village, on the Kaleto hill. The even ridge of the hill-top is surrounded by a defensive dry stone wall. The fortress occupies an area of 5 daa. Pottery and tiles from the pre-Roman, Roman, early Byzantine periods and the Middle Ages has been recorded.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located in the S part of the fortress, in the Kaleto district, on a hill fortified in the N and E. The wall is 1.80 m thick and is built of broken stones, bound with white mortar mixed with triturated tiles.

Finds: two votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; bronze statuettes of a horse without a rider; bronze coins of the city of *Maroneia* (4th c. BCE); Roman imperial coins; various pottery material, among which are some small clay *amphorae* (0.10 m high), which are found at many sanctuaries in the Eastern Rhodope mountains.

GN

Samotino (Самотино) (Varna region)

formerly: Abdi Kyoy

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 3 km N of the village. Remains of a fortified wall, as well as foundations of buildings have been found. Pottery fragments, characteristic for Late Antiquity, have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 55.

MI

Samovodene (Самоводене) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Samovoden, Samovodeni

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Settlement and necropolis, Roman, located NW of the village. It is N of the road which connects Samovodene with Hotnitsa. Twenty pit burials at the necropolis were excavated during the construction of the railway.

Flat necropolis, Roman, located approx. 2.3 km NW of the village, in the Grobishte district.

Flat necropolis, Roman, located approx. 3.6 km NW of the village, in the Niskite Kladentsi district.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2.9 km NE of the village, in the Trapishte district.

Roman *villa*, located in the S part of the village.

АКБ II. Станев № 0720051.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2.4 km W of the village, in the Isterna district.

Tumulus, Roman, located approx. 0.8 km SW of the village.

Roman quarries, located approx. 2.4 km SW of the village, in the Isterna district.

Roman quarries, located approx. 3 km W of the village, in the Kurnitsite district.

Tumulus, Roman, located approx. 4 km NW of the village, in the Niskite Kladentsi district.

АКБ II. Станев; Султов, Б. 1968: 45.

P V, I Ts

Samuilovo (Самуилово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sara Mahmud, Alekseevo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km E-SE of the village, in the Chaira district, on the W (left) bank of a dry valley. Finds: coins from the 4th c.; pottery.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 20.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.3 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.3 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.15 km S of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.8 km S-SE of the village.

ST

Samuilovo (Самуилово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Tursunlii

Thr.?

Settlement, located adjacent to the village graveyard. Finds: Hellenistic coins; a *hemidrachm* of *Apollonia*; a Roman republican *denarius*; a coin of Rhoemetalces II with Tiberius; a provincial bronze coin of Gordian III; late Roman coins.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*.

Ruins of an old sanctuary – a Nymphaeum from the 3rd c.

Бобчев, С. 1952: 9; Велков, Ив. 1940/426: 279; Табаков, С. 1911: 596; Шкорпила, К. 1905.

NS

SAPRISARA (*vico Sapisara*) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*)

CIL VI, 2933

N Sh

Sarafovo (a district of Burgas, Сарафово, квартал на Бургас) (Burgas region)

formerly: Paparos

Thr.

Settlement, located on the banks of the Atanasovsko lake, in the area of the pottery factory, not far from Burgas Airport.

Settlement, located in the area of the holiday home of the Ministry of Defense on the seashore. Foundations of buildings, a tomb, and a *pithos* have been found.

Pottery from the Roman period and Late Antiquity have been found in the vicinity.

Necropolis, located in the vicinity of the Burgas Airport.

Воденичаров, П. 1930/31.

IK

Saransko (Саранско) (Yambol region)

formerly: Saranlii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village of Saransko, in the Chiplodzha district. Remains of walls, clay pipes from a water-main, tiles – roof-tiles with sizes of 0.34 x 0.34 x 0.045 m found over an area of approx. 8-9 daa during the digging of an irrigation canal in the 50's of 20th c. Fragmented pottery from the 3rd – 4th c. is spread over the area.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.5 km W-SW of the village. In 1999 a chariot was excavated on the periphery of one of the *tumuli* by looters. Iron parts of the chariot are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Бакърджиев, Ст. 1999: 1-2; Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 25.

SB

Saraya (Saraja, Сарая) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kodzha Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located S of the village, in the Mogilite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A necropolis has been located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km NW of the village, in the Daaluka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: marble tombstones; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with an inscription in Greek; iron locks; appliques of bacchantes; a hoard of silver and billon Roman coins of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Otacilia Severa, Trajan Decius. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Oreshaka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic ceramics have been recorded at the site.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 463; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 84, № 9; Мушмов, Н. 1928/29: 386; Мънзова, А. 1965: 41; IGBulg. III/1, 1077; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 148-149, No 853.

NG

SARMATHON (unknown)

Haem.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Σαρμαθών)

Fortification, located somewhere within the province of *Haemimontus*, built under Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 136; TIB 6: 435.

RI

Sarnets (Surnets, Sârnet, Сърнет) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karadzha Ohat, Karadzha At

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.4 km W-NW of the village, in the Hadzhisuduk, Lyulyaka and Bahchiluk districts. Located by a spring on the slopes at the beginning of a dry valley, orientated SE-NW. The settlement covers an area of over 100 daa. Finds: coins from 2nd – 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, Roman period, located in the W part of the village and NW of it. It belongs to the above settlement.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.4 km S-SE of the village, in the Mogilkite district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.7 km S-SE of the village, in the Kurtorman district.

ST

Sarnevets (Sârnevec, Surnevets, Сърневец) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Karadzhevren

Thr.

Fortification, early Byzantine and medieval, located 3 km N of the village.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 326; Biernacka-Lubanska, M. 1982: 258; TIB 6: 436.

RI

Sarnevo (Surnevo, Sârnevo, Сърнево) (Burgas region)

formerly: Karadzharale

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 1 km W of the village, in the Kayryaka district. The pottery from the site dates to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km NW of the village, in the Karaorman district. Pottery from the site dates to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located approx. 1-1.5 km W of the village, in the Kepcheliyata district. Pottery from the site dates to Late

Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km S of the village, in the Mogilata district. Pottery from the site dates to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located W of the village of Sarnevo. Pottery from Late Antiquity has been recorded. A building, constructed in *opus mixtum*, is located 2.5 km NW of the village.

Момчилов, А. 1999: 264.

IK

Sarnino (Surnino, Sârmino, Сърнино) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karadzhar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 11.5 km E of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.25 km from the village, in the Kartali Yuk district.

ST

Sarnitsa (Surnitsa, Sârnica, Сърница) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Shabanlii

Thr.

Remains of the *Philippopolis* – *Nicopolis ad Nestum* road, located between the Orfino and Burduche districts. The road has a cobblestone pavement.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village, in the Karasenitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity. Twenty-eight graves have been excavated. Some of them are constructed of stone slabs (4th – 6th c.).

Делирадев, П. 1953: 216; Панайотов, Ив., М. Димитрова 1986: 114.

NG

Sashevo (Saševo, Сашево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Odaite, Petko-Karavelovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Mechi dol district, over a vast area. Fragments of Roman pottery and tiles spread on the ground.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 32-33; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 51.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km N of the village, in the Sarnets district.

Three *tumuli*, located in the W part of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 S of the village, in the Sakchiolu district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.6 km W of the village, along the road towards Polski Trambesh.

Стефанов, См. 1956: 27.

Late Roman *villa*, located 1.9 km SW of the village, in the Banevets district.

Roman pottery-kilns, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Siniya Bryag district.

Tumulus, located 2.8 km E of the village.

Settlement, Roman, located 3.2 km E of the village, in the Gramatik district.

АКБ Ив. Церов

I Ts

Sbor (Сбор) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Dzhumaya

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Omanlare district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as remains of Roman baths have been recorded. Finds: a coin of Septimius Severus. A *tumulus* is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Arabka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are spread over the area.

Necropolis, located in the vicinity. Finds: a hoard of Roman silver coins of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Plautilla, Geta, Diadumenian, Elagabalus, Alexander Severus, Julia Mamaea, Orbiana, Maximinus Thrax, Gordian III, Philip the Arab and his son, Otacilia Severa, Trajan Decius.

Settlement, located 4 km E of the village, in the Tolovitsa district, on the right bank of the Luda Yana river. Remains of walls of buildings with red mortar reported. Tiles and domestic ceramics come from the site, as well as Roman coins. A necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Fortress, located 4 km E of the village, in the Tolovitsa district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery, have been reported from the site.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 471-472; Цончев, Д. 1963: 11.

NG

SCAIDAVA (Batin, Батин) (Ruse region)

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*, *Moes. Sec.*

It. Ant., 222, 1 (*Scaidava*)

Castellum, located 3 km N of the village, on a high hill between the Batinska river and the Danube river. The district, known as Kale Bair, has an elongated form which conforms to the terrain. It occupies an area of approx. 25 daa. A fortified wall runs along the edge of the hill, best preserved to the E, where its construction is visible – in substructure it is *opus caementicium*, and in superstructure *opus incertum*. To the W – there is a trench. At the N end of the fortress a cistern (4 x 3.5 m) is located. The materials discovered inside date to the 12th – 14th c. Finds: bricks with the seal of *legio I Italica* (type VI and XVIII according to Sarnovski's classification); coins; pottery from the 2nd – 4th c.

Unfortified settlement, located E of the fortress. Finds: Roman (and subsequent) coins.

Settlement and remains of an old road, located 1 km E of the village, in the Indzherlika district. Stones, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the 3rd – 5th c., as well as coins from the same period, have been recorded 2 km NW of the village, over a comparatively small area. A structure, interpreted as *turris*, is located 4 km NW of the village, in the Greduta district. In more recent publications it has been defined as a jetty for ships. Its preserved part constitutes a building with internal dimensions of 7 x 7 m, with walls 2.6 m thick. The substructure is of broken stones and mortar, mixed with triturated brick. The superstructure is preserved to 0.6 m high and is built of stones and mortar. To the S of this structure a wall, 1.8 m thick and 13 m long, is built of large square ashlar. It is interpreted as a yard boundary or part of an earlier tower. In the rubble fragments of bricks, some of them with the seal *RVMORID*, have been found.

The route of the Danubian road has been traced 4-4.5 km NW of the village, in the Greduta district, W of the aforementioned site, partly hewn into the steep slope of the Danubian river bank.

A hoard of Roman republican *denarii* has been discovered in the village. Only 54 of them have been examined, and the last series is of *Iun. Brutus* – 60 BCE.

Ванков, М. 1906: 559; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 27; Иванов, Р. 1999: 193; Станчев, Д. 1980: 62; 1988; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 558; 1914: 455; Conrad, Sv., D. Stančev 2002: 675; Крауф, Р. 2006: 327-329, No 99, 100, 105; Stanchev, D. 1999: 201-205.

DD

***SCASCOPARA** (ethn. Σκασκοπαρηγος) (near Ezerovo)

IGBulg. III/2, 1711

N Sh

SCATRINA = SKATRINA

***SCE---** (ethn. κωμῆται Σκε---) (near Zlatovrah, Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1445

N Sh

SCEDABRIE (Σκεδαβρίη: κώμη Σκεδαβρίης) (near *Pizus*)

IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

SCEPTA(E)/-OE (Σκεπτα(ι)/-οι: κώμη Σκεπτων) (near *Pizus*)

IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

SCEREZIS (Σκηρηζίς: ἐπὶ Σκηρηζίν, ἀπὸ Σκηρηζ[ίως]) (terr. *Dionysopolis*)

IGBulg. V, 5011, under Augustus or Tiberius

N Sh

SCYTHIA (province)

Scythia was one of the first newly established provinces, which appeared in accordance with the large-scale program for reconstruction and administrative reshaping of the Roman empire, undertaken by emperor Diocletian. It was the northernmost province in the diocese of *Thracia*, which was part of the large *prefecture per Oriens*.

The province of *Scythia* is epigraphically attested to for the first time in an inscription from the provincial capital city *Tomis*. The inscription dates from the period between July 21st, 286 and March 1st, 293 CE. Therefore *Scythia* may be considered one of the pilot sites for the introduction and consolidation of the mechanisms for the late Roman system of provincial administration, which envisaged strict differentiation between military and civil authorities.

Questions about the provincial borders of *Scythia* have been considered substantially settled and have not been discussed in scientific literature for more than 30 years. Nevertheless, new archaeological surveys and discoveries provide good reason to re-examine the generally accepted view about the course of the border between the provinces of *Scythia* and

Moesia Secunda. The border begins where the Oltina lake flows into the Danube river and runs S along the course of the Suha Reka river up to its source near the modern village of Izgrev (Varna region). The W banks of both the lake and the river belonged to the territory of *Moesia Secunda*, while the opposite ones belonged to *Scythia*. At its southernmost point the border sharply changed direction and ran eastwards to the springs of the Batovska river, near the village of Izvorsko (Varna region), from where it ran on into the Black Sea to the N of the village of Kranevo (Dobrich region). The geographic situation of the province of *Scythia* greatly predetermined its historical destiny. As a matter of fact, the territory of the newly established province was, for millennia, one of the most important migration crossroads. This clearly outlines its strategic position as a bulwark in the defence of the Roman possessions in the Balkans during Late Antiquity. This importance increased after *Constantinopolis* was declared the Imperial capital in 330 CE. Thus, the central administration had to keep the provincial military organization in perfect order.

Topdamov, C. 2002: 519.

Tomis (Tomi) (the modern Romanian harbor town of Constanta) was chosen as capital city of the new province of *Scythia*. The town grew in the late Roman period as a significant trade centre. Merchants from Asia Minor, Egypt etc. settled here. Evidence for their presence in *Tomis* are the funeral monuments with inscriptions which have been found. Salminius Hermias Sozomenus writes of *Tomis* as a "large and flourishing town". Ammian Marcellinus shares his view. *Tomis* was also an important Christian center. Here was the residence of the only bishop in the entire province of *Scythia*. *Tomis* was also a significant military base.

A characteristic feature of the cities and the other settlements in the province of *Scythia* was their location near the Black Sea or along the Danube river.

In the 6th c. Hierocles lists fifteen cities of great significance within the borders of the province of *Scythia*. They were: *Tomis*, *Dionysopolis* (present day Balchik), *Acre* (Kaliakra), *Callatis* (Mangalia), *Istros*, *Constantina*, *Zaldapa*, *Tropaeum Traiani* (present day Adamclisi), *Axiopolis* (present day Cernavoda), *Capidava*, *Carsium*, *Troesmis*, *Noviodunum*, *Aegyssos* (Tulcea) and *Halmyris* (Murighiol).

Notitia Dignitatum show that during 337-361 the headquarters of *legio II Herculia*, one of the two legions stationed in *Scythia*, was in *Troesmis*.

During the late Roman period two units of the military fleet—*Classis* in *Plateypegiis* and *Musculi Schytici* may have

been stationed at the city of *Halmyris* (Белков, В. 1959: 60-62).

The aforementioned inscription from *Tomis* is the earliest known evidence so far for the establishment of a *ducat* – one of the most characteristic military innovations of Diocletian in the frontier provinces of the empire.

The late Roman model of military organization, which envisaged division of the imperial war potential into two almost equal parts (*limitanei* and *comitatenses*), took its final form during the radical military reform of emperor Constantine I. It was conducted in 311-325 CE. Preparation for the introduction of the new model in the province of *Scythia* might have already begun by the end of the joint reign of Constantine I and Licinius. As a result of this, the former all-embracing military competence of the provincial duke (*dux Scythiae*) was considerably restricted. The duke's authority spread over only the frontier section along the Danube river and the troops of *limitanei* were stationed there. The *comitatenses* garrisoned in the interior of the province were under the jurisdiction of the supreme commander of the troops in the dioceses of *Thracia* (initially comes *rei militaris* and later *magister equitum et peditum per Thracias*). (Торбамов, С. 2002: 519-520)

In the newly created province of *Scythia* two legions were stationed: *legio II Herculia* and *legio I Iovia*. The auxiliary troops consisted of seven *cuneiequitatum* and eight *auxilia*. The troops were located at: *Sacidava*, *Capidava*, *Cius* (present day Garliciu), *Beroe*, *Arrubium*, *Aegyssos*, *Talamonium* (present day Nufaru), *Flaviana*, *Axiopolis*, *Carsium*, *Troesmis*, *Dinogetzia*, *Noviodunum* (present day Isaccea), *Salsovia* (present day Mahmudia), *Graciana*, and *Impateygeiis*. (Белков, В. 1959: 60-62)

The barbarian invasions of the last decades of the 4th and the first half of the 5th c. destroyed the existing pattern of military organization and brought an entirely new one, which was characteristic for the early Byzantine period throughout the Empire. This pattern involved drastic reduction in the number of the regular military units of traditional type, and the enrollment on a mass scale of barbarian mercenaries and *foederati*. These changes led to the creation of a particular category of paramilitary population, which was obliged to perform sentinel duties in the frontier zone in exchange for concessions of land in the immediate vicinity. This system seems to have nominally survived as late as the separation of *Scythia* from the Empire in 681 CE. (Торбамов, С. 2002: 520)

ST, TN

SEBASTUPOLIS (unknown)

Thr.

Hier. Syn. 635, 7 (Σεβαστούπολις).

A city of an eparchy in *Thracia*. Probably in the districts of the modern towns of Plovdiv or Stara Zagora. There are many hypotheses but no certain results. According to some scholars, this is the older name of *Diocletianopolis* (Hisar), others think that the city is located in the locality of *Asara fl.* by modern Simeonovgrad (Haskovo region). However, recently many scholars tend to identify the remains by *Asara* with the settlement *Constantia*.

Jankov, D. 2001; Nikolov, D. 1994: 195-197; TIB 6: 437.

RI

Sedefche (Sedefçe, Седефче) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Sarhanli

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Asar Tepe district. The shape of the fortress is an elongated trapezium at its axis, E-W, over an area of 4 daa. The wall is built of broken stones without mortar. During the Middle Ages the fortress was reconstructed – the W wall was rebuilt with the use of white mortar; two quadrangular towers were built at the corners. The pottery dates to the 5th – 6th c. and the 11th – 14th c.

Traces of ore mines – pits and mine galleries for extraction of precious metals, have been recorded in the vicinity of the village.

GN

Sedlarevo (Седларево) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 4 km W of the village.

Fortification, early Byzantine, located 6.5 km NW of the village, in the Dyavolska Krepost district.

SL

Sedlovina (Седловина) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Erdzheli Malko, Kyuchuk Erdzheli

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Iron Age, Roman, early Byzantine and medieval, located 0.3 km S of the village, on the left bank of the Arda river, in the Kardzhali district. At low water level of the Studen Kladenets river dam various archaeological

material – tiles, domestic pottery, jewelry, and coins have been found.

GN

Sekulovo (Секулово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Usul Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tumulus, located approx. 2 km NE of the village.

Settlement, Late Roman, located approx. 2.9 km NE of the village, in the Karmuzlar district.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located approx. 5.5 km NE of the village, in the Dzhenekyoy district.

Бочваров, Ив. 1988: 67.

IB, MI

Seliminovo (Селиминово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kara Sarlii

Thr.?

Settlement, early and late Roman, located approx. 1 km S of the village and N of the Sofia – Burgas road. Finds: coins from the Hellenistic period (Philip II of Macedon); early Roman provincial coins of *Deultum*, and late Roman coins; a small bronze horse.

NS

****SELLA(E)??** (epith. Σελληνος], or the proper name *Sellius?*) (near Prileptsi, Kardzhali region)

IGBulg. V, 5610

N Sh

Seltse (Selce, Селце) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Malkoch

annexed: Velichkovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.5 km NE of the village, by a spring.

Necropolis, located 1.2 km SE of the village.

ST

Semchinovo (Semčino, Семчиново) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Gradishteto district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Selskata Reka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery,

as well as Roman imperial coins have been discovered. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement known as Semchingrad, located 1-1.5 km W of the village, in the Sveti Georgi district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery, graves, and a Roman water cistern have been located. Finds: marble votive tablets to Hera and Dionysos with inscriptions in Greek (6 tablets); and some more anepigraphic tablets; a bronze coin of Justinian I. Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3-4 km W of the village, in the Zlotin Dol district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A *tumulus* is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located E of the fortress, in the Dzhibiovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: clay loom-weights; spindle whorls.

Fortress, located 2 km S of the village, in the Gradishte district along the left bank of the Dervishka river. Remains of buildings. Finds: coins of Constantine I, Anastasius I and Justin I.

Fortress, located 2-3 km W of the village, on the Golak hill in the Dzhibiovets district.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 730-731; Делирадев, П. 1953: 210; Цончев, А. 1938: 130-131, 147-148; 1940/416: 85; IGBulg. III/1, 1097-1099.

NG

Senoklas (Сеноклас) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Mangaf

Thr., Haem.

Fortification, early Byzantine and medieval, located NW of the village, on a rocky plateau.

Thracian burials have been excavated S of the village, in the Syuredzhe district. Some burials from the late Roman period (4th c.) were also recorded.

TIB 6: 439.

RI

Senokos (Сенокос) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chairla Gyol

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Pottery from 1st – 4th c., coins (from Trajan to Constans II) have been found. Finds: loom-weights; a pottery-kiln; a coin hoard of 8 provincial bronze coins from the mid 3rd c. Бобчева, А. б. з.: 61; Парушев, В. 2000: 73.

BI

Senovo (Сеново) (Ruse region)*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.*

Fortress known as Senovsko Kale, late antique, located at the S end of the town in the Sivri Karana district. On the S side of the fortress the slope runs down towards the valley of the Beli Lom river, and at the SW end the terrain ends in high sheer cliffs. On the W the slope is covered by woods. To the N and E the terrain of the fortress merges with the flat plateau. In this area it was fortified with walls. The fortification gate was probably on the E wall.

The fortress consists of two sections – A and B. Section A has the shape of an irregular pentagon, arched at its NE end. Section B is adjoined to it in the N. It is triangular and orientated N-NE. The ruins of a large tower are visible. The fortress gate was probably located here, as the ground in front of it is flat with a gradual slope. Later, possibly during the early Byzantine period, the fortress was extended and reinforced with another fortified wall (section B). During the attacks and settlement of the Slavs at the end of 6th/beginning of 7th c, the fortress was probably captured and destroyed, and afterwards abandoned. In Antiquity the fortress guarded the road along the valley of the Beli Lom river. Archaeological material from this period is scattered over the area.

At the foot of the fortification the following finds were recorded: an antique clay jug, a *dolium*, a bronze bell, a bronze chariot appliqué with the image of Dionysos, and coins from 5th – 6th c. (coinage from emperor Justinian I predominates). No excavations have been carried out.

A late antique fortress is situated in the SE of the Mogilata district, on a large *tumulus* where a Prehistoric tell had existed. Under the SW slope of the *tumulus* there is a spring. During Antiquity a small fortification was built on the *tumulus*. Around the top of the *tumulus*, ruins of a fortified wall, built of broken stone were found. The length of the fortification (along the axis E-W) is 60 m, and the maximum width (N-S) is 20 m. It is triangular, and within the fortified area there are traces of walls. On the slopes of the *tumulus* fragments of antique and late antique pottery have been recorded. Comb-pattern pottery prevails. Undoubtedly the fortification guarded the road, which ran along the ravine from the Ludogorsko plateau. An *amphora*, a stone candlestick, a stone spindle whorl, and an object made of antler in the shape of a truncated tetrahedral pyramid, with a round hole and a channel at its base, were discovered in 1981 by the W side of the mound. All four sides of the

pyramid are decorated. 12 Roman provincial bronze coins were also found during the plowing of a vineyard, which was located across from the fortification.

Roman settlement, located in the Yurtluca district, immediately N of the fortress. Its precise dating has not yet been established.

An early Roman settlement is located immediately W of the town of Senovo, in the Polyanata district. Broken stones and fragmented tiles, as well as domestic pottery, characteristic of the 1st – 3rd c., have been recorded.

Шкорпил, К. 1914: 42-43.

G R, G D

Septemvri (Септември) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Gara Saran Bey, Gara Saranyovo, Gara Septemvri
Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km W of the town, in the Keremidpara district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as foundations of buildings have been registered. Finds: a lifesize marble male statue, probably an emperor.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 392.

N G

Septemvriytsi (Septemvrijci, Септемврийци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Delne Bey Kyoy, Tsar Boris

*Moes. Inf., Scyth.**IGBulg. I/2, 12 ter.*

Settlement, located 0.5 km NW of the village over an area of approx. 25 daa. Pottery from 1st – 4th c. has been recorded.

A tombstone from 2nd – 3rd c. with an inscription in Greek was discovered near the village, in the Tashavli district.

AKIII a. e. 420, л. 41; Мирчев, М. 1960: 40-41.

Necropolis, located 4 km N of the village.

Necropolis, located 2.3 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, located 1.8 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, located 2.5 km N-NW of the village.

B I

SERNOTE (Манол, Манол) (Plovdiv region)*Thr.*

It. Burd. 568, 5 (*civitas Filopopuli m.p. XII – mutatio Sernota m.p. X – mutatio Paramvole*).

Roadside station (*mutatio*), situated on the road *Singidunum –*

Serdica – Philippopolis – Constantinopolis, located W of the village, in the Yurtishtata district on the bank of the Stryama river.

Settlement, located on the right bank of the Cherna Reka river, in the Yurta and Konak Chair localities, adjacent to a necropolis. Finds: tiles; a bronze rhyton; a bronze statue of Dionysos; an appliqué from a war chariot; a libra; Roman coins from the 2nd – 4th c.

Цончев, Д. 1942: 43-44; Кончев, Д. 1950: 203.

M M

Sestrimo (Сестримо) (Pazardzhik region)*Thr.*

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km SE of the village, in the Sestrimka district, by the Sestrimka river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NW of the village, in the Manastira district. Remains of walls of a church. Finds: a coin hoard of copper and silver Roman antoniniani of Gordian III, Gallienus, Claudius II; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Remains of the Roman road *Serdica – Philippopolis* running towards *Nicopolis ad Nestum* is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 12 km S of the village, in the NW part of a holiday complex, in the Chaira district, on the left bank of the Chaira river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: querns; Roman silver coins of Caracalla, Constantine I and a gold coin of Constantius II.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the holiday complex "Chaira". A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the Chaira holiday complex, in the Vuchkova Niva district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, as well as a *tumulus*, have been recorded.

Fortress, located 3 km NW of the Chaira holiday complex, in the Gradishte district. Remains of walls and domestic pottery have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 692-693; Герасимов, Т. 1959а: 362; Геров, Б. 1967: 72-73, 87, 94; Kazanow, G. 1938а: 150, No 860.

N G

Sevdalina (Севдалина) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Deli Gyozer Gyavuroolu

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, early Byzantine period, located 1 km SW of the village, in the Livadite district, left of the road towards the village of Kostino. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from 5th – 6th c.; a stone wine press.

G N

Severnyak (Severnjak, Северняк) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ters Kondu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.9 km N of the village.

S T

Severtsi (Severci, Северци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Mursal Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.75 km NW of the village, in the Uzun Bair district, over an area of more than 120 daa. Fragments of pottery. Finds: a hoard of early Byzantine *folles* and parts of *folles* was hidden (37 coins from Anastasius I to Mauricius and Tiberius are now kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Dobrich); coins from the 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.6 km N of the village, in the Glyamata Mogila district.

S T

SEXAGINTA PRISTA (Pyce, Ruse, Rouse) (Ruse region)

formerly: Ruschuk

annexed: Dolapite, Obraztsov Chiflik, Sredna Kula

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Ptol. Geog. 3, 10, 5 (Πριστή πόλις); *Tab. Peut. (Pristis)*; *It. Ant.* 222, 3 (*Sexantapristis*); *Soc. Hist. Eccl.* 7, 36 (Σεξανταπρίστων τῆς Μυσίας); *Not. Dign.* 40, 14 (*Sexagintaprista*); *Procop. De aedif.* IV, 11, 15/147.2/ (Ἐξεντάπριστα); *Theoph. Sim. Hist.* 7, 2, 16 (Πρίστος); *Geog. Rav.* 187, 4 (*Pistis*)

The name *Sexaginta/Sexanta Prista* is composed of two words. The first word is the Latin number *sexaginta* (60) or its later form *sexanta*. The second word comes from the Greek word *πρίστα*, *πρίστις* – a type of battle ship.

There is no direct evidence about the foundation of the *castellum*. The earliest epigraphic monument which mentions it dates back to Trajan's reign (to 100/101 CE). Nevertheless, bearing in mind the historic development of the province

of *Moesia*, modern research dates the foundation of *Sexaginta Prista* to the last quarter of the 1st c. – either under Vespasian or not later than Domitian. No traces have been found within the bounds of the present day town of this early wooden-earthen camp or of any other stone fortification construction until the end of the 3rd c. The location of the roadside station, guarded by the *castellum*, has not been established yet. The evidence of the barriers belonging to the Roman harbor, discovered in the early 20th c., is also uncertain. According to data from the *tegulae* and the epigraphic material, *Sexaginta Prista* was a base camp during the Principate of the following military units: *cohors II Mattiacorum*, *cohors II Brittonum*, *vexillatio* of *legio I Italica* (Diocletian-Licinius). The presence here of *cohors VII Gallorum* (under Hadrian) and *ala II Hispanorum et Aravacorum* is uncertain. For the time from Constantine's I reign to the collapse of the late Roman military model, recorded in *Notitia Dignitatum*, at *Sexaginta Prista* were: *praefectus ripae legionis primae Italicae cohortis quintae/cohortium quinque? pediturae inferioris*, as well as *cuneus equitum armigerorum*. Many researchers suggest that at that time *classis (naves amnicae)* were also here.

The *castellum* and road station *Sexaginta Prista* were along the main Danubian road. Remains of this road have not been found in Ruse or its immediate vicinity and therefore the route in this section is still unknown. However, the number of mile-stones discovered here provide some indirect information. The following have been found within the bounds of present day Ruse and its outskirts: a column raised by *cohors II Mattiacorum* under the provincial governor *T. Cl. Saturninus*, which dates back to 144 CE/ 145; a column erected by the same *coh. II Brittonum* under *M. Aur. Sebastianus*, which dates back to the period 270-275 CE. Another fragmented mile-stone dates back to Aurelians' reign.

A small section of the W fortified wall of the *castellum* has been excavated. It is 50 m long, including a NE tower attached to the wall (in some publications these objects are wrongly defined as the N wall and NE tower). The substructure of the wall is up to 2 m deep. It is built of roughly worked stones bound with white mortar. The superstructure is preserved to 1.7 m and was built in *opus incertum*. The filling (*implectum*) is of broken stones and white mortar. The thickness of the wall varies from 2.75 to 3 m. The S section of the wall is approx. 1.6 m thick. There are traces of repairs which are indicated by the use of red mortar and fine gravel.

Two pilasters, parallel to the wall, located in its interior are attached to it – 3 m long. The repairs are dated to the mid 6th c. The angular tower has inner dimensions of 3.8 x 4 m and its walls are 2.6-2.7 m thick. The substructure, of 1.4 m, is built of broken stones and white mortar, and the superstructure is of small polished stone blocks. The filling (*implectum*) is the same – of broken stones and white mortar. During the construction of the tower some *spolia* were used – large stone blocks from earlier buildings. In light of these features the construction is dated to the end of the 3rd c. and is associated with Diocletian's activity here, which is epigraphically attested to.

Before the construction of the late Roman fortress, some kind of a pre-*castellum* settlement structure of unknown status existed here. Several partly preserved walls belong to these buildings. Their stratigraphic position dates them chronologically between the middle and the third quarter of the 3rd c. Some of the material discovered in the area also date to the same period.

A few buildings have been excavated within the fortress giving some idea of the architecture from the late period of the camp. Two long rectangular buildings, orientated along the N-S axis, were attached to the wall. They were built of broken stones and mortar and their walls were 0.7 m thick. Building No 1 was 40 m long, while its width has not been established, due to the demolished W wall. The building consists of two structures – a W and E one, each separated into four smaller structures. The location and plan of this building suggests a military purpose. Building No 2 also has many rooms. It is 20 m long and up to 6.4 m wide. Both buildings have at least two construction periods. They have been linked to the last stage of the fortress, based on a coin of Justinian I and pottery from the end of 5th – 6th c. discovered on the floor of one of these buildings. Immediately SE of them the route of a street, 35 m long, has been traced. There is no data about its construction method or construction periods. Two more buildings of unclear purpose and form have been partially examined. They were built in a similar manner to the others – with broken stones and mortar – wall thickness up to 0.60-0.70 m. The exact dimensions have not been established. In the fill of destruction material fragments of bricks with the seal of *legio XI Claudia* have been found.

At the beginning of 2005 archaeological research started in the *castellum* area. The results helped to clarify the chronology of the *castellum*. No structures or materials related to the early Roman camp were found.

Immediately over the level of the Thracian pit complex (2nd c. BCE – the mid/third quarter of 1st c. CE) remains of four buildings were found. From the first one, in the W, part of the S wall was excavated, 2.5 m long and 0.65 m thick. It was built of roughly polished stones on mortar, and the small excavated area was not sufficient to provide a reliable stratigraphical and spatial picture of the building. The stratigraphical position of the preserved wall – in the cultural strata with material from the first half of the 3rd c., supports the thesis for the construction of the building after the mid 3rd c. A conditional *terminus ante quem* of the construction are three antoniniani from Aurelian, found on the floor level.

As a result of multiple earlier excavations, at this stage of research there is no certain date for the destruction of the building. However, in the rubble layer coins from the mid 4th c. were discovered. Part of another building, rectangular in shape and orientated NE-SW, together with a short semi-circular exedra, were also found. To the E of this building part of another building was excavated. Rectangular in form, it was orientated NE-SW. A semi-circular exedra was situated on its N side. The votive tablets to Apollo and the Thracian Horseman, as well as the dedicatory altar of Apollo found *in situ*, give grounds to identify the architectural remains with a temple to the Thracian Horseman and Apollo. The exact dimensions of the temple are unknown due to the later buildings constructed over its ruins. The maximum length of the E wall is 11 m (including the exedra), and the maximum width is 9.3 m. The substructure is comparatively shallow – 0.5 m, in a layer of materials representative of the period from the 2nd c. BCE – 1st c. CE. It is constructed of roughly polished broken stones bound with mud. The thickness of the preserved walls is 0.55-0.65 m. The superstructure is preserved up to 0.4 m. Its building method and materials do not differ from those used in the substructure. The walls were grouted on the inside. Through preserved fragments of plaster the presence of wall-paintings has been ascertained. The construction of the building a fundamentis can be set generally to the mid 2nd c. which is attested to by the dedicatory altar (*ara*). The paleographic features and the combination of the personal name (Marcus) and the emperor's *gentilicium* (Ulpus) set the date of the inscription to the 2nd c. A *terminus post quem* for the building is provided by two coins of Domitian and Faustina the Elder discovered in the first mortar floor. In the mid 3rd c. *Sexaginta Prista* survived destruction related to the Gothic invasions, which is also reflected in the temple. The repairs and reconstruction work, performed in two

stages, which are indicated by the two mortar floors in the exedra (clearly distinguishable from each other by their features) date to the period after these events. During the first stage the floor level inside the exedra was raised and covered with a pink mortar layer, up to 0.25 m thick. Parallel to the NE wall another barrier wall (of large stone blocks) was constructed. It was attached to the NE of the temple and the stone blocks are 0.20 m above the initial level of the floor. The second mortar floor has a plaster of white mortar, 0.05 m thick. It shows signs of some repairs which took place soon after the first ones. The fragments of *tegulae* with the seal *COL* allow the second construction stage to be dated. They were discovered inside the first mortar floor. The paleographic features of the letter "L" indicate a date not before the beginning of the 3rd c. This is confirmed by the coin of Caracalla, discovered in the NW wall of the temple. The end of the functioning of this temple is set generally to the last quarter of the 3rd c. In the rubble burnt antoniniani of Aurelian and Probus were found. They show that during the 80's of the 3rd c. the area occupied by the later *castellum* suffered fire damage.

The end of the temple may be related to the necessity to vacate terrain for the construction of the late Roman *castellum*. This is suggested by the lack of a burnt layer near the temple. The rubble registered in front of the temple dates to the period after the abandonment of the temple and before the building of the *principia*.

Among the more significant finds discovered in the temple are the sacrificial altar with a dedication to Apollo, three intact votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, and fragments of more than fifteen other votive tablets, some of which have dedications. Among the people who dedicated tablets in the temple were a legioneer from *legio XI Claudia* – *C(aius) Val(erius) Cresce(n)s* (on the tablet with the image of Apollo), a veteran named M. Ulpus Victor (on the altar), and people of undefined status, such as *Ulpus Renat(us)*.

The core of the architectural scheme of the late Roman camp is the *principia*. This building has been localized to the SE of the aforementioned temple and partially overlaps its walls. It is rectangular and orientated NW-SE. Three construction periods have been established. During the first period the building consisted of a peristyle yard, a rectangular hall and a shrine of the standards, probably in the shape of an exedra. The total length of the hall and the peristyle yard is 24.95 m (just 3 m have been excavated from the shrine of the standards), and the total width is 16.5 m (outer dimensions). The substructure is 1.4-1.5 m and is

constructed of rough stones bound with white mortar. It is more than 1 m thick in some sections. The superstructure is built of polished stones. *Spolia* from previous buildings were used in the construction. The peristyle yard has dimensions of 13.25 x 14.5 m. It can be concluded that 12 columns formed the portico. The floor level of the yard was of clay mixed with broken pieces of tiles. The entrance to the *principia* was from the E, but it was demolished during construction of the later buildings. The rectangular hall had dimensions of 8.4 x 14.5 m. The floor was of brick and the entrance from the E. It is 2.7 m wide. The roof was covered with roof-tiles. On some of the *tegulae* there are seals – *NOVAS*. The outer walls of the shrine of the standards were attached to the building. Thus the structure represents a platform, raised 0.25 m above the floor level of the hall. The threshold was grouted and a brick step was placed at the central part grouted with fine white mortar. The floor is of brick. An architrave, which comes from an earlier mausoleum, was discovered here. It was probably reused as an architectural decoration at the entrance to the shrine of the standards.

The construction of the *principia* is dated to the 20-30's of 4th c. Its form finds an almost absolute replica in the *principia* of the *castellum* of *Iatrus*, which lies only 40 km W of this site.

The second construction period is related to the building of a partition wall which separates the peristyle courtyard and another structure with inner dimensions of 6.1 x 14.5 m. Thus two official front entrances, 1.56 m wide, were constructed symmetrically on the newly built wall.

The fact that the building technique and the materials used in the new wall of this antechamber to the rectangular hall do not differ from the materials and techniques used in the construction of the *principia* shows that the construction of the new wall was carried out shortly after the building of the *principia* itself a fundamentis.

Coins of Constantius II, discovered over the threshold of one of the entrances and on the floor level of the structure, serve as a conventional *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the partition wall and the entire structure. The repairs, performed in the 60's of the 4th c., can also be linked to this construction period. These repairs are indicated by the *tegulae* with seals *RVMORID(us)*.

The third construction period is related to walling up of the entrance to the rectangular hall and construction of a new one – from the N. According to the numismatic material, these changes date to the very end of the 4th c. or the beginning of the 5th c. This is also the time when the *principia*

ceased to function. Defining the later construction periods is rendered impossible by the buildings from the Ottoman period, when the ground here was leveled and the cultural layers from 5th – 6th c. were removed. A pit containing a half *folles* of Justinian I and pottery representative of the 6th c. was excavated, and indicates habitation at the site during this period.

The S wall of a building, 7.2 m long, was recorded N of the *principia*. Its construction technique and disposition indicates its probable functional connection with the *principia*.

During building work 0.5 km SE of the fortress, the foundations of a large burnt building were excavated. Inside it a hoard, hidden in a vessel, containing 2,850 *denarii* – from M. Antonius to Caracalla, was discovered. Another hoard, containing 5,691 *denarii* and antoniniani of Trajan Decius was found in the immediate vicinity. This was probably a suburban *villa* burnt during the Gothic invasion of the mid 3rd c.

Two more hoards, one of them of 1,601 *denarii* and antoniniani from Trajan to Trajan Decius, have been found in unclear circumstances in the city. The second hoard consists of 44 coins from Julia Domna to Trajan Decius.

A building with a mosaic floor, known by the local people as Rimskata Banya, is located at the foot of the fortress, by the Rusenski Lom river. It was excavated at the end of the 19th c. The absence of documentation makes it impossible to identify this building with the baths reconstructed by *coh. II Brittonum*, under the command of the prefect of the *cohort Septimius Agathonicus*, under the governor of *Moesia Inferior* Quintus Anicius Faustus Paulinus in 230-232 (*CIL III, No 7473*).

The necropolis of *Sexaginta Prista* is located to the SE of the *castellum*, under the urban infrastructure of present day Ruse. Over 20 burials have been recorded, only 12 of them excavated and published. Some of them are built of stone slabs, others of bricks and roof-tiles (with seals *LAETITIA*, *LAECTITIA*), and still others are in sarcophagi. Their orientation varies, while the burial custom is always inhumation. The inventory consists of jewelry (earrings, *fibulae*, buckles and rings), pottery and glass vessels, lamps and coins – both republican and imperial.

Based on the burial inventory, the excavated graves have been dated to the 2nd – 4th c. Fragments of several *stellae*, date back to the 2nd – 3rd c. An unknown cornicularius on active service: Aur. Coto, veteran from *ala Aravacorum*; and a person, called C. Baeb(ii.) are mentioned.

A settlement is located 2 km from the town center, on the bank of the Lom river. Foundations of a structure built of polished stone blocks on mortar have been found. The terrain, which has since been developed, was strewn with fragmented tiles and domestic ceramics, characteristic for the 2nd – 4th c. A fragmented mile-stone from the time of emperor Aurelian (*CIL III, No 14460*), and a coin of Septimius Severus come from this site.

Several inhumation burials have been excavated in the vicinity. There is no information about their inventory and chronology. This is probably a necropolis belonging to the above site.

Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery and coins have been recorded 2 km NE of the bridge on the Danube river, over an area of over 30 daa. The comparatively large area and the proximity to two large military camps – *Sexaginta Prista* and *Tigra* – indicates the existence of an unfortified settlement.

Fragments of pottery, mostly for domestic use, characteristic for the 4th – 5th c. were discovered 4.5 km SW of the town, in the Lyulyaka district near the Danube river. There is no data about any buildings. Probably some form of settlement is concerned, but for the time being its status has not been established.

A great quantity of fragmented tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for Late Antiquity and the late Middle Ages, was recorded 7.5 km SW of the town, on the high Danubian river bank, over a comparatively small area. There is no data about any structures.

Tell, 10 m high and with average dimensions of 70 x 40 m. existed approx. 4 km NE of the *castellum*, on the bank of the Danube river prior to its excavation. In the upper layers of the *tumulus* some buildings from the Roman period were found. A large building with approx. dimensions of 27 x 17 m was traced in substructure (however not documented precisely) on the W side. On the grounds of disposition and planning the researchers interpreted the building as a Roman military post. The chronology of the site is also based on the pottery (2nd – 4th c.), the numismatic materials (from Marcus Aurelius to Probus), and the regular epigraphic material (bricks with seals in positive of *legio I Italica* – type VI after Sarnowski). According to researchers, the military post was built in the 2nd c. and functioned until the end of the 4th/ the beginning of 5th c.

Бешевлиев, В. 1952: 40; Ванков, М. 1905; Велков, В. 1959a: 52, 60, 87, 104, 135, 158, 164, 220-221; 1961;

1968; 1986a; Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 244; Върбанов, В. 2000: 136-143; Върбанов, В., Драгоев, Д. 2007; Върбанов, В. и др. 2006: 193; Георгиев, Н., Н. Ангелов 1957: 43-44, 121; Георгиева, Р. 1977; Герасимов, Т. 1937: 315; Герасимова, В. 1970: 22-24; Геров, Б. 1952: 332, 366, 378, 397; Дечев, Д. 1937/39: 119; Димова, В. 1970; Димова, В., В. Дойков 1964; Дойков, В. 1975; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 58-60; Дякович, Б. 1904: 1-56; Иванов, Д. 1986: 51-52, 72; Иванов, Р. 1999: 102, 108, 111, 126, 194-195, 287; Кацаров, Г. 1911: 46; Кузев, А., В. Гюзелев 1981: 158; Морфова, Зл. 1963; Мънзова, Л. 1963; Сариа, Б. 1923: 46; Станчев, Д. 1977; 1978: 82; 1979: 80; 1997a; 2003; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 315; Торбатов, С. 2000b: 18-19; Филов, Б. 1916/18; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 452-454; 1914: 88; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1912: 3-4; Юркова, Й. 1978b: 59; Aricescu, A. 1980: 20; Beneš, J. 1979: 6-20; Conrad, S. 2004: 224-225; Dimitrova-Milčeva, A. 1990; Gerov, B. 1963; Hollenstein, L. 1975: NoNo 3, 8, 51, 52; Ivanov, R. 1997: 582; Kanitz, F. 1882: 132; 4; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 190; Kolendo, J. 1966; Kraft, K. 1951: 151; Matei-Popescu, 2002: 191, 197, 220; Mushmov, N. 1918; Oppermann, M. 2006: 117; Sarnowski, T. 1988b: 43-44, 178-184; 1990b: 855; Stanchev, D. 1987; Velkov, V. 1974; 1980: 106.

D D

Seydol (Sejdol, Сейдола) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located S of the village, next to the small village dam in the Ereka district.

Settlement, medieval (9th – 10th c.). Finds: a hoard of silver Roman coins – *denarii* from the 1st – 2nd c.

Герасимов, Т. 1967: 189; МКСБД, 1995: 273.

G R, G D

Shabla (Šabla, Шабла) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 5.2 km N-NW of the town, in the Yurtluca district, over an area of 10-12 daa. The pottery found here dates to the 2nd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 3.4 km N-NE of the town, in the Tatrata district, on flat terrain on the W bank of the Shabla lake, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Remains of buildings and pottery from the 1st – 4th c. have been recorded.

Settlement, 1st – 4th c., located 4.5 km N-NE of the town, in the Dyado Markov Chekek district, over flat ground on the

W banks of the Shabla lake over an area of approx. 150 daa. Settlement, located 3 km SW of the town, on flat ground, on the right (E) bank of a shallow dry valley. Archaeological material from 1st - 4th c.

Sanctuary (?), located in the vicinity of the town. Finds: a votive tablet to Herakles.
Василчин, Ив. 1979: 113.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 2.2 km N of the village.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 4 km N of the village, in the Stoykova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SE, of the village, in the Dyolyuyuk district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 3.5 km S-SE of the village, in the Tashliyuk district.

Mound necropolis, located 4.25 km E of the village, in the Sivriyuk district. At present three *tumuli* are visible on the ground. Inside a *tumulus*, disturbed by plowing, was found a cremation burial in a cist grave. It was dated to the 3rd c. CE.
Бобчева, А. 1985: 14.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 4.5 km SE of the village, in the Kovan Liyuk district.

S T

Shanovo (Šanovo, Шаново) (Stara Zagora region)
formerly: Kozludzha, Oryahovo
Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village. Finds: a hoard of *denarii* from the mid 2nd - the mid 3rd c., from Faustina the Younger to Maximinus Thrax.

Мирчев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 293.

M K

Sharkovo (Šarkovo, Шарково) (Yambol region)
formerly: Golyam Boyaluk
Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located in the Boyalushko Gradishte district.

Fortress, located in the Malkiya Asarlak district.

Pirgos, located between the Boyalushko Gradishte and Malkia Asarlak localities.

Unfortified settlement, located at the foot of the Chal Baba mountain top.

Traces of the Roman, late antique and medieval road "Druma".

A O

Shehovo (Šehovo, Шехово) (Burgas region)
Thr.

A hoard of Roman imperial coins has been discovered in the vicinity of the village.

Герасимов, Т. 1965: 250.

I K

Shemshevo (Šemševo, Шемшево) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
today a part of: Ledenik

Moes. Sec.

Fortress or watchtower, early Byzantine period, located on the Kanla-Kaya mountain top.

Станев, П., Т. Овчаров 1990: 14.

P V

Shipkovo (Šipkovo, Шипково) (Lovech region)
formerly: Gorno Shipkovo

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and medieval, located W of the village, in the Kapiata district.

Регистър ПИК: 78.

R G

Shirokovo (Širokovo, Широково) (Ruse region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Krastovitsa, located 2 km S of the village, on a cape surrounded by the Cherni and Baniski Lom rivers. Three parallel walls, at the following distances from each other: between the outer and middle - c. 60 m; between the middle and the inner - 10-12 m. (built on the accessible SE side). The outer wall is covered with earth, but its outlines are visible. Only in certain sections are visible. The construction method is of broken stones and mortar. Around the middle of the wall are two mounds which are remains of towers flanking the gate of the fortress. In the NE corner there is another round tower. The second and the third walls are made of large (up to 2 m long) rustica blocks bound with mortar mixed with triturated brick. The filling is of broken stones and mortar. The central wall has three semi-circular towers with a diameter of 7-8 m and a triangular one. Two semi-circular towers with a diameter of approx. 12 m clearly emerge under an earthwork by the inner wall.

In the SW part of the fortress there is a path which leads towards the river. Some hewn into the rock steps are preserved. At the upper end a platform with dimensions of 4 x 4.5 m was formed. Fragments of pottery characteristic for Late Antiquity are spread over the fortified area.

Fortress, late antique, located 1 km NE of the village, on a plateau surrounded by the Cherni Lom river and the Golyam Derwent valley. The shape of the fortress is irregular with a pointed corner in the SW. At the beginning of the 20th c. a wall was visible to the NW which is now completely destroyed. The approx. size of the fortress was 400 x 320 m. A small quantity of fragmented late antique pottery is spread over the area.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 77-78, обр. 87-88; Шкорпиц, К. 1914: 23-25, обр. 17-18.

D D

Shishmantsi (Šišmanci, Шишманци) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Avtoevo

Thr.

Nymphaeum, located W of the village. Some walls are preserved in superstructure. Finds: votive tablets to the Three Nymphs, Zeus and Hera with the Nymphs.

IGBulg. III/1, 1509.

M M

Shivachevo (Šivačevo, Шивачево) (Sliven region)
Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located approx. 3 km S of the town and approx. 0.5 km N of the Sofia - Burgas road. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the Roman coins are from emperor Commodus to Claudius II Gothicus; a bronze helmet; a plowshare; an iron needle; clay pipes from a hypocaust.

Roman villa, located approx. 2 km E of the town. The foundations of five structures and part of the hypocaust of a Roman building from the 3rd - 4th c. have been excavated. In the immediate vicinity a *tumulus* is located.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 5 km NE of the village, on a rocky ridge in the Kalyata district. The fortification is built of broken stones and mortar. The fortress has the form of an irregular polygon. Its average length is 60 m and its average width is 50 m. Finds: antique gold coins.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 253; Герасимов, Т. 1937; Койчев, Н. 1997a.

N S

Shivarovo (Šivarovo, Шиварово) (Burgas region)
formerly: Boaz Dere, Ustovo

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km N of the village, on the left bank of the Asarlak Dere river. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages has also been recorded.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 276.

I K

Shkorpilovtsi (Škorpilovci, Шкорпиловци) (Varna region)
formerly: Fandaklii

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Christian basilica with a baptistery, 5th - 6th c., located approx. 2 km SE of the village. Built in *opus mixtum*. During the excavations rich architectural material and polychrome floor mosaics with geometric patterns were found.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 59; Иванова, В. 1922/25: 461; Минчев, Ал. 1996/97; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 180-182, фиг. 8.

Early Christian tomb, located approx. 2 km SE of the village and W of the basilica. The tomb is built of bricks and mortar. It is a rectangular structure with a semi-cylindrical vault and dimensions of 2.35 x 1.35 m. The interior is plastered and on the vault arch two concentric circles with an inscribed cross are depicted. On the W wall part of similar designs are to be observed.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 59.

Fortress, late antique (second half of the 4th - the end of 6th c.), located approx. 1 km SE of the village. It has a rectangular form.

Димитров, Д. Ил. 1978; Динчев, В. 2006: 49.

M I

Shtarkovo (Štarkovo, Щърково) (Pazardzhik region)
Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village, in the Yurta district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Cherkovishteto district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Chukurite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located in the S part of the village, on the left bank of the Gelemen Ark river, in the Visok Kale district.
Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 480-481; Цончев, Д. 1963: 10.

NG

Shterna (Šterna, Щерна) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Havazla
Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman period, located N of the Mrezhichko quarter. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 3rd c. are spread over an area of 10 daa.

GN

Shtipisko (Štipisko, Щипско) (Varna region)
formerly: Hasardzhik
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period. No accurate localization of the site has been established. Finds: 11 reliefs of the Horseman.

Тодоров, Я. 1928: 112; Шкорпил, К. 1926: 25; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1327.

Tumulus, Roman period, located approx. 1 km NE of the village. During agricultural activities a sarcophagus was found. A female burial with an inventory of gold jewelry, bronze cosmetic objects and glass vessels. The grave dates to the end of the 1st c. CE.

Мирчев, М. 1968.

Traces of the Roman road *Durostorum – Marcianopolis* have been discovered in the vicinity of the village.
Ангелов, А. 2002: 108.

MI

Shtit (Štit, Щит) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Yuskudar
Thr.

Fortress known as Birgoto, 1st – 4th c., located on a naturally elevated terrace at the SE end of the village. Remains of fortified walls built of broken stones, foundations of buildings, and fragments of domestic pottery have been recorded.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 303; Velkov, Ив. 1933a: 169-187.

VK

Shtraklevo (Shtruklevo, Štrákleva, Щръклево) (Ruse region)
formerly: Shtruklyovo, Shturklevo
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of pottery, probably originating from a settlement, have been located 1 km SE of the village, in the Mali Dol district. Vessels from the 2nd – 3rd c. were also found within the village, in the Selskite Chesmi district. Two coins of Hadrian and Constantine I also come from the site.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village on a slope in the Nerado district. Stones and fragments of Roman pottery are scattered over the slope.

Fragments of pottery characteristic for the 2nd – 4th and the 6th c. are spread over several decars, 4 km SW of the village, on a slope near the Beli Lom river.

Fortress, late antique, located 6 km SW of the village, on a rocky cape on the right bank of the Beli Lom river, in the Chaushka district. It is oval shaped, approx. 120 m long and 40 to 60 m wide. Two walls can be traced on the plateau at a distance of 10 m from one another. The structure is of broken stone and white mortar. At the beginning of the 20th c. K. Škorpil describes two semi-circular towers on the inner wall. A ditch was dug in front of the inner wall. The entrance was from the E. Foundations of rectangular buildings are visible, made of broken stone. A large quantity of pottery, characteristic for the period between the 4th – 6th c., has been recorded.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 79; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 53.

DD

Shumen (Šumen, Шумен) (Shumen region)
formerly: Kolarovgrad
annexed: Divdyadovo
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 2 km W of the town, on the Shumensko Plateau, in the Hisarya district. It has a triangular shape and is situated over an area of 27 daa. A fortress existed here from the 4th c. BCE, and later in the 1st – 4th c. CE and in 12th – 15th c. CE. Finds: tiles; iron tools; vessels; coins.

Антонова, В. 1992; Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1988; 1989; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 53.

DA

Shumentsi (Šumenci, Шуменци) (Silistra region)
formerly: Daydar
Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2.2 km NE of the village, in the Dupruka district.

АКБ Л. Вагалински № 1570129.

MI

SIAMAUSVICUS (*ex vico Siamao*) (near Ostrov) (Vratsa region)
CIL III, 14413 = Kalinka, E. 1906, № 174.

N Sh

****SICERA/-UM?** (epith. Σικερηνος) (near *Augusta Traiana*) (Stara Zagora region)
IGBulg. III/2, 1593

N Sh

Sigmen (Сигмен) (Burgas region)
Thr.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Akchmite district. It covers an area of c. 10 daa. Pottery from the site dates back to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located 4 km N of the village, over an area of approx. 3 daa, in the Zabunovoto Loze district close to an ancient road. The pottery dates back to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Marchova Mogila district. The pottery from the site dates to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Sanctuary of Dionysos, located in the vicinity of the village
Кацаров, Г. 1928/29: 78, обр. 90; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 249-250.

IK

Simeonovets (Simeonovets, Симеоновец) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Saitovo
Thr.

Settlement, located 0.7-0.8 km NE of the village, in the Yurtishtata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Baryovitsa district, on both sides of the Hanchetata – Varvara road. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to Hera; a hoard of Roman coppers from the 4th c. A destroyed *tumulus* is located in the vicinity. A cremation burial and burial inventory consisted of pottery vessels from the Roman period were found.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, in the Kaleto district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: an uninscribed marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Fortress known as Kaleto, located 1.5-2 km SW of the village. Remains of walls are visible.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 735-736; Velkov, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 231; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 232; Делирадев, П. 1953: 213; Цончев, Д. 1940/416: 84; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 134.

NG

Simeonovgrad (Симеоновград) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Seymen, Maritsa
Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 0.5 km N of the town, in the Burchina district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement and sanctuary, located 2 km N of the town, in the Gradishteto district. Finds: a marble portrait of emperor Valens; inscriptions in Greek; columns and remains of buildings. A flat necropolis is located in the vicinity.
Аладжов, Д. 1997: 231-232.

VK

Simeonovo (Симеоново) (Yambol region)
formerly: Otmanlii
Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.2 – 0.3 km SE of the village of Simeonovo, over an area of 8-9 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Settlement, located 1-1.5 km NE of the village, in the Kyutuka district, over an area of approx. 50-60 daa. Remains of walls of broken stones and mud, tiles, and pottery have been discovered. The domestic pottery from the site dates to the 2nd – 4th c. Finds: *dolia*; a marble base of a column. A necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, is located in the same area. Finds from the *tumuli*: a coin of Constantine I.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.5 km S of the village.
Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 104-105.

SB

SINDRINA = *ZYMYDRA

N Sh

Sini Rid (Сини рид) (Burgas region)
Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km from the village, in the Hasan Efendi Korosu district, on a slope towards the Hadzhiyka river. The pottery from the site dates from the 2nd – 4th c.
Господинов, К. и др. 2002: 134.

IK

Siniger (Синигер) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Mahmutlari

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, Iron Age and Roman period, located 1.2 km NS of the village school, in the Yaran Surtu district. A building was dug up by looters. It was orientated NS, dimensions 30 x 40 m. The walls were built of slabs, preserved up to three rows in height, and the roof was covered with roof-tiles. Finds: seven bronze statuettes; coins from the 1st – 4th c.

GN

Sinya Voda (Sinja Voda, Синя Вода) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Gyokche Su

annexed: Novak

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tell, located 1 km N of the village, on the bank of a small river. A settlement from the 3rd – 4th c. was also registered. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Remains of an early medieval settlement from the 9th – 10th c. were also discovered.

GR, GD

Sirakovo (Сираково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Etim Eli

annexed: Krushovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.6 km S of the village, in the Kayrayka district, over an area of approx. 200 daa, on slightly sloping terrain over the right (S) bank of a dry valley. Foundations of buildings, pottery and coins from the 1st – 4th c. have been recorded.

Бобчева, Л. б. з.: 61.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 2.1 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.25 km S of the village, in the Toysurtu district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.75 km SW of the village.

BI

SIRMUS fluvius, SYRMUS, SERME fl. (Stryama river, река Стряма)

Thr.

Plin. NH, 4, 50 (Syrmus); Passio Sev. Alexandri (Σερμη)

The *Sirmus fl.* runs from *Haemus mons* (the Stara Planina mountains) and is a left tributary of the *Hebros fl.* In the later (Byzantine) sources it is mentioned under the names *Streamos* and *Syrmion*. It is 110 km long.

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 250; Дуриданов, Ив. 1976: 48; Стиридонов, Т. 1993: 256; Detschew, D. 1976: 432; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 99.

RI

SKA-, SKE-, s. SCA, SCE-

N Sh

Skala (Скала) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kaya Bash

Thr.

Fortress, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Gradishteto district. Foundations of buildings have been found. Finds: marble column bases; coins of Justinian I.

Settlement, located 1.5 km from the village, in the Yurta district, near the Gradishteto fortress. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages has been recorded.

Fortress, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Srednata Mogila district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages has been recorded. A dug-out boat was discovered in the nearby swamp.

Иречек, К. 1974: 801; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 250-251; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1885: 52.

IK

Skala (Скала) (Silistra region)

formerly: Seid Ali Faka, Nedino

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Hisarlaka, late antique, located approx. 1.5 km S of the village, on a naturally defended hill. It covers an area of approx. 20 daa, and has polygon shaped. The walls are built of stones and mortar. Pottery fragments from Late Antiquity have been recorded.

Дремизова, Цв. 1966: 23, № 44.

MI

Skalak (Скалак) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Peresiler

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, Iron Age and Roman period, located 1.2 km NW of the Sinap quarter, on the Kovanlak mountain top. Structures and finds from the two phases of the Iron Age and from the Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.) have been identified during rescue excavations at the site.

Нехризов, Г., Д. Ненова 2006.

GN

Skalak (Скалак) (Burgas region)

formerly: Sara Kaya

Thr.

Fortress, located 4 km NW of the village, in the Kaletu district. The pottery from the site dates to Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Remains of a road are located 3.3 km SW of the fortress.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 251-252.

IK

Skalna Glava (Скална глава) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Kaya Bashi Yamurlar, Kaya Bashi

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1 km S of the village, in the Rimskoto district. The fortified wall is built of broken stones and encloses an area of 1.5 daa. Foundations of buildings are visible in the interior of the fortress. Domestic pottery and tiles from different periods, the majority from the 4th – 6th c., have been recorded.

Балкански, И. 1976: 46.

GN

Skalsko (Скалско) (Gabrovo region)

formerly: Kayadzhik

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Rock sanctuary, located 3 km NW of the village, in the Mezhdenska Chuka district, situated in the middle of a rocky massif 2 km long and 30 m high, part of the Strazhata Karst plateau. The sanctuary is composed of three elements: a cave; a rock platform at the foot of the cave; a partition wall on the rock ridge, enclosing the sacred territory. Many gifts, most of which were deformed and intentionally damaged, were placed on the rock platform. The majority of the finds had traces of fire. The finds include: pottery; coins (Septimius Severus-Constantine I); fragments of bronze torcs; lead ingots; a silver ring with a gemstone; bronze and iron *fibulae*. The site functioned during the Iron Age, the Hellenistic period, and the Roman period (2nd – 3rd c. CE), to which most archaeological material dates.

Hristov, Iv., V. Barakov 2003: 691-698.

VB

SKARIOTA (unknown, in the province of Thracia)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Σκαρίωτα)

A late antique fortress in the province of Thracia. It was built

under Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 13, 132; Detschew, D. 1957: 415, 455; TIB 6: 445.

RI

SKATRINA (on the boundary between the regions of Varna and Burgas)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

It. Ant. 229, 1 (Scatris); Tab. Peut. (Scatras); Rav. An. Geogr. IV, 7, 12 (Scatras); Proc. De aedif. IV, 11, 15/147.35 (Σκατρίνα)

Roman roadside station on the road *Durostorum – Marcianopolis – Anchialus*. Like some of the other sites on this road, there is some disagreement about the localization of *Scatre*. According to K. Ireček, V. Beševliev and St. Nedev, the roadside station should be localized W of the present day village of Dyulino, Byala municipality, Varna region. The Škorpil brothers locate this station N of the village of Hediatlare, Burgas region.

Scatras was situated XII Roman miles from *Panysos* and XVIII Roman miles from the next roadside station of *Cazal* according to *Tabula Peutingeriana*; XXVI Roman miles from *Marcianopolis* and XXIV Roman miles from *Anchialus*, according to *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, where it is mentioned as *Scatris*. *Scatrine* is mentioned again in *Ravennatis Anonymi Cosmografia* under the name *Scatras*, but with no data about distances, and in Procopius' *De aedificiis*, under the name *Scatrina*.

Hedev, Cm. 1972; Шкорпил, К. 1892: 47; Beševliev, V. 1969: 486.

MI, IK

SKEMNAS (unknown, in the province of Thracia)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Σκαπίωτα); Steph. Byz. 574.

Fortress, late antique, located in the province of Thracia, built under Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 129-130; TIB 6: 445.

RI

SKITAKES (unknown, in the province of Thracia)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Σκίτακες)

Fortress, late antique, located in the province of Thracia, built under Justinian I.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 132; TIB 6: 445.

RI

Skobelevo (Скобелево) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kyopeklii

Thr.?

Settlement, located at the E end of the village. Remains of walls, water pipes, and pottery have been recorded. Finds: coins from the 3rd – 4th c. from emperors Gordian III to Julian II. A burial in a *tumulus* is dated from the 4th c. It contained a rich inventory: a pottery vessel, two bronze bracelets, six beads of dark-blue glass, a bronze bead, a Roman silver coin of emperor Julian.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1960; Табаков, С. 1911: 594.

NS

Skobelevo (Скобелево) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Village (*vicus*), end of the 1st to the mid 4th c., located 1 km N of the present day village of Skobelevo, Sliven region. It covered a large area, exceeding 400 daa. The vicus was not densely built-up and the separate farms were spread around and located at a distance of 100-150 m from each other. During rescue excavations in 2009 remains of three farms, belonging to different chronological periods of the settlement's life were investigated. Some of them had large inner courtyards, around which were residential and farming buildings. The best preserved complex was built during the last decade of the 2nd c. Around the mid 3rd c. it suffered a cataclysm, probably related to the Gothic invasions in *Thracia* at that time. Later on habitation continued with a few reconstructions in E and S. Finds: silver and bronze coins of the Roman emperors Claudius I, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, Gordian III, Philip I, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Diocletian, Maximian I, Constantine I; two completely intact votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a bronze head of an eagle, which served as a point for a sword or a knife; numerous iron tools including hoards; well preserved pottery vessels.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 0.3 km SW of the ancient settlement. During a rescue archaeological survey of one of the *tumuli* graves from the end of the 2nd – the beginning of the 4th c. were revealed and documented. The initial grave represents remains of a pyre on which was performed a cremation *in situ*. Among the finds discovered in the grave (pottery vessels) and the trizna N of it, its dating is not later than the end of the 2nd c. To this grave is related the initial *tumulus*. During the Roman period (3rd – to the beginning of the 4th c.) 21 burials were performed inside the *tumulus*, 5 of which by inhumation and 16 by cremation. Finds from the graves: pottery vessels; glass

beads; coins of the emperors Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius and one antoninianus from the second half of the 3rd c.; iron knives; bronze appliques from a sheath.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1960; Табаков, С. 1911: 594.

VK

SKOPIS (unknown)

Moes. Sec.

Theoph. Sim. Hist. VII, 1 (Σκόπις)

The late antique city was located in *Moesia Inferior* = *Moesia Secunda* (?). Other hypotheses locate it by Ihtiman or *Skopis* in the Republic of Macedonia.

Трухелка, Т. 1929; Jireček, K. 1886: 30, 63.

RI

Skutare (Скутаре) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NW of the village, between the Vadata and Kederitsa streams. Remains of walls and pottery have been recorded. Finds: a coin of Commodus minted at *Philippopolis*; a bronze statuette of Zeus.

Necropolis of the settlement. A brick-built family tomb has been excavated. One of the graves has dimensions of 2.2 x 0.85 m and the other 2 x 0.6 m. The burial is by cremation. In grave No 1 the inventory included medical instruments. In grave No 2 the inventory consisted of gold earrings and a glass vessel. The dating of the complex is based on coins of emperors Geta and Commodus.

The *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis* road runs S of the village.

Цончев, А. 1942: 42; Kessyakova, E., N. Kirova 2005.

MM

Sladak Kladenets (Sladuk Kladenets, Sladâk Kladenec, Сладък кладенец) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Sheker Bunar

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village. Fragments of tiles and vessels from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: two hoards, one of them consists of 20 coins – 12 *denarii* and 8 antoniniani, from emperor Septimius Severus to Otacilia Severa, the second hoard consists of 50 coins – 9 *denarii* and 41 antoniniani, from emperor Domitian to Philip II.

Over 40 *tumuli* are located in the vicinity of the village.

Минкова, М. 1993: 61-64; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 247.

МК

Sladkodum (Сладкодум) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Gyuzel Hatip

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1.8 km S of the village, on the Golyam Hisar mountain top. The ridge of the mountain top is surrounded by a dry stone wall. A large amount of tiles, domestic pottery, and a bronze coin from the 4th c. have been recorded.

GN

Slamino (Сламино) (Yambol region)

formerly: Salmanlari, Samanlare

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 0.5 km W of the village, over an area of 8-9 daa. Lumps of mortar, fragmented tiles, bricks and *tegulae* are spread over the ground. Fragments of domestic pottery from 3rd – 4th c. have also been recorded. A large *tumulus* is situated immediately N of the settlement.

Settlement, located 4 km W of the village, over an area of approx. 20 daa. Fragments of tiles, square bricks and *tegulae* have been recorded. Domestic pottery dates to the 3rd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 3-4 km S of the village, over an area of 15-20 daa. Fragments of domestic pottery from 3rd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: a coin of Constantine I.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108.

SB

Slatina (Слатина) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kapaklii

annexed: Polkovnik Zlatev

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.8 km S of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200180.

IB

Slaveykovo (Славейково, Славейково) (Varna region)

formed of: Gorno Slaveykovtsi, Dolno Slaveykovtsi, Sredno Slaveykovtsi

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kyuchuk Hisar, late antique, located approx. 2 km SW of the village over an area of approx. 7 daa. The fortified walls are approx. 1.6 m thick and are built of ashlar bound with mortar. There are two towers and a ditch in front of the N wall. A significant quantity of tiles and domestic pottery from Late Antiquity has been recorded.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 55-56; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 278; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 418.

Fortress, located W of the village, in the Damnalihsar district. *Рашиев, Р. 1982: 180; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 418.*

MI

Slavovitsa (Slavovica, Славовица) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5-2 km from the village, in the Drenyaka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Fortress, dated 1st – 6th c., located 1 km N of the village, in the Petrusha district. Remains of walls, stones and bricks bound with red mortar, reported at the site.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 620; Мутафчиев, П. 1915: 64-65.

NG

Slavovitsa (Slavovica, Славовица) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2.5 km N of the village, in the Sovata district, over an area of 30 daa. Remains of stone walls, grouted with mortar, have been registered here. Finds: intact pottery vessels; coins; votive tablets.

Kazarow, G. 1938a: 151-874.

The water-conduit to *Oescus* (the village of Gigen) passes through the territory of the village of Slavovitsa. Remains of the water supply system have been found in the Kiosova Vodenitsa district, 4.5 km NW of the village. Reservoir is located in the Studen Kladenets district. Clay pipes lead from the reservoir to the main water-conduit of *Oescus*.

Дякович, Б. 1904: 49.

A stonemason's workshop (*lapidicinae*) discovered 2 km SW of the village, in the Manastira district. Stone blocks and rubble have been found on a slope in the woods, some engraved with the popular decorative motif of a winding vine. A quarry is situated 1 km SW of the village, in the Mela district. The stone quarries here have probably been used since Antiquity. The *lapidicinae* is only 0.8-0.6 km away.

Митова-Джонкова, А. 1979: 62.

TN

Slavshitsa (Славшица, Славшица) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

A hoard was discovered in the vicinity of the village. It contains *denarii* from the 2nd – 3rd c.

Герасимов, Т. 1943: 284.

RG

Slavyanovo (Slavjanovo, Славяново) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Karaach, Borisovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village. Foundations of a building have been found, as well as tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: a large quantity of coins of Caracalla, Alexander Severus and Gordian III; a votive tablet with the image of Zeus and an inscription in Greek.

Герасимов, Т. 1969: 234; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 67; Овчаров, Д. 1970а.

SI

Slavyantsi (Slavjanci, Славянци) (Burgas region)
formerly: Cherkeshlii, Ferdinandovo

Thr.

Fortress, located 1 km N of the village, in the Golyamoto Kale district. Late antique and medieval pottery has been discovered here as well as coins.

IK

Slivarovo (Сливарово) (Burgas region)
formerly: Kladara

Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Kaleto, Kladarskoto Kale or Kladarskoto Gradishte, located 1.5 km S-SE of the village, on a hill near the Rezovska river. A very narrow neck of land, facing N, is the only approach to the fortress. The fortified wall which surrounds an oval area with approx. dimensions of 100 x 200 m, is built of broken stones on white mortar. Only in the walls of the tower, which guards the gate from the N, are some admixtures of triturated brick used. The neck of land is defended by a fortified wall in two places. There are no traces of mortar. A ruined building is visible on the highest part of the interior of the fortress.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 32; Делев, П. 1990: 165, № 1; Делирадев, П. 1953: 169; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 95; TIR 6: 450.

KG

Slivek (Сливек) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, 12th – 14th c., located 1.1 km E of the village, on a hill. During the last few years material from earlier periods including Late Antiquity has been found. The fortified wall, 2.5 m thick, surrounds the hill on all sides. In some sections the wall is preserved in superstructure, constructed of broken

stones and mortar. Remains of buildings have been registered in the interior. The entire area is located in a forest.

Settlement, Iron Age, Roman period, and Late Middle Ages. It is located at the foot of a slope 1.5 km E from the village, over an area of 20 daa. Pottery, plaster and slag have been found in the immediate vicinity. The fortress is situated approx. 0.5 km W of this settlement. In the vicinity of the village Roman material has been found: coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; a votive tablet of the Thracian Horseman with an inscription in Latin (2nd c.); pieces of a terracotta toy.

Кацаров, Г. 1928/29: 77-78; Регистър ПК: 77; ILBulg. 258.

RG

Sliven (Сливен) (Sliven region)

Thr.

Fortress, 4th – 6th c. and 12th – 14th c., located 4 km NW of the town, in the Asenovets district.

Рауев, Р. 1982: 184.

Fortress, 4th – 6th c. and 8th – 13th c., located in the Hisarlaka district. Finds: marble bases with inscriptions; votive tablets to Zeus and the Three Nymphs, the Thracian Horseman and Apollo; a marble torso; pottery; bone; metal objects; coins; a lead seal (*bullā*) of Knyaz Boris-Michael; an amulet-seal. *Щерева, И. 1989: 27-37.*

Fortress, 5th – 6th c. and 12th – 14th c., located in the Marichino Gradishte district.

Settlement, located in the Rechitsa district, SE of the Visokata Mogila *tumulus*. A large quantity of Roman domestic pottery has been recorded. Finds: Hellenistic coins; Roman coins of Constantius II; appliqué; axes; a spear-head; adze; a chandelier.

Settlement, located in the Dalboki Dol district. Finds: coins of Philip II of Macedon; early and late Roman coins; a large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 258; Милов, В. 1933: 50; Табаков, С. 1911: 499-560.

see Toyida

NS

Slivo Pole (Сливо поле) (Ruse region)

annexed: Slivitsa

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Bronze Age, located 2 km N of the village, on a

low hill. However, the archaeological material – pottery, a spindle whorl and an iron knife, suggests the existence of a settlement from the Roman period as well.

Ангелов, Н. 1952: 375; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., И. Иванов 1983: 63.

DD

Smilets (Смилец, Смилец) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Erelii

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, in the Zaykovitsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Цончев, Д. 1963: 67-68.

NG

Smin (Смин) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sara Musa

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NE of the village on comparatively flat terrain at the beginning of a shallow dry valley orientated in a W-E direction. Hellenistic and Roman pottery (3rd c. BCE – 4th c. CE) has been found.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 0.2-1.4 km N of the village, in the Damuzova district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Dyado Vulovata Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.5 km S-SW of the village, in the Dalgate Boishita district.

ST

Smirnenski (Смирненски) (Ruse region)

formerly: Bey Alan, Knyazheva Polyana

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

In the center of the village, during construction work, a cultural layer was discovered. Several fragmented *dolia* and Roman coins have been found. A structure resembling a furnace was recorded. A water-conduit was also found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 63-64.

DD

Smočan (Смоџан, Смочан) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Late Iron Age, Roman period and Late Antiquity, located 1.2 km NE of the village on the bank of

the Haydut Dere ravine over an area of 50 daa. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery, and broken stones have been discovered. Finds: plaster; coins; jewelry.

Necropolis belonging to the settlement, located approx. 1 km NE of the village, in the Gadzhalova Livada district. Two of the *tumuli* were excavated between 1979 and 1987. Archaeological material dated between the 4th c. BCE and the 1st c. CE.

Roman *villa rustica*, located approx. 1 km W of the village, in the Iliata district, on a terrace above the right bank of the Osam river. The *villa rustica* has been partially excavated. The estate has a developed area of approx. 7 daa. Archaeological excavations were undertaken between 1985 and 1990. The *villa* has an external wall and structures surrounding a common yard. The complex was open to the E and the SE. The entrance and a gate with two entrances – one for pedestrian and one for wagons, were excavated. Agricultural buildings were excavated inside the S and the W walls. The *villa* probably had its own sanctuary judging by the material unearthed in building No 3 – sculptures and votive tablets. At the SE end of the complex a small bath with several structures was excavated. The finds and the coins from here date back to the end of the 2nd to the mid 4th c. The estate flourished from the period from the first half of the 3rd c. to the mid 4th c. During the mid 3rd c. it suffered during the Gothic invasions. After its destruction, Slavs settled here as illustrated by pottery from the 7th – 10th c. and a grave from the 8th – 10th c.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located approx. 0.3 km S of the *villa*, on the right bank of the Osam river. The necropolis was excavated in 1975 and 1979. Inside one of the *tumuli* two cremation pit burials were discovered. The graves date back to the 1st c. and contain rich personal and burial offerings – pottery, bronze and glass vessels, weapons, jewelry and cloth. Inside the second *tumulus* two more graves were discovered. One of them contained a pit inhumation burial; the other was a cremation burial. The materials are from the 2nd c. and include bronze horse-trappings and glass beads. Another grave, from the 14th c., was also excavated.

Archaeological material from the agricultural estate and the necropolis are from different periods. A few coin hoards from the pre-Roman and Roman period have been discovered at the site.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 154-155.

IK

Smochevo (Смочеве) (Burgas region)
formerly: Salihler

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km S of the village, in Salahlyarskata kale locality. Late antique and early medieval pottery have been found.

Момчилов, Д. 1999:154-155.

IK

Smolnik (СМОЛНИК) (Burgas region)
formerly: Chukarka, Tas tepe

Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km SW of the village, in the Dyadovata Valchova Cheshma district. Late antique and early medieval pottery, as well as an inscription, have been discovered.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village, in the Chaerite district. Late antique and early medieval pottery has been found.

Settlement, located 3 km S of the village. Foundations of buildings, late antique and early medieval pottery have been recorded.

Момчилов, Д., 1999: 253-254.

IK

Smolnitsa (СМОЛНИЦА) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Sredno Chamurlii

annexed: Golyama Smolnitsa

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 3.6 km N-NW of the village, in the Kazakova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 3.6 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.7 km N-NW of the village, in the Medzhitarla district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.1 km N of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.65 km SE of the village, in the Bayram Yuk district.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1.6 km SE of the village, in the Maltarla district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.45 km S-SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.8 km W-NW of the village, in the Saruyukler and Daa Yuk localities.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 2.6 km W of the village, in the Saruyukler district.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 3.15 km W-SW of the village, in the Charakmana district.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 3.1 km SW of the village, in the Charakmana district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2 km W-SW of the village.

ST

Smolyan (СМОЛЈАН, СМОЛЯН) (Smolyan region)
formed of: Smolyan, Raykovo, Ustovo
Thr., Rhod.

A bronze matrix for votive tablets was discovered on the N periphery of the town, in the Ezerovo quarter. The matrix is engraved with images and scenes related to the cult of the god Dionysos. Its dimensions are 17 x 8 cm. The matrix dates back to the 2nd – 3rd c.

A monastery complex was excavated in the Ezerovo quarter of the Mogilata district, in the N part of the town. It consists of a basilica, a residential building, and some separate yards with farm buildings. The total area of the complex is 2,000 sq. meter.

The basilica has three naves, a shortened naos, a three wall apse, a single-chamber narthex and an annex to the N. The residential building is located to the N of the church, over an area of 310 sq. meter. Its ground floor is divided into three rooms and has two furnaces. A farm building is attached to it, with inner and outer yards. S and W yards can be distinguished in the complex. The S yard was excavated. A structure with dimensions of 9 x 5 m opens onto the basilica and is orientated E-W. Its foundations as well as its E and W walls survive. It was probably a shed. Its walls were built of broken stone bound with mud, and are 0.65-0.50 m thick. A square structure, 3.4 x 3.4 m, with walls 0.5 m thick, was probably used as a store (a *pitthos* was discovered inside). Between it and the shed evidence of glass production was recorded. The complex was inhabited during 5th – 6th c. The W yard has been destroyed and only the approach and the entrance are visible.

Fortress Kalyota, located in the Turluk district, on the E ridges above Smolyan, at an altitude of 1,482 m, 6 km N of the town. The ridge is surrounded by cliffs in the W and NW and the terrain slopes to the E. The fortress covers an area of 4.5-5 daa. The walls are 1.6 m thick and were built

of stones bound with white mortar. By the gates the stones were polished. The S fortified wall was 40 m long. The main gate is 1.8 m wide. The threshold and the axis stones of a two-leaved door are preserved. Four stone steps lead to the interior. A similar arrangement existed at another gate by the NE corner of the fortress. The walls are preserved up to 3 m in height. Three structures on both sides of the gate in the interior have been discovered. They probably had an upper floor, which led to the curtain. Inside one of these structures some steps are preserved. Finds: *pitthoi*; pottery; iron door parts; scissors; knives; keys; wineglasses. The finds date the fortress to the 5th – 6th c. By the foundation of the wall in the interior a coin of Anastasius I, minted after 498 CE, was found, probably indicating the period of its construction.

A section of a road is preserved on the slope which leads towards the nearby settlement and the monastery in the Mogilata district.

Дамьянов, Д., Н. Бояджиев 1998; 2004; 2005; 2007б.

MV

Smyadovo (СМЈАДОВО, СМЯДОВО) (Shumen region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 4 km S of the town, in the Pchelina district. It has oval shape with approx. dimensions of 150 x 70 m. The fortified wall is 1.3 m thick and is built of broken stones and mortar. On the E wall emerge the remains of a tower and a gate. Along the length of the fortification runs a wall, which divides it into two parts. On the ground fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Settlement here continued during the Middle Ages. The site dates to the 4th – 5th c. and the 12th – 14th c.

Аврамов, В. 1928: 87; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 58 Шкорпила, К. 1929: 94.

Water reservoir, located on the S slope of the Pchelina hill, below the fortress. It consisted of two sections. One of them was round and 4.5 m in diameter, the second square, and 2.8 m long. It was built of slab-stones and white mortar mixed with gravel. It dates to the 4th – 6th c. and continued to function during the Middle Ages.

Fortress, 4th – 6th c., located approx. 12 km SW of the town, on a hill which is part of the Stara Planina mountains. The fortress is known as Lesichka Kale, has triangular shape, and covers an area of approx. 25 daa. The fortified wall is 2 m thick and follows the edge of the hill. Two construction periods can be discerned. A wall divides the fortification into two sections. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery and coins have

been found on the ground.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 58; Шкорпила, К. 1929: 94.

Road known as Golyam Kaldaram, located 15 km S of the town, in the Stara Planina mountains, to the left of the present day road towards Izgoryalata Baraka. It is constructed of large irregular slabs, some of which are over 1 m long, 0.3 m thick and 4.50 m wide. The gaps are filled with smaller stones. Approx. 130 m of the road is very well preserved.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 58.

DA

Snezhina (СНЕЖИНА, СНЕЖИНА) (Varna region)
formerly: Kayredne, Kar Yagda

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and late antique, located approx. 3 km SW of the village, in the Hambarlaka district between the Kriva Reka and Kostena rivers. The fortress with the shape of a prolonged rectangle is situated on a plateau and covers an area of approx. 200 daa. Traces of three transverse fortified walls are visible on the ground. A ditch runs along one of them. An old road passed along the fortification. The ground is strewn with Roman *terra sigillata* and late antique pottery.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 56; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 278; Шкорпила, К. 1905, 402.

Settlement, Late Antiquity, located approx. 3 km W of the village, in the Krastevets district, on a low terrace over an area of approx. 50 daa. Archaeological material from Late Antiquity has been found.

MI

Snezhinka (СНЕЖИНКА, СНЕЖИНКА) (Kardzhali region)
formerly: Karla Emach

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 1.2 km W-SW of the village, in the Snezhinka quarter of the Asara district. It was built on a hill with a narrow long ridge which juts over the left bank of Arda river (today the Kardzhali dam). A wall built of broken stone bound with white mortar encircles the periphery of the ridge.

GN

Snop (СНОП) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Esetlii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located within the territory of the village.

Pottery and coins from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.
Бобчева, А. б. з.: 62.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.25 km W-NW of the village, in the Filipova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.15 km NW of the village, in the Keleshova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 0.65 km NW of the village, on the SW and N end of the cooperative farmyard.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1.25 km E of the village, in the Isitliyska Mogila district.

ST

Sokol (Сокоа) (Sliven region)

formerly: Erduvanlii

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SE of the village, on terrain slightly sloping to the S in the Himitiata district, over an area of 210 daa. Pottery fragments from the 2nd – 4th c. has been recorded.

Демев, П. 1950: 77; Койчев, Н. 1997: 477.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 1.75 km SE of the village.

Демев, П. 1950: 77; Койчев, Н. 1997: 477.

KV

Sokolnik (Соколик) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Shahinlar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village, between the dirt road towards Odartsi and the N bank of a deep dry valley, a tributary of the Batovska river, over an area of approx. 60 daa. Finds: coins from the 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.3 km NW of the village, in the Surtorman district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.3 km SW of the village.

ST

Sokolovo (Соколово) (Lovech region)

formerly: Shahlii, Shahan Kaya

annexed: Kayka Mahla

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located approx. 2 km NW of the village, in the Skalata or Kaletto district, over an area of approx. 4 daa.

Георгиев, С. 1989: 16; Пезумтър ПИК: 78.

RG

Sokolovo (Соколово) (Burgas region)

formerly: Duvandzha

Thr.

Remains of the pavement of the *Deultum* – Varbishi Pass road are situated in the immediate vicinity of the village.

Fortress, located 3 km E of the village, in the Kaletto district. Late antique and early medieval pottery has been found.

Settlement, located at the foot of the fortress. Late antique and early medieval pottery has been recorded.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Kodzhamanka district. Late antique and early medieval pottery have been recorded.

Water catchment, located by the settlement in the Kodzhamanka district.

Момчилов, А. 1999: 155-157; Шкорпила, К. и Х. 1890/91: 139.

IK

Sopot (Сопот) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Perdevoyka district. Finds: pottery; a votive tablet with the image of Zeus and Hera; bronze coins.

A scattered hoard of *denarii* and *antoniniani* was discovered in the course of road repairs in 1988 in the vicinity of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located S of the village, in the Yankulets district. Finds: Roman iron axe.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 26; Кацаров, Г. 1921: 148-149; Пезумтър ПИК: 78.

RG

SOSTRA (Lomets, Lomec, Ломец) (Lovech region)

Thr., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sostra is marked on *Tabula Peutingeriana* (Melita XIII – *Sostra* X – *Ad radices*), a roadside station by the road *Oescus* – *Philippopolis*, to the S of *Melita* and to the N of *Ad Radices*. It (*Sostra*) is also plotted on a number of Western European historical maps – *Nicolas Sanson*, 1665, *Illyricum Orientis*, G. D'Liste – the beginning of 18th c. *Johann M. Haas* – 1744 etc.

The complex is located 1.5 km SE of Lomets and includes settlements, necropoles, a roadside station and a fortified *castellum* in the valley of the *Asamus fl.* It survived from the mid 2nd c. until the third quarter of the 5th c. when it was destroyed by the Huns.

According to some scholars, the toponym *Sostra* is Thracian. Others believe that it is either Thracian-Latin or Greek.

The ruins of the *castellum* were localized by F. Kanitz. Archaeological excavations took place here in 1985, 1990, and 1992–1996, mainly on the fortification system – the fortified wall, gates, curtain, and towers (which are rectangular and round). Excavations within the interior of the *castellum* started in 2002. Two construction periods have been established. It covers an area of approx. 1.5 ha, which corresponds to a base camp of *cohort quingenaria*. The *castellum*, as it is preserved today, echoes a previous type, constructed not earlier than the late Severan period. It was built over the leveled ruins of an earlier wooden-earthen military camp, which has been located during excavations at the E fortified wall. This wooden-earthen military camp was constructed prior to the mid 2nd c. After 145 CE *cohort II Mattiacorum* (CIL III, 14428 = Dessau 915 = ILBulg. No. 260 (*Sostra*): *Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) L(ucio) Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci Aug(usto) Arabico Adiabenico Parth(ico) max(imo) pont(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia) p(otestate) VI, imp(eratori) XI, co(n)s(uli) II, p(atri) p(atriciae), proconsuli dedicante G(aio) Ovinio Tertullo leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) T(itus) Aurelius Aquila trib(unus) coh(ortis) II Matt(iacorum) devotus numini ei[us] de suo posuit a(nte) d(iem) XIII Kal(endas) Aug(ustas) Saturnino et Gallo co(n)s(ulibus)*). Ferner: AE 2001, 1748 = AE 2003, 1569 (*Sostra*): [*Pro salute Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimii Severi [Pii Pertina]cis Aug(usti) [Arabici Adiabenici Parthici max(imi) pont(ifici) max(imi), trib(unicia) p(otestate) ---, imp(eratoris) XI, co(n)s(ulis) II, proco(n)s(ulis), p(atris) p(atriciae) dedi[cante] G(aio) Ovinio Tertull[o] le[gato] [Aug(ustorum) p(r)o pr(aetore)] T(itus) Aurelius Aquila trib(unus) coh(ortis) II Matt(iacorum)]*]) was stationed here.

Throughout Septimius Severus' reign *cohort I Cisipadensium* (CIL III, 14429 = ILBulg. No. 261 (*Sostra*): [*Imp(eratori) Caesari] [[Gaio Iulio VeroMaximino]] Aug(usto) pontifici max(imo) tribuniciae potest(atis), co(n)s(uli), p(atrici) p(atriciae) coh(ors) I Cisipa[d(ensium)] [[Maximiniana]] devota numini maiestatiq(ue) eius d(e) p(ecunia) quaestur(ae) dedicante Domitio An[t]igonocl(arissimo) v(iro) leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) p(r)aetore]] was stationed here.*

A inscription which mentions *cohort I Hispanorum* during Gordian III's reign (CIL III, 14430 = ILBulg. No. 262 (*Sostra*): *Imp(eratori) Caesari M(arco) Ant(onio) Gordiano P(io) F(elici) Invicto Aug(usto) p(atrici) p(atriciae),*

pontifici(ci) maximo, trib(unicia) potestate, co(n)s(uli) II, proconsuli coh(ors) I Hispanorum Gordiana de[vo]ta numini maiestatiq(ue) eius dedicante C[---] leg(ato) Augusti pro praetore.) comes from the site.

Under Gallienus, between 253 and 260 CE, *coh. II Red*, (from the base of a bronze statue: *Imp(eratori) Caesari P(ublio) Lic(inio) Gall<i>en</i> p(io) f(elici) invicto Aug(usto) pontifici max(imo), trib(unicia) potest(ate), co(n)s(uli), p(atrici) p(atriciae), proco(n)s(uli) dedicante G(aio) Iul(io) Victore leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) per Aur(elium) Domitianu[m] (centurionem) leg(ionis) praep(ositum) coh(ortis) (secundae) Red(---) devotus numini ipsius de qu(a)estura coh(ortis) posuit (according to W. Eck) was also stationed here.*

Important data for the clarification of the historical development of *Sostra* is provided by the twelve epigraphic monuments discovered here. They are of a formal, funerary and votive character, but the bases for statues predominate (they date to the time of Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus from 198 CE, Maximinus Trax from 235 CE, and Gordian III – from 241-244 CE). The number of tombstones is also significant. More than 500 provincial bronze coins from the first half of the 3rd c., a hoard of late antique coins from Theodosius I and Honorius, and *solidi* and tremese of Theodosius II and Eudoxia have also been recorded here.

The site was supplied with water by two sources – from the Studenets district to the W and from the Saragyune district to the N of the *castellum* (respectively a water catchment and a clay water-main).

The remains of a settlement from 2nd – 5th c. (*vicus*) have been found by the military camp. The settlement is situated to the E and SE of the *castellum* and covers an area of c. 1 ha. A number of buildings have been localized here. During Late Antiquity this probably was a *vicus*. A farm building at its N end has been excavated (the end of the 3rd c./ the beginning of the 4th c.). A hoard of 8,400 *denarii* from Marcus Antonius (1st c. CE) to Elagabalus was also discovered.

Part of the S necropolis in the Gergyova Cherkva district was excavated in 1979. The necropolis lies NE of the village of Dalbok Dol and SE of Lomets, on the left bank of the Osam river. Immediately N and NE of it are the remains of the roadside station and *castellum Sostra*. Inside the three excavated *tumuli* and the small area around it 13 graves from the 2nd – 3rd c. were found (7 inside the *tumuli* and 6 in the flat necropolis). Tumulus I is the largest in the necropolis and was constructed between the middle and the end of the 2nd c. On its SW periphery a child's grave from the second

half of the 2nd c. or the beginning of 3rd c. was found. Three burials (No 1 – from the first half of 3rd c.; No 2-3 – from the second half of 3rd c.) were found inside Tumulus II.

Three graves (No 3 – initial burial, from the middle or the second half of 2nd c.; No 1 and No 2 – from 3rd c.) were discovered inside Tumulus III. The mausoleum and flat necropolis are located on the W outskirts of *Sostra*. The stone facility covers an area of 60 sq. meters and is located inside a yard. It was built of polished stone blocks joined by iron clasps. The floor is paved with stone slabs and is partially preserved. The facility is encircled by a separate wall. Six graves from 3rd c., all of them inhumation burials, were discovered. The entire complex dates back to 2nd – 3rd c. It probably was a religious structure – mausoleum, built in 2nd c. During the excavations of the *tumulus* and the flat necropolises four types of burial facilities (inhumation or cremation directly in the ground, pit burials, graduated pit burials, and stone-built graves) were discovered. The burial inventory is extensive. Coins predominate (41 coins), followed by 9 pottery and 4 glass vessels and jewelry. A medallion in a golden frame with the image of Isis (2nd c.) was found. Pieces of limestone statues were discovered in the *tumulus*.

A single-apse Christian basilica with three naves, almost 30 m long, built at the end of 4th c. and which survived till the end of 6th c., was excavated in the same district.

Settlement, probably a production center which provided goods for the *castellum*, was located 1 km NE of the *castellum*, in the Kalugerskoto district (on the land of the village of Leshnitsa). In the vicinity lie remains of buildings. A kiln for domestic pottery, from end of 2nd – the end of 3rd c., was excavated here.

Early Christian basilica was excavated in the Gergyova Cherkva district, NE of the village of Dalboki Dol, on the left bank of the Osam river and 1 km S of *Sostra*. It belongs to the type "basilicas with wooden roof, single altar and long naos".

Ботева, Д. 1989: 18; 1997: 56; Генчева, Е. 2004: 7; Димитров, Ив. 1930: 94; Добруски, В. 1901: 759-763; Иванова, М. 2003; Китов, Г. 2003; Китов, Г. и др. 1980а; Торбатов, С., Ив. Христов 2003: 77-78; Тотевски, Т. 1991; 1996: 48-49; Христов, Ив. 2006; Христов, Ив., М. Бинев 2003; ILBulg. 260-263; Kanitz, F. 1882: 96.

RG

Sovata (Совата) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 3.5 km E of the village.

Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

MI

SOZOPOLIS = APOLLONIA PONTICA

Spahievo (Спахиево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Siypilii

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.3 km N of the village, in the Beyskoto district, over an area of 30 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Christian church, late antique, located 1 km W of the village, in the Egrek Dere district. The walls are preserved to 1.5 m and are built of ashlar. Finds: a stone baptismal font; pottery; a copper coin from the 4th c.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 248.

VK

Spasovo (Spasovo, Спасово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Syuleymanlak

Moes. Inf., *Scyth.*

Settlement, located 2.25 km W-SW of the village, in the Bryastite district, on the left (N) bank of a dry valley, over an area of approx. 95 daa. Pottery and coins from the 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Necropolis, located in the W part of the village. Finds: funerary vessels; a coin of Gordian III; a tombstone with figural images.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 63-64.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 2.25 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of seven *tumuli*, located 2 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.5 km SE of the village.

BI

Spasovo (Spasovo, Спасово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Mursalkovo

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.8 km SW of the village. Remains of dry stone walls are visible.

Six necropolises are located on the territory of the village.

A votive tablet to Herakles has been found in the vicinity.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 251; IGBulg. III/2, 1635.

MK

Srebarna (Srubarna, Srebrarna, Сребърна) (Silistra region)

Moes. Inf.

Tumuli, located approx. 1.3 km N, 3 km W and 2.8 km SW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200252-1200254.

Sredets (Sredec, Средец) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kara Bunar, Grudovo

Thr.

Fortress, located 1.5 km SW of the town.

Балболова-Иванова, М. 1995; 2005.

IB

Sredina (Средина) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Orta Kuyusu

Moes. Inf., *Scyth.*

Settlement, located 0.5 km SW of the village, on slightly sloping terrain on the left (SW) bank of a dry valley over an area of approx. 60 daa. Remains of architectural elements (columns, bases, capitals, and an architrave with an inscription in Greek), pottery and coins from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: a hoard of c. 60 *denarii* and antoniniani (from Clodius Albinus to Otacilia Severa).

Necropolis, consists of sixteen *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.5 km E-SE of the village. Seven burials have been excavated. They are cyst burials or in pits dug into the *tumuli*, either by cremation *in situ* or inside *ustrinum*. The inventory contains provincial Roman pottery, weapons and a coin. These allow the site to be dated to the second half of 2nd/ the beginning of 3rd c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 62-63; Торбатов, С. 1992.

Necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.75 km NE of the village, in the Kodzhak Yuk district.

ST

Sredishte (Središte, Средище) (Silistra region)

Moes. Inf.

Seven *tumuli*, located approx. 1.4 km NW, 1.9 km NW, 2.3 km NW, 0.9 km S, 3.1 km SE, 3.6 km SE and 4 km SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200295-1200302.

IB

Sredno Gradishte (Sredno Gradište, Средно градище) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Evdzhileri

Thr.

Settlement and sanctuary, located 3.5 km SW of the village.

Three necropolises are situated on the territory of the village. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; coins from the 3rd – 4th c.

Дечев, Д. 1932/34: 49; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 253; IGBulg. III/2, 1637, 1638; Kazarow, G. 1938a: NoNo 895-898, fig. 438-440.

MK

Sredno Selo (Средно село) (Varna region)

formerly: Orta Kyoy

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 3 km W of the village, on the Babuka heights. Traces of fortifications and rubble, as well as domestic pottery, have been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 57; Радев, Р. 1982: 187 Шкопница, К. 1905: 470-471.

BI

STAIRESIS VICUS ([vico] *Stairesis*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Stalevo (Сталево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Yusuzler, Preslav

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, in the Azmak Geren district. Remains of building foundations and pottery have been recorded.

Sanctuary of Apollo and the Thracian Horseman, located 1 km E of the village, in the Chaiir Tarla district. Finds: column with an inscription in Greek; votive reliefs.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 249; IGBulg. III/2, 1713.

VK

Stamboliyski (Stambolijski, Стамболийски) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Three churches, overlapping each other, located 2 km E of the town. The earliest one represents a single-nave, single-apse church, built of broken stones and adobe. Its synthronos,

painted with murals, has been excavated. It dates back to the end of the 4th c. The second church was a three-nave Hellenistic basilica with one apse. In its NW corner adjacent structures have been excavated, probably a baptistery and a catechumen. The basilica underwent some alterations: sealing off of the altar area, re-covering of the floor etc., but its initial form remained unchanged. The foundations are built of broken stones on mortar, mixed with a large quantity of brick dust. The walls were probably built of bricks bound with mortar. On the stylobates inside the naos there are segments of brick columns on raised bases. The floor of the naos had a mosaic. Marble columns with capitals from a chancel, *mensa sacra*, have been discovered. The first construction period of the basilica dates to the beginning of the 5th c. and the reconstructions are from the 6th c.

A votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman has been found on the territory of Stamboliyski.

Танкова, В. 1983: 94; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 260-261; IGBulg. III/1, 1385.

MM

Stambolovo (СТАМБОЛОВО) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
formerly: Dolni Turcheta

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located 1.3 km NW of the village.

Tumulus, located 0.9 km E of the village.

Settlement, late Roman, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Boaza district.

Settlement or memorial complex, Roman period, located 2 km E of the village, in the Belia Kamak district. Architectural elements have been found here.

АКБ П. Владкова, Ив. Цфров.

P V, I Ts

Stambolovo (СТАМБОЛОВО) (Ruse region)
formerly: Garvan, Stefan-Stambolovo

Mos., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

1 km N of the village, in the Boa Turla district, many fragments of local red-slipped pottery of the Butovo-Pavlikeni type, as well as pottery representative of the period from the 4th - 6th c., has been found. Remains of a road exists at the foot of the slope, by a spring. The large concentration of archaeological material distributed over a significant area is indicative of the existence of a large unfortified settlement during the Roman and late Roman period. A hoard comes from this site, hidden inside a *dolium*, which contained

many iron agricultural and carpentry tools, as well as a sword. They date to the 3rd - 4th c.

Group of three *tumuli*, located 1 km SE of the village, on terrain sloping to the E. The surface of the first two *tumuli* (10 m from each other) is annually cultivated. Their diameters are respectively 30 and 20 m, while they are preserved up to 1.5 and 2 m high. The third *tumulus* is located 0.5 km away from the first two, on a low hill. It is 4 m high and 50 m in diameter. Inside the latter *tumuli* fragments of pottery have been found. Their concentration increases in the E. *Tumuli* were probably part of the necropolis of the above settlement.

Tumuli, located 0.5 km NE of the village, in the Tuzlu Dere district. It is 2 m high and 24 m in diameter. Similar to the first three *tumuli*, it may also be linked to the necropolis of the above settlement.

Станчев, Д. 1985.

DD

Stan (Стан) (Shumen region)
formerly: Gyodzhedzhi

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 4 km N of the village, on a ridge on the Stan plateau. It is surrounded by steep slopes on three sides, and an artificial ditch was dug on the N side. It is situated over an area of nearly 40 daa. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery, coins have been found. Excavations have shown that the settlement was founded in the 10th c. BCE. There are also less significant layers from the Hellenistic and Roman periods. The remains from the late Roman and Byzantine period are more significant.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 79; Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 2003: 117-123; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 57; ИРАИК X, 385.

Fortress known as Malkoto Kale, 2nd - 6th c., located 2.3 km N of the village and 0.8 km W of the aforementioned Golyamoto Kale. Remains of fortifications are visible. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Settlement, 1st - 4th c., located 1.5 km NE of the center of the village, along the right slope of the Stanskoto Dere ravine. The settlement covers an area of approx. 50 daa. A large amount of silver coins has been recorded.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 79.

DA

Stanchev Han (Станчев Хан, Станчев хан) (Gabrovo region)
formerly: Stanchov Han

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique (4th - 6th c.), located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Kiliite district, on a rocky hill. It covers an area of approx. 1.5 daa. The fortified wall was built only in the SE, where it blocks the vulnerable part of the settlement area. The method of construction includes broken stones in *opus implectum* bound with white mortar, mixed with triturated roof-tiles. Finds: pottery; iron objects; coins. No archaeological excavations have been performed.

VB

***Star Izvor** (Стар Извор) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Kochagovo, Alekovo, Stariya Izvor

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a marble slab with an inscription in Greek; a fragment of a base for a statue of Ares. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 519 и сл.; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 88, обр. 42; Децев, Д. 1957: 37; IGBulg. III/1, 1316.

NG

***STARASCA/-UM?** (epith. Σταρασκηρος) (near Razdel)
(Yambol region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1804

N Sh

Starmen (Стармен, Stårmen, Стърмен) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Gradishteto, located 2.5 km N of the village, on the right bank of Yantra river, on flat terrain. Archaeological excavations have established that the building of this fortification should be attributed to the 10th c. An earlier layer from a small unfortified settlement within the urban territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* has also been identified. The center of the settlement is W of Gradishteto and during the construction of the fortress only the periphery of this settlement was affected. Numismatic material shows that the most intensive settlement period was the 3rd - 4th c. (Septimius Severus to Constantius II). Separate material, such as pottery and coins from the 6th c., shows that settlement continued here during Late Antiquity.

Джингов, Г. 1968; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 64; Михайлов, Ст. 1963; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 12; Крауф, Р. 2006: 321, No 84.

DD

Staro Selo (Старо село) (Sliven region)

formerly: Mehrem Bey

Thr.?

Settlement, sanctuary and necropolis, located W of the village, in the Gyurlyudzhika and Avlan districts. Finds: instruments and tools; coins of Philip II, Alexander III, Augustus; silver *denarii* and antoniniani; *folles* from the 4th c.; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Apollo; marble columns; rings; buckles; a *fibula*; appliques; bracelets; bridles; a torc.

In 1995 a *tumulus* with 42 graves was excavated. Three of them were initial burials, by cremation *in situ*. The rest were inhumation burials on the periphery of the mound. A Thracian chariot, pottery vessels, and jewelry were found inside.

Велков, Ив. 1931a; Венедиков, Ив. 1964; Делирадев, П. 1953: 269; Димитров, Д. П. 1033: 291; Койчев, Н. 1938: 62-74.

A hoard of 150 *denarii* and antoniniani from 2nd - 3rd c. was discovered 4 km W of the village, in the Kyup Dere district. The following single coins have been found in the vicinity of the village: a coin of Philip II of Macedon, an autonomous coin of *Cabyle*, type A (after D. Draganov), coins of Hadrian, Commodus, Gordian III, Probus, Maximianus II, Herculius, Constantine I, Licinius I, caesar Constantius II, Constans I and Valentinian I.

NS

Staroselets (Staroselec, Староселец) (Varna region)

formerly: Eski Arnautlar

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located to the W of the village, among the vineyards. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman with the epithet *Paladeinenos*.

Хараламбиева, А., В. Иванов 1987; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1326.

MI

Starozagorski Mineralni Bani (Старозагорски минерални бани) (Stara Zagora region)

Thr.

Hot mineral baths have been excavated at the center of the settlement, over an area of more than 2.5 daa. The complex includes three pools, two changing-rooms, and a vestibule. They were built of broken stone and four rows of bricks bound with white and red mortar. The walls and the floors are made of polished marbled slabs. The vestibule has a

polychrome mosaic floor at its W side. According to the construction inscription the baths date to 162-163 CE.

Sanctuary of the Nymphs, located to the S of the baths. The complex survived until the 11th - 12th c. Finds: votive tablets to the Three Nymphs; a marble sacrificial altar with a dedication to Dolichenus.

A few unfinished limestone column bases and two sarcophagi lids were discovered 1 km NE of the settlement. Probably a workshop for the production of marble elements and statues. Николов, А. 1968; Тачева-Хитова, М. 1982: 367-368; IGBulg. III/2, 1663, 1664; IGBulg. V, 5598-5600.

MK

Stavertsi (Staverci, Ставерци) (Pleven region)

Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 6 mentions the "castellum of the Huns" (Hunno). According to D. Mitova-Dzhonova, this site is not located along the Danube river, but in a little inland. She identifies it with the remains near the village of Stavertsi.

Митова-Джонова, Д. 1985: 277, 285.

RI

Stefan Karadzha (Stefan Karadža, Стефан Караджа) (Silistra region)

formerly: Ahmatlar, Sevar, General-Zhekovo

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km NE of the village.

Бачваров, Ив. 1988: 62.

IB

Stefan Karadzovo (Stefan Karadjovo, Стефан Караджово) (Yambol region)

formerly: Ichme

Thr., Haem.

Unfortified settlement, late antique, located in the Doynova Niva district.

Necropolis, located in the vicinity of the village.

AO, SB

Stefanovo (Стефаново) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ayorman

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and medieval, located 2.5 km NW of the village, in the Krushaka district. A hoard of implements - chisels, a pruning-knife etc., were discovered in 1990.

Регистър ПК: 78; Станилов, С. 1992: 239.

RG

Stefanovo (Стефаново) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.65 km NW of the village, in the Yadzhek district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2 km E-SE of the village, in the Spiridonov Lot district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.7 km NE-N of the village, in the Kopanite Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.9 km SE of the village, in the Yadzhek district.

ST

STELUGERMME (*vico Stelugermme*) (terr. Philippopolis)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Stevrek (Стеврэк) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Sec.

Christian basilica, located 3 km SE of the village, 20 m long and 8-9 m wide.

Basilica, located in the vicinity of the village. Remains of walls built of stones and white mortar have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 67-68.

SI

Stoilovo (Стоилово) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located approx. 5 km NE of the village, by the Sveta Bogoriditsa chapel, in the Veleshki Kolibi district, (Babina Stanina Koriya, Ravnitsata), where the Mladezhka Reka river flows into the Veleka river. Pottery has been found on the ground during plowing. Finds: a marble column with a poorly preserved inscription in Greek (from the Roman period).

Делев, П. 1990: 165-166; Дечев, А. 1939: 166, № 19; IGBulg. III/2, 1858 bis.

Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, located approx. 5.5 km NE of the village, to the N of the Sveta Bogoriditsa chapel, in the Dimitrova Niva district and in the Veleshki Kolibi district, at the confluence of the Mladezhka Reka and Veleka rivers.

Делев, П. 1990: 165.

Necropolis, consists of several *tumuli*, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Nikolova Niva district. A rectangular tomb has been excavated.

Делев, П. 1990: 166; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 94.

KG

STORGOSIA (Pleven, Плевен) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Storgosia is a Roman station on the *Oescus - Philippopolis* road. *Tabula Peutingeriana* specifies that *Storgosia* is VII Roman miles (10.4 km) from the road station of *Ad Putea*. *Storgosia* is present in Nicolas Sanson's map (17th c.), but is wrongly situated far to the SE of its actual position. Several hypotheses exist on the localization of *Storgosia*. W. Tomaschek and G. Katsarov put *Storgosia* near the present day town of Pleven. According to V. Avramov, *Storgosia* was situated on the plateau in the Kailaka district, S of Pleven. Trifonov's view is based on the remains of Roman buildings found at Pleven. He suggests that the first roadside station of *Storgosia* was located here. D. Mitova-Dzhonova supports his thesis.

Considering the data from *Tabula Peutingeriana* and the studies of Y. Trifonov, M. Madzharov assumes that the road station of *Storgosia* was located in Pleven. In Trifonov's publication no details about the plan of the Roman building found in Pleven are provided. The archaeological material and the rich graves indicate the existence of a significant settlement. A tombstone (*stela*) was found amongst the ruins of the building. It was made of white limestone, and carried a representation of a scene from a funeral feast. The *stella* dates from the mid 3rd c. and probably comes from the necropolis of *Storgosia*. In Pleven, during excavation work for new structures and a contemporary sewer system, the workers accidentally found several votive monuments from the Roman period which are now part of the exposition at the Historical Museum of Pleven. They include: two bronze statuettes of Hercules; a bronze statuette of Venus; a marble relief of the Thracian Horseman.

Fortified settlement, late antique, located 1 km S of the *Storgosia*, on a high plateau on the banks of the Tuchenitsa river, in the immediate vicinity of the Roman road from *Storgosia* to the next station - *Doriones*. F. Kanitz has identified the ruins of the late Roman settlement in Kailaka with the road station of *Doriones*. According to V. Avramov, these are the remains of the *Storgosia* road station itself.

The archaeological survey in the area of Kailaka began in 1909 and, with some interruptions, continued until the 80s of the 20th c. Studies have shown that the fortifications date to the early Byzantine period (5th - 6th c.). The necropoleis from the late Roman settlement were also located. The epigraphic monuments, found by K. Vulev during the excavations at Kailaka, are of particular significance. They give important

information about the existence of a settlement here during the Roman period. One inscription dates from the reign of emperor Septimius Severus. Here, for the first time in the provinces of *Moesia* and *Thracia*, *territorium Dianensium* is mentioned. The term *territorium* is generally used meaning "a settlement". Sometimes it also indicates tribal communities, which have not been organized as cities (*municipia*). This word is commonly used to indicate fortresses and their territories which are legally subordinate to a city, but with a autonomous city organization.

These were managed by magistrates and a senate (*ordo decuriones*). The data from the inscriptions gives grounds to assume that in this case the term refers to a fortress with its own territory (*territorium Dianensium*). If the inscription was brought here from another place, which is more probable, it is possible that in the Kailaka district at the time of emperor Septimius Severus a Roman settlement called *Dianensium* existed and was associated with the cult of the goddess Diana.

Four funerary inscriptions in Latin also come from the Late Roman settlement at Kailaka. They were reused secondarily for blocking up the postern in the S fortification wall. The inscriptions are dated to the end of the 2nd c. and the first half of the 3rd c. The most interesting is the inscription dedicated to Priscus - a collector of customs tax in the area. The scholars who published the inscription believe that it originated from the road station of *Storgosia*. At this time *Storgosia* was an important centre of trade and an administrative centre well as a crossroads - on the main roads from *Oescus* to *Philippopolis*, from *Novae* to *Montana* and from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* to *Serdica*. During excavations at the *horreum*, N of the Christian basilica, three limestone arae with Latin inscriptions on them were found, used as *spolia*. One inscription is a dedication to Jupiter, the other - to Jupiter, Seles and Juno. The inscriptions date from the 3rd c. A statue of Hercules also comes from the *horreum*.

The objects found at the area Kailaka include two hoards. The first one consists of 60 silver, bronze and copper coins and dates to the Roman period. The second hoard consists of 460 Roman copper coins and dates from the end of the 4th c. Analysis of the archaeological material from the 2nd - 3rd c. from the Kailaka district gives grounds to consider that during the Roman period a settlement called *Dianensium* existed here. This settlement and its territory were on the borders of the *Serdica* strategy in the province of *Thracia*. During the late Roman period *Dianensium* grew into a fortified settlement. As the barbarian attacks against the

empire became more frequent it was necessary to look for naturally defended terrain when building fortresses. This is the case with the late Roman settlement in the Kailaka area which was situated on the high plateau on the left bank of the Tuchenitsa river. Most often settlements from Late Antiquity bore the names of the preceding settlements.

It is unlikely that the name *Dianensium*, directly connected with the cult of Diana, was given to a Christian settlement from the early Byzantine period. It is more likely that the late Roman fortified settlement in the Kailaka district received the name of the Roman road station of *Storgosia*, located in Pleven.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 231; Бѣнов, П. 2002; Вѣлев, К. 1910: 203; Иванов, Т. 1987: 48; Кацаров, Г. 1910: 115; Ковачева, Т. 1973; Ковачева, Т., В. Герасимова 1983; Маджаров, М. 2004: 39-42; Митова-Джонкова 1979: 56; Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1970: 38-39; Трифонов, Ю. 1878: 9; *CIL III*, 7452; *Lejean*, G. 1868; *Miller*, K. 1916: col. 585-587; *Sanson*, N. 1715; *Tomaschek*, W. 1894: 81.

Т К, М Ма

Stoyan Michaylovski (Stojan Mihajlovski, Стоян Михайловски) (Shumen region)

formerly: Kayka

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 1 km W of the village, N of the quarry.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 79.

Necropolis, 4th – 5th c., located 1.5 km W of the village, in the Eskidermen district.

Settlement, 4th – 6th c., located 9-10 km E of the village, on a plateau. A large amount of tiles and domestic pottery has been recorded in the area.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 79; Дремсизова-Неделчина, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 60.

Settlement, 2nd – 6th c., located 1.6 km SW of the village, on the slope of the Stoyan Mihaylovskoto Dere ravine, 0.3 km before it flows into the Kriva Reka river. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found here.

D A

Stoyanovo (Stojnovo, Стояново) (Lovech region)

formerly: Radyovene

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, located 1.2 km N of the village, in the Peyov Kladenets district, over an area of more than 30 daa.

Remains of an old road are situated W of the village, which passed through the Dragolin and Shaovets districts and ran

towards the village of Mikre and Sofia.

70 republican *denarii* have been found in the agricultural lands of the village, dating from 150-40 BCE. The hoard was buried between 40 and 30 BCE.

Петков, И., М. Славов 1986: 17-19; Прокопов, И., Р. Гуцераклиев 2000: 33-37; Регистър ПК: 78; Филов, Б. 1912/136: 333-334; 1919: 31-34.

R G

Stoyanovtsi (Stojanovci, Стояновци) (Vratsa region)

formerly: Mushat, Kirilovo

Moes. Inf., *Dac. Rip.*

Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles around the Mamokovets spring attest to the presence of a small unfortified civil settlement located here during the Principate and the Dominate.

Николов, Б. 1996: 218.

D An

Strahilitsa (Strahilica, Страхилица) (Shumen region)

formerly: Demirdzhii

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located S of the village, on the Yarsuyug hill. Pottery-kilns and foundations of buildings constructed of ashlar and mortar were discovered at the N foot of the hill. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded on the terrain.

Дремсизова-Неделчина, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 60.

D A

Strahilovo (Страхилово) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Hibilii

Moes. Inf.

Settlement with a flat necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 1 km N of the village, in the Popskiya Grob district. A significant amount of Roman pottery has been registered on the terrain. Five brick-built burials, as well as two tombstones have been found during land cultivation. A *tumulus* is located approx. 2.5 km SW of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km NE of the village.

Three *tumuli*, located in the Dayalikoria district. Three more are situated further to the E.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 1 km N of the village, in the Bostan Chukur district. Two graves have been excavated and two tombstones found.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.4 km NE of the village, in the Bostan Chukur district.

Necropolis with sarcophagi, Roman period, located at the SE end of the village.

Villa, late Roman, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Yasaka district.

Tumulus, located 3.3 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.8 km SE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Цѣров; Вѣлков, Ив. 1928/1929: 374; Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 3 4; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 26, 31; Султов, Б. 1968: 43.

I Ts

Straldzha (Straldža, Стралдажа) (Yambol region)

Thr., *Haem.*

Fortress, located 7 km N of the town, on a hill in the Kotlenski pass. It is horseshoe shaped and covers an area of approx. 10-15 daa. The W, N and S sides are fortified with walls. The walls of the curtain are preserved in substructure up to 1.1 m. They are built in *opus incertum* of broken stones bound with white mortar. Inside the fortress the foundations of buildings are visible. A large amount of tiles and domestic pottery from the 5th/6th c. has been recorded. Coins of Justinian I are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NW, in the Yurta district. A large amount of fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from the 3rd – 6th c. has been recorded over an area of approx. 100 daa. Remains of a building, built in *opus mixtum*, are visible. Next to the settlement is a water cistern. Finds: pottery-kilns from the 2nd – 3rd c.; a hoard of coins – Septimius Severus to Valerianus.

During drainage of the swamps a brick-built grave from the 1st – 2nd c. was discovered.

Венедиков, Ив. 1961: 225; Герасимов, Т. 1937: 315-321; Димитров, Д. П. 1932/33а; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108; 1994б: 189.

S B

Strandzha (Strandža, Странджа) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kaybilyare

Thr., *Haem.*

A road junction is situated near the village.

A O

STRATOPARA (Стратопара: κώμη Στρατοπαρά) (near Pizus) *IGBulg. III/2*, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

Stratsin (Stracin, Страцин) (Burgas region)

formerly: Ahlii

Thr.

Settlement, located on the bank of the Hadzhiyka river. Foundations of buildings have been found. Finds: coins of Alexander the Great and Roman.

Пандалеев, Ив. 1928/29: 325-326.

I K

Strazha (Straža, Стража) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Stratidzhe

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village. Pottery fragments, characteristic for the Eneolithic Age, 2nd – 3rd c., and the Middle Ages, have been recorded.

Kilns for the production of tiles have been discovered in the village.

A votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman and a fragment of a statue of Herakles were found in the vicinity of the village. Дремсизова-Неделчина, Цв. и др. 1991: 68-69; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27.

S I

Strazhitsa (Stražica, Стражица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Kada Kyoy

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli* (two of them destroyed), Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km SE of the town and to the S of the Sofia – Varna railway, in the Mogilkite district. The surviving *tumulus* is 4.5 m high and 35 m in diameter. Seven cremation burials from the end of 2nd/the beginning of 3rd c. were found.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SE of the town, in the vicinity of the necropolis. Rubble and fragmented Roman pottery is spread on the terrain.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, 2nd – 3rd c., located on both banks of the Skalan Dere stream, to the W of the town. One of the *tumuli* has been excavated.

Fortress, late antique, located 6 km E of the town, in the Kazul Dere district.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 6 km E of the town in the Kaleto district.

Писарев, Ам. 1977: 201; Проданов, Хр. 1977: 19; Раишев, Р. 1982: 187, № 247, 248; Султов, Б. и др. 1983: 12.

P V

Strelcha (Strelča, Стрелча) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the S part of the town. Finds: a hoard of 127 coins of Trajan, Septimius Severus, Geta, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, Maximinus, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Julia Domna, Faustina, Julia Paula, Julia Maesa, Julia Mamaea, Marcia, and Otacilia Severa.

Sanctuary to the Thracian Horseman, located S of the town, in the Grebcha district. Finds: marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the town, in the Korubata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Remains of walls have been found at the site. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the town, in the Munguritsa district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins. Mound necropolis, consists of fourteen *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 6-7 km NE of the town, in the Skumsale district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a coin of Caracalla.

Settlement, located 7 km S of the town, in the Rusalin district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins.

Герасимов, Т. 1962: 232; Цончев, Д. 1963: 35-38.

N G

Strelets (Strelec, Стрелец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Obchilari

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.9 km N of the village, in the Eren Bunar district.

P V, I Ts

Strelkovo (Стрелково) (Silistra region)

formerly: Topchii

Moes. Inf.

Five *tumuli*, located approx. 2.1 km E, 1.5 km NW, 2.1 km E, 2.5 km NW, and 3.7 km NE of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 120033-1200307.

I B

Streltsi (Strelci, Стрелци) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Kadarshik

Thr.

Remains of the *Ranilum* - *Diocletianopolis* road, a branch of the main road *Singidunum* - *Serdica* - *Philippopolis* - *Constantinopolis*, located 3 km S of the village.

Цончев, Д. 1942: 56; Wendel 2005

M M

Stremtsi (Stremci, Стремци) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Gyoklemezler

Thr., Rhod.

Gold mine, Roman period and the Middle Ages, located in the Hisar Tepe hill, to the left of the road between the villages of Rani List and Stremtsi. Galleries, shafts, and other traces of ore exploitation have been found. Pottery fragments from 1st - 4th c. and 10th - 14th c. were found in the galleries. The mine is located 5 km NW of the Perperek fortress.

G N

Stroyno (Strojno, Стройно) (Yambol region)

formerly: Indzheklii, Sveti Ilia

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located in the Sveti Ilia district, in the E of the village. A large amount of tiles has been found here. During house construction clay water pipes and parts of walls built of broken stones bound with mortar were found. Pottery fragments from the 1st - 4th c. were also recorded.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Милчев, Ам. 1976: 35; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106-107; Шкорпил, К., Х. Шкорпил 1885: 77.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village. Pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. is spread over an area of approx. 150 daa. Two *tumuli* are situated adjacent to the settlement. One of them, known as Raykova mogila, is one of the largest *tumuli* in the region. It is 11 m tall and 90 m in diameter.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106-107.

Settlement, located 3.5 km NW of the village, in the Donyovite Kladenche or Bostandzhi Bunar district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the 2nd - 4th c. are spread over an area of 50-60 daa. The site was inhabited during the Thracian period and later in the Middle Ages.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 106-107 Шкорпил К. и Х. Шкорпил 1885: 77.

Settlement, 1st - 4th c., located 1.5 - 2 km NE of the village of Stroyno, on a terrace on the right bank of the Dereorman river, a left tributary of the Tundzha river. The district slopes to the S. The high right bank shelters the district from the S. Archaeological material is spread over an area of approx. 150-160 daa. The surface is strewn with many medium-sized and large broken stones. The concentration of archaeological material is extremely high. Tiles-bricks, roof-tiles, wall-tiles and floor-tiles, as well as fragments of domestic pottery - *dolia*, *amphorae*, domestic and fine pottery, have been recorded. It is clear from the archaeological research, as well as from ditches dug by looters, that the site was densely settled. Buildings of polished stone bound with mud have been registered.

According to local rumors three sarcophagi lids, two fragments of votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman, and two bronze hands from a large statue were found here. At the Regional Museum of History of Yambol a number of finds originating from this settlement are kept. Among them is a marble Roman-Doric capital (type I), two fragments of votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman (one of them with an inscription in Greek), a fragment of a military diploma issued to a veteran of *classis Misenensis* ("Fleet of Misenum", 2nd c.), a hoard of 29 *denarii* and antoniniani of Plautilla-Philip the Arab, a great number of coins from Trajan to Diocletian, including coins minted both by the central mint and the provincial mints of *Anchialus*, *Hadrianopolis*, *Augusta Traiana*, *Philippopolis* etc. During excavations fragments of pottery, local imitation of *terra sigillata* with seals *planta pedis*, as well as pottery decorated using the *barbotino* technique, were found. Many querns and loom-weights also come from this site.

Бахърджиев, Ст. 2007: 238-241; Боянов, Ил. 2006: 239-240; 2008: № 287; Велков, Ив., Хр. Данов 1938/39: 433; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 26; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 108; Шкорпил К. и Х. Шкорпил 1885: 77, 79; Boyanov, I. 2007: 69-74.

S B

STRUNEILUS/-UM (Στρουνειλος/-ου: κώμη Στρουνειλου) (near Pizus)

IGBulg. III/2, 1690, 202 CE

N Sh

Strupets (Strupec, Струпец) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, Roman period, located on the Golemiya and Malkiya

Asari hills. The fortified walls are well preserved. Roman tiles and domestic pottery are spread over the area. Finds: a statuette of Apollo - naked, with a wreath of laurels on his head and a lambskin; coins of emperor Septimius Severus - Gallienus.

Brick-built Roman tombs are located at the SW foot of the hills. To the NE of the fortress lies Roman settlement.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 270; Койчев, Н. 1997a (*passim*); Мутафчиев, П. 1931: 122; Табаков, С. 1911: 595; Шкорпил, Х. И К. 1885: 49.

N S

Studen Kladenets (Studen Kladenec, Студен кладенец) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Souk Bunar

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement and necropolis, Roman period, located on the NW outskirts of the village, over an area of 15 daa. Four graves (pit cremations) were discovered and excavated on the ridge of a plateau-like hill. Pottery vessels, bronze jewelry and iron weapons from the 2nd - 3rd c. were found inside.

On the nearby Guol Asarlak mountain top pottery from the Roman period has been discovered. This was probably the site of a sanctuary connected with the settlement.

Fortification, 4th - 6th c. and Middle Ages, located 1 km S of the village, on the rocky Kechi Kaya mountain top. Ruins of a fortified wall, built of broken stones and mortar mixed with triturated brick are visible. The wall surrounds an area of approx. 1 ha. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Кулов, Г. и др. 1990: 180.

G N

Studena (Студена) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Soudzhak, Saudzhak

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, in the Dimitrovoto Kladenche district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a bronze statuette of Dionysos.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 258, обр. 134.

V K

Studenets (Studenec, Студенец) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Soudzhak

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Near the NE end of the village, in the Bunardzhika district, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded, as well as many stones

and roof-tiles. A Roman settlement from the 3rd – 4th c. probably existed here. Finds from the Bronze Age, as well as from the early Middle Ages, also come from the site.

Settlement, Roman (2nd – 4th c.), located 2 km SE of the village, near the Beli Lom dam. Today the settlement is submerged. Iron farm implements have been discovered in the vicinity.

Архив на Ара Марзос – РИМ-Разград; МКСБД 1995: 281.

G R, G D

SUB RADICES (Hristo Danovo, Христо Даново) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Tekiya

Thr.

Tab. Peut. Seg. VIII. Ravenatis Anonymi Cosmographia et guidonis geographica, IV, 7. Notitia Dignitatum, Or. XL, 45-49.

As a station on the Oescus – Philippopolis road, Sub Radice was of strategic significance. The total area of the settlement was about 15,000 sq. meter. As a result of archaeological excavations undertaken by Mitko Madzharov, a considerable part of the architecture of Sub Radice has been studied. The earliest building dates to the middle of the 2nd c. According to Iv. Hristov, it consisted of two floors and served as a shelter for travellers. However, the layout and construction of the building, the superstructure of the walls which at places reached 4 m without any signs of a second floor, the situation of the bases forming a peristyle probably with a wooden colonade and spacious rooms situated around a wide patio, indicate that the building had a considerable upper level. It probably had a military character, most probably a *burgus*, and its construction should be connected with the construction of fortification facilities for the protection of the province of Thrace during the time of emperor Antoninus Pius.

The other buildings in Sub Radice date mainly after the middle of 3rd c. when the settlement was obviously flourishing. The barracks of the *cohors I Aureliani* dominated these buildings. In its form and architectural features, the site bears typical signs of a military fortification (*burgus*). In its layout and construction technique, the barracks of the *cohors I Aureliani* is analogical with the earlier barracks of Sub Radice, built during the time of Antoninus Pius to defend the pass through Haemus mons.

The quarters of the commander of the military unit (*praetorium*), the baths of the settlement and an early Christian basilica from the end of the 4th c. have been studied.

The construction of two *burgi* in Sub Radice, one in the middle of the 2nd c. and the other in the second half of the 3rd c., confirm the strategic location of *mansio Sub Radice* in the road network of the province of Thracia. The military sub-divisions stationed in them had the task of keeping open the Stara Planina (Trojan) pass. There is no doubt that part of these sub-divisions also serviced the watchtower at the intermediate station in the Vlashkite Kolibi district.

The roadside station Sub Radice also represented an important crossroads centre. The Sub-Balkan road, built during the time of the emperors Diocletian and Constantine I, ran E from here. The Roman road Oescus – Philippopolis ran in a SE direction to the next roadside station at Viamata, located by the village of Mihilti, Plovdiv region.

A sector of the road, of which 1.5 km survived, is located 0.3 km SE of the village.

Аврамов, В. 1914: 231; Иречек, К. 1974: 427; Маджаров, М. 2004: 62-85; 2006: 161; 2009; Хрустов, Ив. 2004; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1885: 100; Kanitz, F. 1882: 97; Miller, K. 1916: col. 586; Seek, O. 1876.

M Ma

Suhindol (СУХИНДОЛ) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3.5 km E of the town, in the Leskovets district. Remains of buildings and a great amount of pottery, stones, bricks and pieces of water pipes have been recorded.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the town, in the Popina Mogila district. During land cultivation pottery-kilns and a lot of archaeological material has been unearthed.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the town, over an area of approx. 80-100 daa, in the Seltse district. Architectural elements, stones and other archaeological material have been found here.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the town, in the Sopot district. Finds: Roman pottery; votive tablets to Herakles and Dionysos.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 5 km NW of the town, in the Bardo district. Fragments of Roman pottery and fragments of water pipes have been found. Finds: Roman *denarii*.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 4 km E of the town, in the Slatino district. A considerable amount of Roman pottery has been recorded.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3 km NE of the town, over an area of approx. 30 daa, in the Manastira district. Foundations of buildings are visible. Pottery-kilns have been excavated, architectural elements and pottery have been found SE of the town.

Necropolis, located to the W, in the Tropluka district.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located approx. 8 km N of the town, on a hill in the Gorskoslivovsko Kale district. The walls are built of broken stones on mortar.

Fortress, early Byzantine, located approx. 5 km N of the town, in the Hisarya district. The entrance was probably from the NW. The fortification covers an area of approx. 600 sq. meters.

Fortress, situated on a hill in the Poluostrova district, in the vicinity of the Aleksandar Stamboliyski dam. The fortified wall follows the outline of the rocky ridge. The walls are built of broken stones on mortar.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 4.5 km S of the town, over an area of approx. 20 daa, in the Suhindolsko Kale district. It is trapezium shaped. The pottery dates to the 5th – 7th c.

Илчева, В. и др. 1989: 68-78.

P V, I Ts

Sungurlare (СУНГУРЛАРЕ) (Burgas region)

formerly: Sungurlari

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the town, by a spring in the Ichmyata district. Hellenistic and Roman coins, as well as pottery from Antiquity and the Middle Ages, has been recorded.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the town, in the Susurlaka district. Pottery from Antiquity and the Middle Ages has been recorded.

Иречек, К. 1974: 804; Момчилов, Д. 1999: 257-258.

IK

Susam (СУСАМ) (Haskovo region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 5-6 km E of the village, in the Parzhenaka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: clay loom-weights; a bronze appliqué with

the image of a Gorgona in relief; coins from 2nd – 4th c. A necropolis of two *tumuli* is located in the vicinity.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 259, обр. 136.

V K

Suvorovo (СУВОРОВО) (Varna region)

formerly: Kozludzha, Novgradets

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 4 km NW of the village, in the Musodzhika district. Fragments of Roman tiles, domestic pottery, stones and mortar are spread on the terrain. The settlement covered an area of approx. 10 daa.

Necropolis, located approx. 0.5 km W of the settlement in the Musodzhika district. Burials were disturbed during land cultivation.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, in the Hirdzhata district, on the right slope of a ravine. Fragments of Roman pottery have been recorded. Remains of walls, built of stones on mortar, are visible at the NW end of the settlement.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 19.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, in the Irzhata district. The remains of the settlement occupy the left slope of the ravine. Fragmented Roman pottery is spread on the terrain.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 19-20.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 2 km N of the village, in the Kyuhlyuk district. Large quantities of stones and pottery are spread on the ground. A wall, 35-40 m long, emerges at the W part of the settlement.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 20.

Settlement, located approx. 8 km N of the village, in the Konakat district. The ground is covered with Roman and late antique pottery, spread over an area of 20 daa.

Димитрова, А., А. И. Димитров 1973: 20; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 282.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located approx. 1 km S of the Konakat district. Probably related to the above settlement.

Fortress, Roman and late antique, located approx. 3 km NE, in the Kapu Kale district. It is situated over an area of approx. 10-15 daa and surrounded by a thick fortified wall. The entrance was from the N side. A great amount of

Roman and late antique pottery has been recorded.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 57-58; Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 282; Савов, Хр. 1961.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 5 km N of the village, in the Surta district, over an area of approx. 50 daa. Archaeological material from Late Antiquity has been reported here.

Settlement, late antique, located approx. 5.2 km NW of the village, in the Orman Bunar district, over an area of 20 daa. Archaeological material from Late Antiquity has been recorded on the ground.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 282.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located near the village (without any precise localization). Finds: votive tablets to the Horseman with the epithet *Heros Kardibrenos*; tablets to Apollo. CCET II.1: NoNo 330-335; IGBulg. II, 836-837; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1327.

MI

Svalenik (Сваленик) (Ruse region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and medieval, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Selishteto district, on flat terrain, slightly sloping towards a gorge. Fragments of pottery, characteristic for the above periods, are spread over the terrain. Finds: a bronze statuette of Zeus is kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Ruse.

Fortress known as Penyo Mogila, late antique, located approx. 0.5 km SE of the village, in the Kuklata district, on a plateau-like hill facing S, over approx. 1.5 daa. The shape conforms to the terrain – elongated, orientated NE-SW. The ruins of a tower are situated at the corner of the NE part towards the plateau. It is 2 m thick. In the NE there are traces of a ditch. Today the entire area is overgrown and covered with large quantities of stone, plaster with pieces of broken bricks, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, typical for the 4th – 6th c. Antoniniani of Trajan Decius and a *solidus* of Valentinian III come from the site. Two *stellae* (tombstones), used as *spolia*, were found in the exterior wall. The inscriptions are in Latin and today are kept in Regional Historical Museum of Ruse. The first stone belongs to Fame – a soldier of Syrian origin, who served with *leg. I Italica* under emperor Aurelian. The second *stella* is poorly preserved. It mentions *mil. cl.*, interpreted in different ways – either as *mil(es) c(ohortis)*

L(ucensium), *mil(es) c(ohortis)* *L(usitanorum)*, *mil(es) cl(ibanarius)* or as *mil(es) cl(assarius)*. If the last interpretation is accurate, this would be the second monument which mentions a fleet on the territory of modern Bulgaria. A third tombstone was discovered in the village and probably originates, like the other two, from a necropolis near the fortress. The preserved part of the inscription shows clearly that the deceased person was a veteran, who served *ala I Gall(orum) Ate(ctoriana)*. This monument dates to 212-222 CE. At the foot of the fortress, on the banks of the Tserovska river, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, which probably originate from the unfortified settlement, have been recorded.

Fortress, late antique, located 6 km NW of the village, in the Byalata Stena district, in the SW part of a prolonged rocky gorge through which the Malak Lom river flows. The fortress covers an approx. area of 5-6 daa. The wall is 1.9 m thick in the N, S, and W, while on the most accessible E side it is 3.6 m thick. It was built of ashlar bound with mortar (*opus incertum*). Within the fortified area there are foundations of buildings, some of which are built of ashlar, others of stone blocks.

Small fortification, located 4.5 km NE of the fortress and 0.5 km SE of the Byalata Stena fortress. It has an area of 1.5 daa. There are no visible traces of buildings in its interior. This is probably a *refugium*, used by the local inhabitants. On the territory of the fortress and the settlement, pottery and coins typical for the 3rd – 4th c. have been recorded.

Ангелов, Н. 1950а; Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 246; Геров, Б. 1953: 55, 362, № 86; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 61-63; Камбуров, П. 1989: 47-52; Мушинов, Н. 1930/31; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 26-27, 35, 78; Филиов, Б. 1906: 63; Merlin, A. 1954: 174; Sarnowski, T. 1987b: 265; 1988b: 184.

DD

Sveshtari (Свещари) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Mumdzhar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec. ?

Small fortress, late antique, located 1.5 km W of the Mandrata district, on the side of a rocky ravine.

Settlement, early Middle Ages (9th – 10th c.). Finds: a fragmentary inscription in Latin, concerning a person who was *beneficiarius consularis* comes from this site.

Sveshtari tomb, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the vicinity of Ginina Mogila, in the Sveshtarskite Mogili district. МКСБД, 1995: 273; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 485.

GR, GD

Sveti Nikola (Свети Никола) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortress, located 2.5 km SE of Sveti Nikola on the coast. The fortification was built on a short rocky peninsula (with a maximum altitude of 8.5 m), which juts to the S between two small inlets. Its fortification system consists of a straight wall, 90 m long, which blocks the narrowest part of the peninsula between the sheer cliffs from the W and E. A ditch was dug in front of the wall. The fortified area is approx. 0.7-0.8 ha. The foundations of the wall were 3.5 m deep and 2-2.1 m thick. Two thick quadrangular towers were attached to the wall, jutting out 4 m in front of it and 5.1 and 5.35 m wide. The towers are 33 m from each other. The only gate was located 6.80 m from the W end of the fortified wall. It represents an opening in the wall, 3.2 m wide, but narrowed to 2.5 m by two pilasters. The construction of the fortification structures was exceptionally precise. It was completed in *opus implectum*. The filling is of broken stones and red mortar. They were built with the use of polished stone blocks with the shape of a truncated four-sided pyramid with average sides of 0.8 – 1 x 0.4 – 0.5 m, but in some cases they reach 2 m in length. The ashlar were placed in horizontal rows and fitted very tightly to each other. In order to maintain the rows in the masonry, the edges of some blocks were cut off and in other cases very small wedge-shaped blocks were added. The inner face of the fortified wall was constructed with less care. Smaller, less polished stone blocks were used in its construction. The gaps between them are quite wide in some places and thus they are additionally filled and grouted with pink mortar.

During archaeological research on both sides of the fortified wall a thick (up to 0.3 m) layer of construction waste was discovered, formed during the construction of the fortification. A coin of emperor Anastasius was found in this layer, which provides a certain *terminus post quem* for the construction, which has been dated to the beginning or the middle of the 6th c. and is supposedly related to the fortification activity under emperor Justinian I.

The fortification was built on the territory of a significant unfortified settlement from the 3rd – 6th c. The fortification is considered a natural stage in the development of this settlement, provoked by the increasing barbarian threats. During the excavations the almost complete lack of a cultural layer in the interior of the fortification was established. This is interpreted as proof of the short existence of the fortification – till the end of the 6th c. or the beginning of the 7th c.

АКИП а. е. 424, л. 56-57; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 60; Кумов, Т. 1971; Тотманов, Д. 1984: 71-72; Торбатов, С. 2002в: 223-226.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Taukliman district, over an area of approx. 20 daa. The pottery discovered here dates to the 2nd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 3 km N-NW of the village, in the Ilandely and Kayryaka districts, situated on a plain over more than 200 daa. Stones, tiles and domestic pottery have been discovered here. Finds: a fragment of a stone architectural element with relief ornaments of rosettes, which date back to the Roman period and early Middle Ages (2nd – 3rd c.; 8th – 10th c.).

Mound necropolis, located 2 km SW of the village.

BI

Sveti Vlas (Свети Влас) (Burgas region)

formerly: Vlas

Thr.

Settlement, located E of Sveti Vlas, on the coast. A wall of ashlar and white mortar is preserved.

Делев, П. 1986: 391.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located W of the resort, between Sveti Vlas and Kosharitsa.

Бешевлиев, В. 1952 (passim); Велков, Ив. 1920; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 325; Добруски, В. 1907в: 115, № 164; Шкорпила, К. 1926: 62, № 140; 1930/31; Шкорпила, К., Х. Шкорпила 1890: 18, IGBulg. I/2, 353; Kazanov, G. 1938a: No 933; Oppermann, M. 2006: 237, 286, 306.

IK

Svetoslav (Светослав) (Silistra region)

formerly: Golyama Kaynardzha

Moes. Inf.

Five *tumuli*, located approx. 1.3 km N, 0.9 km N, 1.3 km E, 0.6 km SW and 3.1 km S of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200290-1200294.

IB

Svetulka (Светулка) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Chandar

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman period, located 0.3 km NE of the village. Pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. is spread over the terrain.

GN

Svilengrad (Свиленград) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Mustafa Pasha

Thr.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located in the Kanakliyska district, by the so-called Sredna cheshma. Finds: ten marble votive tablets; a Thracian chariot.

Settlement, located N of Svilengrad and E of the road towards the village of Levka. Remains of walls and a flat necropolis have been recorded. Finds: a chariot with bronze appliques.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 215-216; Велков, Ив., Ив. Венедиков 1946: 232-233; IGBulg. III/2, 1824-1826.

VK

Svirkovo (Свирково) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Dyudyukcheli

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Sudzhuka district. Foundations of buildings, tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a silver treasure, consisting of six vessels; two ingots with inscriptions in Latin, dedicated to the tenth anniversary of emperor Licinius' reign.

Settlement, located in the Mursuluka district, on the border with the territory of Simeonograd. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded.

Аладжов, Д. 1997: 218-223.

VK

Svoboda (Свобода) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Mansar Kyoy, Mansarovo, Knyaz Kiril

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 0.8 km NW of the village, to the right of the road towards Krushari. It is situated on a plain which slopes to the N and is bordered in the NW, N and E by a dry valley.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 61.

BI

Svoboda (Свобода) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kepelii, Tsar Boris

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Roshavata

Mogila district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: a bronze statuette of Venus; two marble votive tablets to the Nymphs and Hermes with Athena; clay water pipe; querns; clay weights; silver coins of Caracalla, Gordian III, and Philip the Arab. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, in the Leshtaka district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been recorded. Finds: iron spear-heads; a bronze statuette of Apollo; bronze coins of Faustina the Younger, Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Probus, Constantine I and his successors (4th – 6th c.).

Цончев, Д. 1948a: 194-196; 1963: 21-22.

NG

Svobodino (Свободиново) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Dag Harmanlasi, Daa Harman, Svobodino

Thr., Rhod.

14 coins – *denarii* of Commodus and Gordian III and antoniniani of Gordian III and Philip the Arab were discovered near the village.

Колев, К. 1978: 208.

GN

Syanovo (Sjanovo, Сяново) (Silistra region)

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.5 km SE of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570087.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.6 km S-SW of the village, in the Paskanluka district.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570088.

MI

T

Tabachka (Табачка, Табачка) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sanctuary, Roman period, located 1.5 km SE of the village, on the left bank of the Cherni Lom river. A path leads inside a large cave, known as Vodna, which becomes wider in its upper section with grooves for a wooden railing, as well as a dug-in vertical groove on the E side, forming a platform. To the outer side of the path are channels for a wooden parapet. A vertical channel is hewn out on the E side as well. Twenty-three entirely or partially preserved inscriptions-graffiti in Greek and in Latin are connected with the Tabachka function of the sanctuary. They are situated from 2.20 to 2.77 m from the contemporary ground level. The antique materials, discovered during archaeological research at the rock complex, are surprisingly sparse. They include a few pottery fragments and three late Roman minor coins of Constantius II, Valentinian I, as well as an unknown coin of a type which dates to the late 4th c.

The sanctuary functioned towards the end of the 4th c. The thinness of the Roman cultural layer is explained by its being periodically dug out and scattered over the slope during the later periods of habitation.

Герев, Б. 1952: 387; Топратов, С. 2006; Шкорниел, К. 1914: 109, обр. 86-87; IGBulg. II, 751.

DD

TAMONBARI (unknown, somewhere in the province of *Thracia*)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Ταμωνβαρι)

Fortress, built under Justinian I. The name is of Thracian origin.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 129; TIB 6: 470.

RI

Targovishte (Turgovishte, Tărgovishte, Търговище) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Eski Dzhumaya

annexed: Vubel, Bryast

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the town. Remains of walls and archaeological material dating the settlement back to the period of the 2nd – 3rd c.

Settlement, late antique, located 7 km SW of the town. During some sounding excavations here it was revealed that the settlement existed during 4th – 6th c. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman with an inscription.

Settlement and necropolis, late antique and medieval, located 6.5 km S of the town. A few years ago a column with an inscription, water supply system with clay pipes, and other material was discovered at the site. Based on them, as well as on the pottery discovered here, the settlement is dated to the 3rd – 5th c., and the period of the early Middle Ages.

Three graves have been excavated 2 km N of the town. One was built of bricks, another was formed of roof-tiles and the third was in a pit, dug in the firm ground. The first burial was by inhumation and the others are cremations. Their inventory consists of pottery vessels, a lamp, metal objects, bronze heads of lions, of the Gorgona etc. The necropolis dates to the 2nd – 3rd c.

Fortress known as Krumovo kale, late antique and medieval, located 7.5 km S of the town. The defensive walls surround an area of 20 daa, with an irregular shape. The wall is built of small stone blocks with filling between them. The fortress has been partially excavated. It dates back to the 5th c. and was demolished by Slavs and Avars during their invasions in the 6th c. To the E there is a gate, flanked by two U-shaped towers. N and E of the fortress the unfortified quarters outside the walls with an area of approx. 120 daa are located. Three basilicas from 5th – 6th c. have been excavated. Two of them lie outside the fortress. Foundations of structures in the interior of the fortress as well as remains of a water supply system and of a road have been established at the site. Traces of the road which served the fortress have been detected.

Basilica No 1 is located 0.3 km N of the fortress with one apse and one nave, no narthex and is of the Hellenistic type. Its dimensions are: length 18 m and width of 8.7 m. It was built of broken stone bound with mud. The altar is 2.5 m wide and attached to the apse, the apse thus becoming 5 m. From the outside the apse is of three walls and from the interior it is semicircular. The naos is entirely covered with square bricks with dimensions of 32 x 32 cm and dates back to 6th c.

Basilica No 2 is located 3 m away from the defensive wall and immediately next to the gate of the fortress. Its length is more than 40 m and its width is 15 m. Studies have established that the basilica had three construction stages. The earliest building here is a basilica with one apse and

one-chamber narthex. It was built of stone blocks (*tuffels*) with mortar. The apse is semicircular from the inside and pentagonal from the outside and is entirely occupied by a synthronos with some steps. The naos has a regular rectangular shape and is entirely covered with clay tiles with dimensions 60 x 60 cm. A yard with an entrance from the S was added to the basilica on its W side. Three structures were built in its proximity. The N one probably served as a storehouse, the S one as a baptistery with a regular quadrangular form and a *piscina* (sacarium) in its center. The complex dates from the mid 5th c. to the late 6th c.

Basilica No 3 is located NE of the fortress, approx. 150 m from it. It had one apse, a nave, two aisles and a wooden roof. Its dimensions are 24 m in length and 10.6 m wide. The narthex has only one chamber and has entrances from the W and the N. The thickness of the walls is 80 cm, the floor is covered entirely with tiles with dimensions 30 x 30 x 4 cm and are decorated by the use of fingers. The connection between the narthex and the naos is by three entrances. The naos is also entirely covered with tiles, the same as those in the narthex. The apse is horseshoe-shaped, 3.8 m deep and the entrance towards the naos is 4.6 m. On the N side of the apse there are remains of a synthronos and at its center there is a small casket for relics and a bishop's throne. Based on these materials, the basilica is dated to the end of 5th c./beginning of 6th c. From the site come domestic pottery and tiles. Finds: coins of emperor Anastasius I and Justinian I; weapons; glass vessels and flat glass; iron tools, including pruning-knives, sickles, bits, chisels.

Necropolis, located 2 km N of the town. During sounding excavations three graves were discovered here. The inventory, found inside them date the necropolis back to the 2nd – 3rd c.

A hoard of 34 bronze colonial coins stamped in *Marcianopolis*, *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and elsewhere was found in the vicinity of the Bryag district.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 70-74; Конаклиев, А. 2004: 26; Овчаров, А. 1965; 1970; 1971; 1973; 1974: 29; 1976; 1982; Овчаров, Н. 1980.

S I

Tarnovtsa (Turnovtsa, Търновца) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique and medieval, located 2 km NE of the village. The defensive wall, 1 m thick, surrounds an area of approx. 15 daa and is built of broken stone bound with mortar. The position of the gate is visible to the N.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 7.

S I

Tarnovtsi (Turnovtsi, Tarnovci, Търновци) (Silistra region)

formerly: Sara Gyol

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.4 km NW of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570117.

M I

Tatarevo (Татарево) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Tatar Kyoy Ludzha

Thr.

Settlement, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Baalaka or Lozyata district. Remains of buildings with ashlar, tiles and domestic pottery.

Fortress, located approx. 0.5 km N of the village, on the Hisarya hill. Remains of walls, tiles, and domestic pottery.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 265; Делирадев, П. 1953: 97.

V K

Tatarevo (Татарево) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, located E of the village. Finds: a hoard of Roman imperial coins.

Sanctuary, located 2 km E of the village, in the Ayazmoto district. Finds: a marble statuette of a gladiator; a statuette group of the Three Nymphs; a votive tablet to Zeus and Hera.

Велков, Ив. 1940/42; Мухомов, Н. 1926/27: 325; IGBulg. III/1, 1453-1454.

M M

Tatul (Татъл) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Adzhioluk

Thr., Rhod.

The archaeological site is located 0.3 km S-SW of the Vezhnitsa quarter in the village of Tatul, Momchilgrad municipality (17 km NE of Momchilgrad), in the Kaya Bashi district. The site is multilayered as it contains cultural layers, architectural complexes and material from the Prehistoric period (Chalcolithic period, the Bronze Age and the Iron Age), Antiquity (Hellenistic period, early Roman period, late Roman period and early Byzantine period) and from the Middle Ages.

The layers from the Late Chalcolithic period have been recorded, but have not yet been excavated. During the Middle and late Bronze Ages (18th – 12th c. BCE) a major Thracian sanctuary developed here and was situated at the top of the hill. Cultural layers (at some sections up to

2 m deep) have been recorded. Their initial stage has been dated back to the Middle and the Late Bronze Age. During excavations in 2004-2007, 30 earthenware altars, containing archaeological materials between their stages of use (mostly metal and flint finds, pottery shards, fragments of pieces of portable religious hearths and intact vessels), all dating to the Bronze Age, have been found, as well as material from the Early Iron Age, mostly pottery fragments. Yet they are neither in the context of the sanctuary, which used the system of clay altars, nor in the corresponding cultural layers. During the Hellenistic period religious activity at the sanctuary in the Kaya Bashi district near Tatul reached its peak. The cultural layers and the corresponding buildings all date back to the the early Hellenistic period (the end of 4th – the beginning of 3rd c. BCE) and the beginning of the Roman period (the end of 1st c. BCE – the beginning of 1st c. CE). At this stage, scholars have found Thracian sanctuary complexes which define the whole group as an ancient sanctuary of the *heroon* type. They contain: two token grave complexes – large burial beds, hewn into the highest part of the rock; the so called 'truncated rock pyramid'; a cult building, built in *opus quadratum*, with a square form, situated in the N part of the sanctuary, containing two openings (an entrance and a window), which has accurate analogies in a number of *heroa* and mausolea in Ancient Greece (*Knidos*, *Amphipolis*, *Maroneia*, *Philippi*), Asia Minor (*Limyra*, *Belevi*, *Halicarnassus*, *Side*, *Sagalassos*, *Miletus*, *Pergamon*, *Ephesus* etc.), Sicily (the Tomb of Theron), North Africa (mausolea and *heroa* from *Qasr Doga*, *Mahtar*, *Duga* and elsewhere on the territory of present day modern Libya, Tunisia and Algeria) and the Middle East (burial and religious complexes in *Palmyra*, *Kalat Fahra*, *Sueyda*, *Hermel* in Syria and Lebanon, burial complexes in the Hebron valley in Israel and especially *Kueysme* and *Nueydzhiis* in present day Amman, Jordan); a wall, enclosing the sacred area (*temenos*) – peribolos, built of stone blocks from the same type, which is absolutely synchronous and connected with the cult building; monumental stair complexes, built of square blocks and in some places hewn into the rock; rock platforms, altar areas and large religious niches (with a number of analogies at the sanctuaries in Greece, Asia Minor and the Middle East); portable altars (a fragment of such an altar, dated from the Hellenistic period, with floral and zoomorphic ornamentation). In accordance with the archaeological and numismatic material found here, but mostly because of the stratigraphy of the site, recorded during research at the key sections inside and around the architectural facilities, the

building of the ancient *heroon* near Tatul should be dated to the late 4th – early 3rd c. BCE. It functioned until the mid 1st c. CE with one major reconstruction of its N part when the level was raised and new building was undertaken inside the cult facility under the Thracian king Rhoemetalces II and the Roman emperor Tiberius (the 20 – 30s of 1st c.).

In the mid 1st c. the cult site was abandoned and no archaeological data for the time of the Flavian and Antoninian dynasties are recorded.

The area of the Thracian sanctuary at Tatul was inhabited again, as attested to by ruins from the 3rd c. CE, preserved to a considerable height, when a late Roman domestic structure was established here.

Two new cult buildings, constructed to the W and S, from the period between the 3rd – 4th c., have been excavated at Tatul. The old cult building was reused and the partially preserved wall of the peribolos rebuilt. A number of stores and a depository for *pithoi* were also constructed. Remains of porticos and of an inner yard, built within the old *temenos* of the sanctuary, have been found. A large structure is preserved in the S section. It is hewn into the rocks and probably was a water reservoir.

This residential complex contained some features of fortification and probably was part of a *villa rustica*, built in the fertile agricultural area of the Byuyuk Dere river. Several epigraphic monuments provide evidence for this: an inscription from the 3rd c., found in the village of Nanovitsa (opposite Tatul, mentioned by V. Gerassimova, 1978) and a funeral monument to a Roman veteran from the vicinity of Tatul (3rd c.). Furthermore, a necropolis, probably from 3rd – 4th c., has been recorded in the area.

It is possible that this was a small military point from the Late Roman period of the *burgium* type. The theory that a Late Roman vicus was situated here is the least likely one.

Inside one of the buildings in the complex (two or three-storey, small in size), which was used during the period of the 3rd – 4th c., a great quantity of Roman red slip ceramics as well as fragments of *terra sigillata*, characteristic for the period, was found, which has analogies in the pottery complex from *villa Armira*. Researchers consider it characteristic for the Late Roman complex.

After the destruction of the complex at the end of the 3rd c., and its temporary abandonment in the 4th c., during the 5th – 6th c. a domestic settlement developed once more. The fortification system was entirely renovated (new walls were built to the N and once again the former peribolos was rebuilt from the W side and was used as a defensive wall for the complex). Some

new, larger storehouses, notably a large storehouse for *pithoi* in front of the former cult building, were added in the N.

A number of pottery fragments, metal finds, coins and bronze tied-foot *fibulae* from 6th c. have been excavated from the early Byzantine period of the domestic settlement at Tatul.

An estate developed during the Middle Ages at Tatul. The site became a strong Byzantine fortress (9th – 12th c.), which for some time was the property of a prominent aristocrat, Sebast Georgios Palaiologos, the forefather of the future Palaiologos dynasty. Indisputable proof of this are the 8 seals of Georgios Palaiologos, discovered at the site. Fortification construction was recorded once again at this stage: an additional superstructure over the antique and early Byzantine remains of the walls; the cult building was enclosed by blocking all staircases with new stone walls; the problematic W part of the complex was terraced and it was used for fortification purposes.

The last stage of life at Tatul is the medieval necropolis, excavated in the top layers of the site. Dating of burials is based on metal jewelry (earrings and rings) and coins, mostly from the 12th c. The burial custom is Christian and the burials are fairly poor in their inventory and have been placed in shallow, regular grave pits.

Коджаманова, Д., Н. Овчаров 2005; Овчаров, Н. и др. 2006; 2008а; 2008б; 2008в; 2009б.

Z D

Teketo (Текето) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Osman Baba Tekesi

Thr.

Sanctuary, located 1 km NE of the village, at the foot of the Malkoto Hisarche hill. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman; a bronze statuette of the Thracian Horsman; pottery and coins from 2nd – 3rd c.

Settlement, located 2.5 km S of the village. Foundations of buildings, remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Аладжов, Д. 1994: 115; 1997: 267.

V K

Telerig (Телериг) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kyuseler, Kyoseler, Hasa Kyoseler

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 3.25 km NW of the village, in the Daruorman district, over an area of approx. 70 daa. The pottery found here dates back to 2nd – 4th c.

Sanctuary, located 1 km SW of the village, in the Keremetlika district. It occupies the high ground of the S slope of a valley, situated not far from the deep narrow canyon of the Dobrichki Dol river (right tributary of the Suha Reka river). An ancient cult center has been excavated here. It passed through various stages of development and survived for nearly a millennium.

The earliest evidence for the practice of cult rituals at this site date from the period of transition between the Early and the Late Iron Age – from the end of 6th c. BCE. From that time dates a clay cult hearth (eschara), on which have been discovered fragments of several vessels characterised by their polished black surface.

The second stage of the development of the ancient cult center dates back to the early Hellenistic period. Approximately 130 m N of the above mentioned eschara a *tumulus* is situated. The *tumulus* dominates over an area with a radius of a few kilometers. In its SE sector poorly preserved ruins of a small quadrangular building, orientated NW-SE, have been investigated. The building consists of two structures, the main one being rectangular. As an extension of its longitudinal walls, stand a couple of wall piers, forming an open-air anteroom. The pottery fragments and the bronze arrow-head, discovered among the ruins, generally date back to the 4th – 3rd c. BCE. The plan of the building reproduces the classical type of *templum in antis*. In light of the scarce archaeological material discovered here, the temple was probably built at the beginning of the Hellenistic period and survived for a comparatively short time.

In the central sector proper of the mound a pit with an irregular shape and a diameter of approx. 1.50 m has been excavated. Many parallels lead to the conclusion that the pit had some ritual function. It has been stratigraphically established that the pit is later than the above building and the mound was piled directly over the sealed pit, immediately after some unusual ritual had been performed inside it. Several fragments of Roman roof-tiles have been found in the central part of the mound and give grounds for dating it to the Roman period.

The third functional stage of the cult center is represented by shallow ritual pits. Either sacrifices were performed in the pits or the remains of rituals which had taken place somewhere else were placed in them. Most of the pits date to the first two centuries CE. Ritually pounded up pottery, originating from different, mostly vessels of one type, was collected from their interiors. The most common

are fragments of the earliest forms of *amphorae* (from the second half of 1st to the first half of 2nd c. CE).

The fourth stage of the center is related to building activity around it in the mid 2nd c. CE. This new sanctuary, which existed until the second quarter of the 4th c. should be seen as a successor to the Hellenistic sanctuary. The sanctuary was approximately 80 m away from the mound and occupied a comparatively flat terrain, slightly sloping to the S. Its circular wall surrounds a rectangular field, orientated N-S. It is built of broken stone bound with mud. Counterforts were built along its length. The official entrance to the sanctuary was on its S wall, which is now almost completely destroyed. Another small entrance with an auxiliary function existed at the W end of the N wall. Around the W, N and E walls porticos with a wooden superstructure, covered with roof-tiles, were built. A stone colonnade surrounded an inner yard. At its N end lies the central building of the sanctuary – a small rectangular temple, raised upon a platform of solid stone blocks, joined with iron clamps poured with lead. The superstructure was in *opus quadratum* of carefully polished small stone blocks, without mortar. The building was covered with stone *tegulae* and *imbrices*. The preserved rubble show how splendid the architectural plastic decoration was.

The votive finds from the site (225 fragments of votive tablets, statuary compositions and sacrificial altars, as well as two fragmented stone kraters, one of which has an inscription in Greek on the edge of its mouth) leave no doubt that the sanctuary was dedicated to the Thracian Horsman. Most of the epigraphic votive monuments show that in this period the specific deity honored was Heros-Hephaestus.

In the second quarter of the 4th c. Christian adherents looted the sanctuary and set it on fire. The votive monuments were broken into pieces and scattered. The temple was demolished. The intentional destruction of a pagan religious complex may be related to the politics of christianization, undertaken by emperor Constantine I in the former possessions of his co-emperor Licinius when Constantine became sole ruler of the Roman empire at the end of 324 CE. 10 m SE of the demolished temple a rectangular structure, orientated NE-SW was built. A few meters S a semicircular adobe facility with unknown function, divided by a vertical partition into two symmetrical sections has been excavated. Because of the poor preservation of the remains the purpose of the aforementioned building cannot be specified. The possibility that this was a successor to the demolished sanctuary should not be ruled out. The last ritual activities on a large scale

recorded on the territory of the cult center date from this time. This period is represented by three pits with an irregular shape. Two of them are situated inside the temple and the third is near its SW angle. Architectural details as well as a number of various archaeological material – fragments of votive tablets, pottery, *fibulae*, beads and coins all dating from the 2nd – 3rd c. BCE until the last quarter of 4th c. CE have been discovered inside the pits. The latest coins from the researched area date back to the time of emperor Valentinian II and emperor Theodosius I.

Торбамов, С. 2005.

Mound necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.75 km NE of the village, in the Bozluka district.

B I

Temenuga (Теменуга) (Kardzhali region)

Thr., Rhod.

Fortified settlement, located on the Alada mountain top. Remains of habitation from the Late Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Roman period and the Middle Ages have been discovered SW of the village. The ridge is surrounded by a defensive wall, built of broken stone and mud binding. The walls were built in the late 5th c. BCE. Finds: silver and bronze coins of *Maroneia* (from 4th and 2nd c. BCE); Thracian imitations of tetradrachms of *Thassos*; Roman republican and imperial coins.

Алеуаков, К. 1984.

G N

****TERADEA?** (epith. Τηραδεηνος) (near Kazanlak) (Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. V, 5617-5621

N Sh

Tervel (Тервел) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kurt Bunar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3.4 km W-NW of the town, in the Meralak district, on terrain sloping to the W, on the right (E) bank of a dry valley, next to a spring. It covers c. 10 daa.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.4 km SE in the Zonata and Talashmana districts.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.1 km SE of the town.

ST

Terziysko (Terzijsko, Терзийско) (Burgas region)
formerly: Terzelii

Thr.

Settlement, located 5 km W of the village, in the Liva Cherkva district. Remains of an early Christian basilica have been found. Finds: a hoard of Roman imperial coins, the latest coins are of Gordian III and Philip the Arab.

Fortress, located 8 km W of the village, in the Marashkoto Kale district. The pottery from this site dates back to Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. It is located a little over 1 km E of the settlement.

Fortress, located 4 km W of the village, in the Kaleto district. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages has been found. Finds: coins of Justinian I and Justin II and Sophia.

Traces of an ancient road have been found 4 km W of the village, located between the settlement and the fortress in the Katardzhyskia Pat district.

Герасимов, Т. 1964а: 240; Момчилов, А. 1992: 120; 1999: 265-268.

IK

Teteven (Тетевен) (Lovech region)

formerly: Tetevene

annexed: Babintsi, Bayovitsa, Zdravets, Klimash, Polaten

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located within the bounds of the Mramor quarter, on a high terrace, occupied by the present day town of Teteven. In 2nd – 4th c. a small settlement was situated here. Besides pottery from the Roman period, and a hoard of Roman imperial *sestertii* from 2nd c. were also discovered.

Fortress, located N of the town, on the mountain top Treskavets. The fortress was part of the Stara Planina mountains defensive system under Justinian I. Finds: *folles* from the 6th c. and later.

Several hoards of drachmas from *Dyrrhachium* and *Apollonia*, *denarii* and *antoniniani* from 2nd – 3rd c., *sestertii* and *folles* came from the vicinity of Teteven, as well as a tombstone with an inscription in Latin and an appliqué for a chariot.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 17; Герасимов, Т. 1938б: 451; 1955а: 597; 1977: 23-24; Лазаров, А. 1991: 17-21; Мунимов, Н. 1921/22: 240; Юркова, Ъ. 1978а: 73; 1979: 62; ILBulg. 213.

RG

Tetovo (Тетово) (Ruse region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1 km W of the village, near the road towards the city of Ruse. Fragments of broken stone, tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the period, are spread over the ground.

GR, GD

THA...

Thr. or Moes. Inf.

CIL VI, 2386, Severan age

N Sh

THAUROKEPHALON EMPORION (unknown, somewhere in the province of *Thracia*)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Τὸ ἐμπόριον Ταυροκεφάλιον)

Fortress, built under Justinian I. The fortress developed near a market-place.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 132; TIB, 6: 471.

RI

THEODORIAS (Θεοδωριάς; acc. [Θ]εοδωριάδα) (between Ezerovo and Strashimirovo) (Varna region)

SIBulg. 148

N Sh

THEODOROUPOULIS (probably Svishtov, Svištov, Свищов) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7, 6/131.21/ (Θεωδορόπουλιν)

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the town railway station, near a wine-cellar. During digging work six graves were uncovered. The inventory was plundered.

Волов, В. 1965: 27.

Necropolis, located approx. 2 km E of Svishtov. Ten cremation and inhumation graves with wealthy inventories were excavated in 1958 near the nursery-garden.

HMII 1966: 4, № 90.

Sanctuary of Dionysos, Roman period, located approx. 4 km E of the town, in the monastery yard. Part of the sanctuary was discovered during the asphaltting of the road to the monastery and was reburied afterwards. A rectangular building, constructed of broken stone and mortar, has been

excavated. Many pottery finds from the Roman period and votive tablets to Dionysos originate from the site.

Митова-Джоннова, А. 1961: 21.

Flat necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 0.2 km S of the defensive wall of *Novae*. A Polish archaeological team has excavated several burials with rich inventories.

HMII 1966: 4-5, № 92.

Fortress known as Kaleto, late antique, located in the center of the town. It is situated on a hill immediately S of the Danube river. The defensive walls have been partially excavated. They are built of stone and mortar, mixed with triturated brick. The archaeological excavations revealed a lot of material from the Roman period and Late Antiquity, as well as bricks with seals of *legio I Italica*. The excavations have proved the presence of a large fortification from Late Antiquity with an area of approx. 5-6 ha. According to V. Beševliev the fortification should be identified with the fortress *Theodoropolis*, mentioned by Procopius and Theophilact Simmokatata.

Стефанов, Ст. 1958: 345; Beševliev, V. 1970: 123; Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 674.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located approx. 1.5 SE of the town.

Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

Building, late Roman period, located S of the fortress Kaleto, beneath the modern market hall in the centre of Svishtov. It was built of stone bound with red mortar and the ruins of a furnace, probably part of a heating installation, was also located.

Стефанов, Ст. 1958: 345-346.

Building, late antique, located in the vicinity of Svishtov. The construction is of broken stone with red mortar. The pottery discovered here dates back to the late Roman period. Finds: coins from 2nd – 4th c.

Стефанов, Ст. 1958: 347-353.

Section of the Roman Danubian road situated approx. 1.5 km W of Svishtov, near the Svishtov – Levski railway.

Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 72.

MI

THEOLOPARA (Θεωλοπαρα: κάμη Θεωλοπαρων, or Θεωλ., or κάμης Σωλ.?) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*) (near Debelets) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Церов, Ив. 1999: 83-84.

N Sh

THERMA (Τερμά) = Burgaski Mineralni Bani (Burgas Mineral Baths) (Burgas region)

formerly: Aytoski Mineralni Bani

Haem.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 142.

RI

--THIURI-- ([--?]thiuri[--?])

Moes. Inf.

RMD V, 462, diploma, 223 CE

N Sh

THRACIA (diocese)

(present day Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Turkey)

The administrative and military reforms, introduced by Diocletian and Constantine I led to the foundation of the diocese of *Thracia*. It was part of the praefectura *Per Orientem*. This diocese contained six small provinces which were (from N to the S): *Scythia* (capital *Tomis*, present day Constanta in Romania), *Moesia Secunda* (capital city *Marcianopolis*, present day Devnya in Bulgaria), *Thracia* (capital city *Philippopolis*, present day Plovdiv in Bulgaria), *Haemimontus* (capital city *Hadrianopolis*, present day Edirne in Turkey), *Rhodopa* (capital city *Aenos*, *Ainos*, present day Enez in Turkey) and *Europa* (capital city *Eudoxiopolis*, the former Selymbria, previously Selimbria, in Turkey). The province of *Scythia* was founded between July 21st, 286 and March 1st, 293. *Moesia Secunda* was probably founded at the same time.

Велков, В. 1959а: 55и сл.; Иванов, Р. 1993: 96 и сл.; 1999: 27-28; Zahariade, M. 1988: 32 sq.

TN

THRACIA (province)

Foundation and borders

In BCE 29/28 M. Licinius Crassus conducted two large scale military operations. The Bastarnae had provided an excuse for these campaigns, as they crossed the frozen Danube river. They were supported by the Dakai (Dacoi, Daci), part of whom inhabited the right bank of the big European river (probably in modern E Serbia). These events are reported by Dio Cassius, Florus and Horaz. Once across the big river, the Barbarnae headed S and reached the Stara Planina mountains (*Haemus mons*), and from here they headed towards the present day Sofia valley. Than they moved further southwards towards Kyustendil valley (with a center of *Pautalia*, present

day Kyustendil), where lived the tribes known as Denteletai allies of the Romans. These events gave M. Crassus cause to launch decisive action. From the province of *Macedonia* he set out with a large army and invaded the lands of the Denteletai. The Romans chased the Bastarnae to the bank of the Danube river, passing by the valleys of the rivers Nishava and Timok. The decisive battle took place around the mouth of the *Cebros/Kiabros fl.* (Tsbritsa river) or at the very site where later *colonia Ulpia Traiana Ratiaria* (Archar, Vidin region) would be founded. The Roman army was victorious and Cassius Dio reports that Crassus himself killed Deldo the chieftain of the Bastarnae. The Getic king Rholes, who wanted to demonstrate his obedience to *Rome*, came to the assistance of M. Crassus. Due to the early winter the Roman troops returned quickly to their base camps. In the following BCE 28 Crassus resumed his campaigns, which were concentrated mostly in the area to the S of the Stara Planina mountains against the tribes Serdoi/Sardoi, Meldoi, Bessoi/Bessi and Odrysai. Crassus' army managed to plunder the famous sanctuary of the Bessoi, located in the *Rhodope mons* and gave the spoils to the Odrysai. Thus he aggravated the relations between these two big tribes even more. The Roman military contingent came to the aid of the Getic ally Rholes, who was in conflict with another Getic king - Dapyx. Probably Rholes controlled the lands around the site of the future legionary camp of *Durostorum* (modern Silistra). The Romans won the battle and immediately after their victory, they enforced their authority over another ruler in this region - Zyrax. M. Licinius Crassus' two campaigns inflicted heavy casualties on the numerous tribes on both sides of *Haemus mons* and in the area of the Lower Danube. During the next four decades the Roman aggression continued in different areas of the Balkans. In military campaigns the following participated: the future emperor Tiberius, Gn. Cornelius Lentulus - governor of *Pannonia*, as well as the commanders M. Primus, M. Lollius, L. Tarius Rufus, L. Calpurnius Piso, P. Vinicius, P. Silius, Sax. Aelius Catus, A. Caecina Severus. The last commander is mentioned by Cassius Dio as "Archon of Moesia" (probably "*legatus Augusti pro praetor*"). Thus a part of the lands to the S of the Lower Danube were turned into a military praefectura. In 12 C. Poppaeus Sabinus was appointed an imperial deputy at *Moesia*; three years later *Macedonia* and *Achaea* were temporarily under his control.

Recently CE 12 has been accepted as the beginning of the newly founded province. The most distant provinces were under the Roman government, while the lands which were

closer to the province of *Macedonia*, were outside the control of the empire. In 13 CE the Thracian basileus Rhoimetalkes I, who had been loyal ally of *Rome*, died. He had minted bronze coins with his image and the image of emperor Augustus (27 BCE - 14 CE). In accordance with the Thracian dynastic traditions, the deceased ruler should have been succeeded by his brother Rhaskuporis (Reskouporis, Raskouporis). However, Raskouporis wanted to preserve the independence of the Thracian kingdom and thus he became inconvenient to *Rome*. Now Augustus intervened in the internal policy of the Thracians. He managed to divide the land into two parts. The *Annales* by P. Cornelius Tacitus (55-120 CE) report that Rhaskuporis "received the uncultivated, wild and close to the enemy lands" (probably territories in modern NE Bulgaria), while Cotys III, a son of the deceased Rhoimetalkes I received "the fields, the cities and the lands, neighboring Greece" (the fertile valley of *Hebros fl.*). All this caused a conflict between the uncle and his nephew. Not long after these events Cotys died unexpectedly at a meeting with Rhaskuporis. This happened in 19 CE. Emperor Tiberius was immediately informed about the bad news. He made the governor of the neighboring province of *Moesia* persuade Rhaskuporis to attack Roman estates. He was subsequently attacked and killed on the way to *Alexandria* (in Egypt).

The government of the S kingdom was taken by the Roman praetor Trebellenus Rufus, because all three Cotys' children were under age. The kingdom of Rhaskuporis was entrusted to his son Rhoimetalkes II. Tacitus reports that he was against his father's will and led policy convenient for *Rome*. In order to seal the peace between the two kingdoms *Rome* arranged a wedding for Rhoimetalkes II with Cotys' young daughter - Pythodoridis. Thus, both kingdoms formally came under *tutelage* of the empire.

Thracians were recruited in Roman auxiliary units. In 21 CE the Coelaetae, Dioi and Odrysai tribes rose in revolt in the region of upper and middle Maritsa river. Many Thracians across *Haemus mons* did the same. The city of *Philippopolis* (modern Plovdiv), a residence of Rhoimetalkes II, was besieged. A legion from the neighboring province of *Moesia* came to the assistance of the Thracian "king". In 26 CE a second revolt broke out when Romans tried to recruit Thracians among mountain population. Thracians from these lands defended their fortresses tenaciously. Rhoimetalkes II came with his army to help the Romans. Many Thracians died, a few laid down arms and others preferred to commit a suicide instead of serving far away

from their native lands in remote garrisons. This situation, described by Tacitus is complemented by two inscriptions in Greek, discovered at *Abritus* (modern Razgrad) and from the locality of Burgas. Rhoimetalkes II is mentioned at first as "a dynast of the Thracians"; later the old text was replaced by the higher title "basileus". This happened after he came to the assistance of the Romans in 26 CE. Later on the traces of this ruler disappear. There is evidence about Rhoimetalkes III, son of Cotys III, who was brought up and educated in *Rome* along with the future emperor Caligula. This Thracian ruler was killed in 45 CE, when under emperor Claudius the new Roman province of *Thracia* was founded. This was the reason for another uprising, which was suppressed just like the previous ones.

The borders of Roman *Thracia* during the age of the Principate in some sections weren't permanent. This applies particularly to the N of the province.

The E border of *Thracia* extended to the coast of the western Pontus. Till the foundation of the province in 45 CE the Greek polises belonged to the Thracian client kingdom. This included also the territories of *Mesambria*, as well as the lands of *Anchialus* (modern Pomorie, Burgas region) and *Apollonia Pontica* (modern Sozopol, Burgas region). After the new province was founded the latter two cities remained in the province of Roman *Thracia*. *Mesambria*, despite being topographically part of the lands S of *Haemus mons*, was already within the province of *Moesia* (later *Moesia Inferior*). What is certain is that the lands of *Mesambria* were governed by the Thracian provincial governor under emperor Septimius Severus, not later than 201 CE. During this period the NE provincial border started with the city of *Mesambria* and its territory and to the SE reached the Bosphorus and *Byzantion*. Plinius the Elder (*Plin. NH IV, 46*) mentions the city as "independent" and located in *Thracia*. However, in a letter to emperor Trajan Plinius the Younger, a governor of the province of *Bithynien-Pontos* (in 109-111 or 112-113) writes about some financial expenses in the municipality of *Byzantion*. Claudius Ptolemaeus (*III, 11, 5; VIII, 11, 7*) marks the settlement as a part of the province of *Thracia*. According to Tacitus (*Annales 62-63*), this was a fact but only since Septimius Severus' rule. Herodianus (*III, 1, 5*) reports with a certainty that this city belonged to *Thracia* (in 3rd c.).

The S border follows the coasts of *Propontis* and Aegean Sea, which is also known in this area as *Mare Thracium*.

The following important islands also belonged to the province of *Thracia*: Prokonnesus (Marmara, Ilias dag) and the Aegean islands of Thasos, Samothrace and probably Imbros. Imbros was undoubtedly within the bounds of the province of *Achaea* between 160 and 180 CE. The Thracian *Chersonesos* (the modern Gallipoli peninsula), which belonged to the rulers of Pergamon, was transformed by the Romans into *ager publicus* and later these land became the property of Marcus Agrippa. The greater part of the peninsula was turned into a large imperial domain (which survived at least until Trajan's rule). According to the last historical researches, this domain was a part of the province of *Thracia*.

The W border separated *Macedonia* from *Thracia*. First it was assumed that the *Nestum fl.* (Mestum, Mesta) to the Aegean Sea was the border. A mile-stone from 101 CE marks the continental territory (*peraia*) of the island of Thasos and of the province of *Thracia*. Lands to the W of the valley of *Nestum fl.* (somewhere in the locality of the roadside station on the road *Via Egnatia - Purdis*) are concerned. Thus, the modern village of Petropage (in modern Greece) belonged to Roman *Thracia*. To this province the modern settlements of Gotse Delchev and Gurmen (in Bulgaria, Blagoevgrad region) also belonged. By the latter *Nicopolis as Nestum* is located (a city which was founded probably after the battle by *Philippi*, when Brutus and Cassius were punished). To the NW the modern village of Gara Pirin serves as a dividing spot. It remained in the province of *Macedonia*. From this site to the N the middle and the upper course of *Strymon fl.* (Struma river) remained within the province of *Thracia*. To the NW of Gara Pirin the border reached the present day town of Kochani and in the same direction reached Zletovo. From here to the ancient village *Latina* ran the provincial border between *Moesia Superior* and *Thracia*. The urban territory of *Pautalia* (modern Kyustendil in Bulgaria) bordered to the W the provinces of *Macedonia* and *Moesia Superior*.

During the Principate the N border between *Thracia* and *Moesia* (the later *Moesia Inferior*) underwent most changes.

The Roman province of *Moesia* lay between the rivers Drin and probably *Margus fl.* To the E it reached the rivers *Asamus* (Osum) and *Utus* (Vit). The S border was initially to the N of the N slopes of the *Haemus mons* (Stara Planina mountains). The lands to the E of the Vit river and the modern town of Nikopol formally belonged to the Thracian rulers, who were totally dependent on *Rome*.

After 45-46 CE, in this area *Portorium Ripae Thraciae* was founded. The foundation of the new province of *Thracia* led to the expansion of the territory of *Moesia*. Under Claudius and Nero Roman military power reached the mouth of the *Iatrus fl.* (Yantra river) to the E; under the Flavian dynasty (69-96) the Thracian lands in modern NE Bulgaria and the entire Dobrudzha (in modern Romania and Bulgaria) gradually were included in the bounds of *Moesia*; and after 86 CE they became a part of *Moesia Inferior*.

After Claudius Ptolemaeus (III, 9, 1), the *Kiabros/Cebrus fl.* was the border (after Trajan's wars against the Daci in 101-102 and 105-106) between the provinces of *Moesia Superior*, *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*. This state was not permanent, because in 134 CE at *Montana* (the former town of Mihailovgrad, which has been called Montana again since 1991) were stationed *vexillationes* (outfits) of *legio I Italica* and *legio XI Claudia*. Now the upper course of the river *Tsibritsa* and *Montana* were taken from the province of *Thracia* and transferred to *Moesia Inferior*. Not later than 136 CE the border between the two *Moesias* was moved to the W, so that the *castellum* of *Almus* (modern Lom) was transferred to *Moesia Inferior*. Thus, the border between the three provinces was established to the W of the modern village of *Smolyantsi* (Montana region). From here to the E-SE the modern towns of *Mezdra* and *Roman* (Vratsa region) were in *Thracia*, while *vicus Trullensium* (modern Kunino, Vratsa region) remained in *Moesia Inferior*. Then the border passed by the modern village of *Balgarski Izvor* (Lovech region) and ran even further southeastwards. Under emperor Trajan the city of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (by the village of *Nikyup*, Veliko Tarnovo region) was founded. Its territory was not vast. To the E and to the S it reached the *Iatrus fl.* (Yantra river) – by the village of *Strihilovo* and the town of *Veliko Tarnovo*; and even farther to the S it reached the *emporion Discoduratae* (Gostilitsa, Gabrovo region). To the NW the urban territory extended towards the *Rositsa* river and the modern village of *Maslarevo* and probably *Lesicheri* (Veliko Tarnovo region.). The mile-stones discovered in the vicinity of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* (M. Antius Rufinus inter *Moesos et Thracas fines posuit*) from 136 CE show that in its N and its NW part the urban territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* did not serve as a border between the two provinces. Two recently discovered inscriptions in Latin with the same content, discovered in Veliko Tarnovo region, by the villages of *Polski Senovets* and *Hotnitsa* mark the borders between *Moesia* and *Thracia* (Banev, K., R. Lasov 1981:37, ff.: *Ex*

auctori/tate Imp(eratoris) Caesa/ris, Divi Traiani/ Parthici fili, Di/(5)vi Nervae nepo/tis, Traiani Ha/driani Aug(sti), p(atris) p(atriciae),/ pont(ificis) maximi,/ trib(uniciae) potes/tatis XX,/ (10) co(n)s(ulis) III, Antius/ Rufinus inter/ Moesos et Th/races fines/ posuit).

For the time being eleven boundary mile-stone marks have been discovered: at *Novae* by *Svishtov* on the Danube river; another mile-stone from *Svishtov* (transferred to *Bucharest* in Romania); from the town of *Roman* (Vratsa region); from *Butovo*, *Maslarevo*, *Polski Senovets*, *Hotnitsa* (Veliko Tarnovo region); four mile-stones originate from the immediate vicinity of the railway station of *Roman*, Vratsa region. The title of the person M. Antius Rufinus is not mentioned. Probably he was not a provincial governor, but more possibly a magistrate or a military man, who was in charge of marking the provincial border. In this section *Moesia Inferior* was separated from *Thracia* at the modern villages of *Butovo* and *Maslarevo* (Veliko Tarnovo region), the former remaining in *Moesia Inferior*.

Probably under emperor *Helvius Pertinax* (January-March 193), the city along with its urban territory was transferred to *Moesia Inferior*.

In the same year or in the beginning of *Septimius Severus'* rule *Marcianopolis*, along with its urban territory, was also transferred to this province and thus the lands belonging to *Thracia* decreased to the N and the NE. In 197-198 CE the urban territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* was extended, mostly to the N and the E.

To the E the border between *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia* ran to the S of *Abritus* and from there proceeded towards the modern villages of *Novakovo* and *Nikolaevka* (Varna region) (*CIL III, 13729*). From the first village originates a boundary mile-stone mark with an inscription on its both sides: *F(ines) terr(ae) Thrac(iae) and F(ines) terr(ae) Odess(itanorum)*; from the second village the text on the stone says: *F(ines) terr(ae) Thrac(iae)*. The third epigraphic monument comes from *Marcianopolis*, but it precedes the foundation of the city and is analogous to the first inscription. Undoubtedly in these inscriptions the territory of *Odessos* (Varna) (in *Moesia Inferior*) is separated from the province of *Thracia*.

From the last decades of the 2nd c. *Haemus mons* had already served as a border between the two provinces. Thus, from the first years of the 3rd c. the *Stara Planina* mountains had certainly separated *Moesia Inferior* from *Thracia*. This N border remained unchanged till the end of the Principate.

Capital, major military and civil settlements, road network

The territory of the capital city *Perinthos* on the Sea of *Marmara* was comparatively large. During the time of the Principate, *Perinthos* bordered the neighboring city of *Selymbria* (modern *Silivri* in Turkey) to the E. After *Pescennius Niger's* failure, *Byzantion* was punished by *Septimius Severus* and for a while its lands were given to the citizens of *Perinthos*. To the N its territory reached the roadside stations of *Tzurullon* (Corlu) and *Druzipara* (Misimli, Turkey), as well as the springs by *degrimen-Baches*, located more than 30 km from the city. In this direction the territory of *Perinthos* bordered the urban territory of *Bizye*. To the W the settlement *Cizmetarla* on the road *Via Egnatia* and the very small *Pasaalani* river were certainly within the bounds of the territory of *Perinthos* (a distance of 23 km as the crow flies).

In the NE part of the province was located the city of *Marcianopolis* with its territory. The city lay at XVIII Roman miles W of *Odessos*. By the settlement there were mineral springs. The surrounding area is flat and fertile. The E border ran not far from the city. After its transfer to the province of *Moesia Inferior*, the border was moved probably a little eastwards (by the modern village of *Markovo*, Varna region). On the sea coast the territories of *Mesambria* and *Anchialus* bordered each other and were not extensive. To the W the urban territory of *Anchialus* is believed to have reached *Haemus mons* and the W bank of *Tonzos fl.* upper course; to the S was the border with *Deultum*. After M. Lucullus' campaigns, *Apollonia Pontica* became an insignificant settlement, but by the mid 2nd c. under *Antoninus Pius* it started to mint coins and became an urban center with a small territory. *Agathopolis* (Ahtopol, Burgas region) was part of the territory of *Bizye*. It included also the course of the *Veleka* river and the coast of the Black sea in this section. The lands of *Bizye* to the W reached these of *Hadrianopolis*. The territory of *Hadrianopolis* included the major roadside stations of *Burdipta* (Svilengrad) and *Castra Rubra* (Izvorovo, Haskovo region), as well as parts of the lower course of *Hebros fl.*

To the NW part of *Thracia* another important city was located – *Serdica* with its territory. The boundary mark to the NW was between *Remesiana* (Bela Palanka, Serbia) and *Tures* (Piro, Serbia), towards *Succi Pass* (Trayanovi Vrata Pass). To the N the territory of *Serdica* ran beyond the N slopes of the Balkan crest, the middle course of *Oescus fl.* (Iskar river) and the W shed of the *Utus fl.* and *Asamus fl.* To

the S it included the upper valleys of *Oescus* and *Hebros*. The territory of *Philippopolis* extended northwards from *Trayanovi Vrata Pass* to the modern town of *Chirpan* (Stara Zagora region). In this section is included the source of *Hebros fl.* in *Sredna Gora* mountain. To the S the urban territory of *Philippopolis* reached *Rhodope mons* and to the E it bordered the territory of *Augusta Traiana* (Stara Zagora). The territory of *Augusta Traiana* extended eastwards, bordering the lands belonging to *Hadrianopolis* (Edirne, Turkey; the roadside station of *Arzus* by the village of *Kalugerovo*, Haskovo region remained within the territory of *Augusta Traiana*) and *Anchialus*, but it probably did not reach the middle course of *Tonzos fl.* To the N, the territory of *Augusta Traiana* reached the upper valley of *Tonzos fl.* and *emporion Discoduratae* (Gostilitsa, Gabrovo region) across *Haemus mons*. The S border is still unclear. The middle course of the *Rositsa* river separated the territory of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* from *Melta* to the W. To the S the border ran along the upper course of *Iatrus fl.*, by the *emporion Discoduratae* (which was transferred from the government of *Augusta Traiana* to that of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* under *Aurelian*). The N border did not coincide with the N border between the two provinces; and to the E (towards *Abritus* and *Marcianopolis*) it is still unestablished.

To the SW part of Roman *Thracia* the territory of *Pautalia* was located. To the N it reached the *Strymon fl.* as well as *Oescus fl.* and *Nishava* river. To the W the border of the urban territory coincided with that between the provinces of *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia* (to the W of the mountain slopes, not far from *Strymon*). The S border of *Pautalia* coincided with that between the provinces of *Macedonia* and *Thracia*, crossed *Strymon fl.* at *Kresna Defile* gorge. To the E it included the source of the *Struma* river by the modern town of *Dupnitsa* (Kyustendil region). The territory of *Nicopolis ad Nestum* (Garmen, Blagoevgrad region) undoubtedly included the field by the modern town of *Gotse Delchev*. It has not been established whether the town of *Razlog* or parts of *Rhodope mons* belonged to the urban territory of this "town of victory". The urban territory of *Abdera* was extended to the W, reaching the lower course of *Nestos fl.* Nevertheless, its area remained small, just like most territories of the urban centers in *Thracia*, because nearby was founded *Ulpia Topiros* and it also needed its own lands in the immediate vicinity.

The hierarchy in the administrative infrastructure is ascending order was: *κώμη* - *κωμαρχία* - *φυλή*. It was possible

a *komarchy* or a few *komarchies*, as well as some villages with the potential to represent separate administrative units, to be included in one of the town's *phylae*. Such cases when under the authority of the urban *phylae* were the near villages and *komarchies* have been attested epigraphically, especially at *Philippopolis*, *Anchialus* and a few more cities. The inclusion of the villages to the urban *phylae* could have meant in legal terms, the alignment of rural population to urban.

From a number of inscriptions different in nature are known the names of hundreds of villages in Roman *Thracia*. For the time being, their exploration has been very poor. In the villages where lived either independent or dependent population have been noticed a few types of households. The poorest ones had a small dwelling area with a yard; in other cases have been documented yards and not large open areas (either fenced in or not) within the bounds of *vicus*; in still other cases households with significant plots of agricultural lands are concerned. In some villages the dwelling and the farming buildings along with the agricultural lands represent an area concentrated in some locality. However, there are *vici* which are divided in a few "quarters", at some distance from one another, especially at hilly and mountain localities. In such cases, the orthogonal street network has not been followed; but there are still some large *vici*, especially in the plains and there is often a religious center and much better architectural structure has been achieved. Within the territory of *Thracia* have been either partially or entirely excavated many *villae*, mostly *villae rusticae*. They were property of well-to-do landowners or of rich citizens, who occupied important positions in the near centers. Most of these *villae* represented centers of estates with significant farming potential for production and around them were constructed buildings for the people who cultivated the land and make the production possible. *Villae* can be divided on the base of their architectural features in the following types: the first type are *villae* without imposing residential part; the second type are *villae* with imposing residential part (the most common type); the third type includes *villae* without initial imposing part, which was built additionally; the fourth type are *villae-residences*.

The *emporia* played an important part in economic development in Roman *Thracia*. Some of them had existed long before the province was founded. Others were either newly founded or reorganized by edicts of the provincial governor. *Emporia* were located by the roadside stations and especially on the major roads (*Discoduratae*, *Pizos*). It was a common phenomenon under the Antoninian and

the Severan dynasties. The peasants who were settled at the *emporia* were under the authority of the nearest big city and were legally dependent on it. The *emporia* in Roman *Thracia* were commercial centers as well as agrarian colonies.

In Roman *Thracia* there were imperial domains but evidence about them is scarce. They included lands with different natural resources. There was an imperial domain in the vicinity of the town of Chirpan, Stara Zagora region. Around the late antique city of *Diocletianopolis* there was a domain. There, by the mineral spring in the Havuza locality was discovered an inscription in Latin with the following text: *Vetus Aug(usta) aria (area)*. It is reasonable to assume a neighboring domain with the name *Nova Augusta aria*. Most probably these two sites were inherited from the last Thracian kings and then turned into imperial domains. The land was used for agriculture during the Late Antiquity. On the territory of both *Philippopolis* and *Augusta Traiana* data has also been found concerning private estates. To the E of the station of *Cillae* (the village of Cherna Gora, Stara Zagora region), on an important branch of the road *Philippopolis - Hadrianopolis*, there was a horse farm. These animals were used for transport along *Via Diagonalis* and were also intended for the military units. A domain was located also in the vicinity of modern Karnobat, Burgas region, between the villages of Malenovo and Tastepe (judging by the two boundary mile-stone marks - *agri Blaesi(iani)*). Within the territory of *Bizye* there were a few mines, which were probably imperial domains and were given a concession.

The province of *Thracia* was situated at a strategic location between Europe and Asia Minor. Through its territory ran a number of major roads, which had primarily military purpose. The first one was *Via Egnatia*. It ran from S Italy, then from *Dyrrhachium* (Durres, Albania) on the Adriatic coast towards *Thessaloniki*, and from there along the coasts of *Thracium mare* and the Sea of Marmara headed towards *Byzantion (Constantinopolis)* reached Asia Minor. This road had acquired a major role since Claudius' rule, as it controlled the N towards *Macedonia* and *Thracia*; afterwards under Trajan-Hadrian its significance grew when, in the area around the valley of *Hebros fl.*, *Hadrianopolis*, *Plotinopolis*, *Traianopolis*, were founded or developed; under the Severan dynasty it was important again because the postal and transport services acquired increasing importance. From the 4th c. and on *Via Egnatia* become even more important due to the transference of the capital of the empire to the Bosphorus.

Another major road of primary importance was the so called "Diagonal road" or *Via Diagonalis*. It was the shortest land connection between Middle Europe and Asia Minor and had been used since the Hellenistic period. From the mid 1st c. the Romans ensured the further functioning of this important road, which had primarily military significance. It started from *Singidunum* (Belgrade, Serbia) and ran through: *Naissus* (Nish, Serbia) - *Remesiana* (Bela Palanka, Serbia) - *Serdica* (Bulgaria) - *Philippopolis* - *Hadrianopolis* (Turkey) - *Constantinopolis*. From emperor Tiberius' rule work started on the construction of the Danubian road along the right bank of the Great river reaching to its delta. From there it connected with a very old road, known since the 5th c. BCE. It ran along the coast of the Western Pontus towards *Byzantion*, passed through *Odessos*, *Anchialus*, *Deultum*, and proceeded towards the modern village of Fakia (Burgas region) where it connected with *Via Diagonalis* and ran for *Byzantion*.

From *Ulpia Oescus* (Gigen, Pleven region) on the Danube river began an important secondary road which connected *Moesia* (and later *Moesia Inferior*) with *Thracia*. It passed across *Haemus mons* towards *Philippopolis*, and from there across *Rhodope mons* connected with *Via Egnatia*. Recently the sites of ten roadside stations along this road within the section Gigen - Plovdiv have been established.

Another road began from *Anchialus* on the Black Sea coast and ran through *Cabyle*, *Augusta Traiana*, *Philippopolis*, *Pautalia* and the valley of *Strymon fl.*, reaching the Aegean Sea coast.

During the 2nd c. a local road to the N of *Haemus mons*, and almost parallel to the Danubian road, was constructed. It started from *Montana* (running from *Serdica* and by *Montana* branching northwestwards towards *Ratiaria*) and passed through *Melta* - *Nicopolis ad Istrum* - *Marcianopolis* - *Odessos*. From the end of the 2nd c. it already belonged to the province of *Moesia Inferior*. From *Nicopolis ad Istrum* there were branches northwards towards *Novae* and southwards towards *Augusta Traiana* and *Anchialus*. From *Augusta Traiana* the road proceeded towards the valleys of the *Tonzo fl.* and *Hebros fl.* for *Hadrianopolis* - *Traianopolis* - *Plotinopolis* and *Aenos*. From *Marcianopolis* began a road northwards towards *Durostorum* and *Noviodunum* (in *Moesia Inferior*).

Nicopolis ad Istrum was connected with the civil and military settlements along the right Danubian bank - *Ulpia Oescus*, *Novae*, *Iatrus*, *Sexaginta Prista*; to the E with the inland *Abritus* and with *Scythia Minor*. Southwards across the

Stara Planina mountains, were reached the cities of *Augusta Traiana* and *Cabyle*.

Some important roads started also from *Serdica*: towards *Oescus* through the Stara Planina mountains pass Arabakonak; towards *Pautalia* and the city of *Stobi* in *Macedonia*; along the valley of *Strymon fl.* for *Thessaloniki*.

The protection and the defense of the Dragoman pass, the gorge by Tsaribrod and the roads along the Nishava river across the Stara Planina mountains had probably been organized since the rule of the Flavian dynasty and for certain under Trajan.

From *Bessapara* (Sinitovo, Pazardzhik region) (through the villages of Dospat and Satovcha) ran a road towards the city of *Nicopolis ad Nestum*. From *Anchialus* the road branched for *Mesambria* and *Marcianopolis* to the N and for *Cabyle* to the SW. The roads were monitored by military and police units. In 61 CE the Thracian provincial governor ordered building inscriptions to be engraved. Four of them have so far been discovered. The texts are similar and it can be read clearly: "...tabernas et praetoria per vias militares fieri iussit...". The first two inscriptions were discovered at the foot of the Stara Planina mountains passes through Petrohan and Troyan, while the other two were found by the roadside stations of *Helice* (by Ihtiman, Sofia region) and *Parembole* (Belozem, Plovdiv region) on *Via Diagonalis*. The inscription from *mansio Viamata* (the village of Mihilti, Plovdiv region) on the road *Oescus - Philippopolis* dates to the same year. The epigraphic monuments discovered by the passes show that there were other secondary military roads of local significance. The road through Petrohan pass provided the access for military forces towards the strategies of *Serdica* and *Pautalia*. To the N of *Haemus mons*, at *Montana*, was stationed such a garrison. Until 134 CE it had belonged to the province of *Thracia* and after this date it was transferred to *Moesia Inferior*. The road which connected the Danube with the Aegean Sea ran through Troyan pass. From the station of *Helice* began a military road towards the upper course of *Hebros fl.* and from there to the *castellum Germania* (the village of Separeva Banya, Kyustendil region) and *Strymon fl.* From *Parembole*, began a branch of the road which ran from *Philippopolis* towards *Augusta Traiana*. Many mile-stones which marked the distances between two settlements originate from the province of *Thracia* (especially from the major roads).

Mountain passes through the Stara Planina mountains were under the control of the provincial governors of the two provinces. For instance Petrohan pass (until the transfer of

Montana to Moesia Inferior), Zlatitsa pass; the Hainboaz and Aytoski passes were also probably under the authority of the Thracian governors. The military road *Oescus – Philippopolis*, which ran across the Stara Planina mountains through Troyan pass, and the local road *Nicopolis ad Istrum* through Shipka pass towards *Augusta Traiana* were under the authority of the legates of *Moesia Inferior*. Under Antoninus Pius building activity on a large scale began in Thracia. It was stimulated by the security measures organized in the province during the mid 2nd c. It is supposed that during this period unrest broke out among the local rural population, due to the establishment of the new provincial organization and the increasing polarization in society. In a few building inscriptions the building of a great number of fortifications is mentioned, undoubtedly raised along the roads and at major strategic sites for protection of the entire province.

Harbors were very important for economy and military control of Roman Thracia. At a strategic location a major base of classic *Perinthia* was established. The harbor of the provincial capital *Perinthos* was located by *Propontis* and the fleet served for the transportation of military contingent and foods from Thracia to the Anatolian territories and the Orient, and vice versa. Islands also had smaller or larger harbors. Along their coastlines (centuries before the Romans) lighthouses and signal towers had been built. Such have been excavated on the island of Thasos. Systematic underwater excavations within the aquatory of the Western Pontus (*Moesia*, *Moesia Inferior* and *Thracia*) have been undertaken recently. Many lead and iron stocks, fixed vertically (or almost vertically) on the wooden body of the anchor have been discovered. A sector in the modern town of Sozopol (*Apollonia Pontica*) has been well explored. It is located 30 km S of the town. The number of the local production stocks is more than twice as large as the number of Roman stocks. Roman pottery from the 2nd – 3rd c. is negligible in percentage terms compared to the rest not Roman pottery. Roman presence on the western Black Sea coast was reinforced by the control of the navy, which served also as a connection with the Danubian fleet. Many cities minted coins with images of ships, most often of *naves actuariae*. *Anchialus*, which managed to replace in terms of economic significance polises like *Mesambria* and *Apollonia Pontica* during the 2nd – 3rd c., minted coins with images of naval vessels from the period of Marcus Aurelius' rule till Gordian III. *Deultum* also mints coins with such images under Maximinus Thrax and Gordian III. Coins with conventional images of *naves ac-*

tuariae were minted at *Perinthos* from Septimius Severus until Gordian III; at *Byzantion* under Macrinus and Diadumenian (218). Emissions with images of ships were issued by two large river ports – *Philippopolis* and *Hadrianopolis*. *Philippopolis* minted such coins from Antoninus Pius until Heliogabalus, while *Hadrianopolis* minted such coins since Antoninus Pius until Gordian III. This confirms the view that in antiquity, middle and lower reaches of the *Hebros fl.* were navigable and accessible to ships which provided the connection between the Aegean and the Marmara seas with the province's hinterland.

Military contingent

During the period of rebellions S of the Stara Planina mountains in 21 CE the governor of *Moesia*, Publius Velerius, entered this territory with an armed unit. Five years later another governor – Pomponius Labeo, made a thrust into Thracia with a legion, which was subordinated to *cohors I (Claudia) Sugamborum veterana equitata* and other *auxilia*. During the events in connection with the conquest of the Thracian lands and the formation of the new province in 44-45 CE three legions came from *Moesia* – IV Scythian, V Macedonian, and VIII Augustan, along with their *auxilia*. Towards the end of emperor Vespasian's reign and later under Titus the strength of the forces was 2,000 men – 2 *cohortes milliariae* or 4 *cohortes quingenariae*.

So far, two major *castella* are known in the interior of Thracia – one is *Cabyle* to the E, the other is *Germania* (Sapareva Banya, Kyustendil region), to the W. At the end of Trajan's reign legionaries from the province from two *auxilia* – *cohors II Bracaraugustanorum* and *cohors IIII Gallorum*, were discharged. *Cohors I Claudia Sugamborum* was stationed at *Montana* (before the settlement was transferred to the province of *Moesia Inferior*). The garrison of *cohors I Ael. Athoitorum (et Berecyntorum)* had been established before Hadrian's reign at *Melita*, and was responsible for the security of the road *Oescus – Philippopolis* in the section of the Troyan pass. Probably towards the end of Hadrian's reign or the early Antoninus Pius' reign, *cohors I Cispadensium* was stationed in Thracia. *Cohors II Mattiacorum* was stationed at the *castellum Sostra* from the time of Antoninus Pius.

Cohors II Lucensium was moved from *Abritus* in *Moesia Inferior* to the *castellum* of *Cabyle* not later than 136 CE. This unit was stationed here up to the 80's of the next century. During Commodus' reign it was moved to *Germania*. The *cohors* is mentioned in an inscription, found at Sapareva Banya, dated 198-199 CE. This unit was stationed at a

strategically important position – the road along the river Struma to *Oescus fl.* and *Hebros fl.*, as well as on the local road from *Pautalia* to *Philippopolis* through the northern foothills of the Rila and Rhodope mountains. Small units of the *cohors* patrolled the small passes at the present day passes at Gulubnik (near Radomir, Pernik region) and Topolnitsa (near Dupnitsa, Kyustendil region).

Another *castellum* is believed to have been located S of *Germania*, along the Bregalnitsa river (the border between *Macedonia* and *Thracia*), which was under the responsibilities of the *cohors II (?) Concordia Severiana*. It is possible that another *castrum* was situated several kilometers S of Blagoevgrad, at the modern village of Dolno Tserovo (province of Thracia).

An epigraphic monument dated 199-209 CE shows that the vacated *castrum* at *Cabyle* was occupied by *cohors I Athoitorum (Athoitarum)* during Hadrian's reign. It had originally been stationed near the town of Lovech. In an inscription from the village of Lozenets (Sliven region, 25 km NE of the *castrum Cabyle*) the military unit bears the epithet "Antoniniana".

Probably *coh. I Cispadensium* was in Thracia by the end of Hadrian's reign or the early Antoninus Pius' reign. Throughout the joint rule of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus the presence of *coh. II Mattiacorum* has been established.

Recently, a Latin inscription was found near Fotinovo (Kardzhali region). It mentions *cohors V Victores* (a unit also mentioned in two sources from the Late Antiquity, although in connection with events beyond the diocese of Thracia). This monument dates to the second half of the 2nd c. / the first half of the 3rd c. CE. A city existed around Fotinovo in Antiquity and Late Antiquity, as well as during the Middle Ages (11th – 14th c.). A part of this unit was stationed here to patrol the mountain road through the Rhodope mountains to the Aegean sea.

Administration, government and status of the province

At first the province of Thracia was governed by procurator from *ordo equester* (*Tac. Hist. I, 11*). His headquarters were located at *Perinthos* on the sea of Marmara, where the government and the archives of the newly founded Roman province were located. The provincial governor kept in touch with the governors of the nearby provinces, especially with the one of neighboring *Moesia (Moesia Inferior)*. A significant military contingent was stationed there, part of which could be sent to help the Roman government of Thracia in case of need, or it could be

deployed there. Under emperor Trajan between 107 and 109 CE, the province was already governed by a praetorian imperial legate.

The cities in Roman Thracia were strongly connected with the Hellenistic traditions; they were organized like Greek polises with peregrine jurisdiction (*cogitates peregrinate*). The citizens of these old cities did not have the rights of *caves Romani*, except for those who obtained them by military service or in some other way. They did not have the privileges of Roman *coloniae* and *municipia* and resembled polises in Ancient Hellas and Asia Minor. The independent citizens took part in the assembly (*demos*). This assembly promoted the municipal councilors (*bouleuts*). The council (*boule*) was elected among the representatives of the richest local elite.

The cities with the status of *colonia* or *municipium* were organized similarly to Rome, but on smaller provincial scale. Two *duumviri* were elected; they were given the administrative and juridical power. There were also two *aediles*, who were directly in charge of the roads, supply, commerce and order in the region. Quaestors were in charge of the finances. The management positions were open to all but they were given only to members of the richest city elite – to large landowners, and owners of *villae estates* within the urban territory. After the expiry of their mandate they remained as *curiales* or *decuriones*. This title was for life. Often these persons built on their expenses monumental public or religious buildings. In Thracia the cities with the rank of *colonia* were *Apri/ colonia Claudia Aprensis* (Kermeyan, Turkey) and *Deultum/ colonia Flavia pacis Deultensium* (Devlet); *Koila* (Turkey) was *municipium*.

In many Thracian cities there was also an honorary council (*gerousia*), which consisted of the richest and most popular local citizens. The urban centers were divided in smaller administrative units – *phylae*. *Phylae* are attested at urban centers and territories in the following three cases: at the old Greek cities (*Perinthos*, *Anchialus*); when Thracian settlements were raised to urban centers under Trajan and his successors (*Pautalia*, *Serdica*, *Hadrianopolis*); in cases of newly founded cities (*Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Marcianopolis?*, *Augusta Traiana*). So far, most *phylae* have been epigraphically attested at *Philippopolis* (IGBulg. II 512, 516, 517, 544; IGBulg. III, 1473, 1474, 1445; IGBulg. III(2), 1803, 1830). They were managed by *phylarchus* (Φυλαρχος). His duties concerned only the population inhabiting the urban territories from Trajan's rule onwards.

This official was in charge of one or more villages, affixed to the big urban center. One occupied this position for a fixed period. Most often it was occupied by Romanized persons of Thracian origin or by *peregrini*. Phylarchus' duties were concentrated in three main directions – the administrative and religious life as well as the recruitments for the army.

In the province of *Thracia* a few "alliances" functioned. The most popular among them was "The Thracian Assembly" (*Koinon ton Thrakon*). The main headquarters of this alliance were at *Philippopolis*, but the organization assembled annually at some of the major cities. Its members were again the richest and most popular citizens. The chairman of the assembly was called "Thrakarch". The main purpose of the "Koinon" was to honour the cult to the ruling emperor. To mark this occasion competitions and various entertainments were organized. The organization was in contact directly with the princeps at *Rome*.

A great part of the population lived in villages (*komai, vici*), which were located within the urban territories. A few *komai* formed a *komarchy*. The wealthy citizens of the cities could own land in these villages and take part in their government. Authority in Thracian villages was exercised by mayors (*toparches*). Various taxes and duties were distributed by a magistrate, called *quinquenal*. In its great majority population in the Thracian village was in legal terms *peregrini* (until 212 CE), but a part of it could obtain Roman citizenship.

Imperial domains were managed by procuratores – officials from *ordo equester* or *libertini*.

Smaller estates were under the control of provincial financial procuratores. These domains could be given to *conductores* (contractors) or to *coloni* for a specified period of time.

Under Trajan the old Thracian settlements of *Pautalia* and *Serdica* were transformed into urban centers. Since Hadrian's rule the Thracians took part in their own government. So far, at the newly founded cities of *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and *Marcianopolis* epigraphic evidence of Thracians in the city government at the time of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius has not been found.

Under the last "Thracian kings" and the foundation of the new province of *Thracia* the vast territory was divided in a specific number of strategies. They represented military and ethnic administrative division, which remained until Trajan's great urbanization. At first, Romans did not change the Greek term "strategos" and gave these titles and a number of privileges to locals loyal to *Rome*. From an account in Pliny (*NH IV, 40*), it is known that there were 50 (or *circa* 50) strategies. This

is confirmed by the inscription from *Tôpiros*, where 33 *strategoi* who honored the procurator of the province M. Vettius Marcellus (55-57 or around 60 CE) are mentioned.

Later Claudius Ptolemaeus (*III, 8-10*) recorded only 14 strategies (their number was greater, because in an inscription from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* are mentioned 6 or 7 strategies, unknown to Ptolemaeus). In most cases, these are the names of tribal communities, familiar to *Rome*, which either fought against or were in peace with the conqueror. Perhaps some strategies were heard and recorded incorrectly, while others are missing. An important reason for decreasing the number of the strategies is their expansion in order to gather the necessary military recruits. At this time the Romans did not take into consideration the Thracian political history and the local traditions in territorial division. They gradually established the provincial organization already tested by them. From Hadrian onwards the strategies system in the province of *Thracia* was removed.

Cities along with their territories absorbed the former strategies (*Cl. Ptol. III, 11, 1-9*). These new territorial changes started to work under Antoninus Pius, as epigraphic monuments show.

Exactly at this moment rose unrest among the local population arose and the government took measures to preserve peace in the province. All of this was prompted by the new land reforms and the increasing social and material differentiation. Within the territories of the strategies, reported last by Ptolemaeus, urban centers have already replaced them. Thus, in SW *Thracia* the city of *Ulpia Serdica* was located within the former strategy of *Sardike*; *Ulpia Pautalia* – within *Denteletike*; *Ulpia Nicopolis ad Nestum* – within *Medike*. To the N of *Haemus mons* the newly founded city of *Nicopolis ad Haemum*/ *Ulpia Nicopolis ad Istrum* had absorbed the strategy of *Rysike* (in the locality between the upper and the middle reaches of the *Iatrus fl.* and *Rositsa river*). Perhaps one of them was renamed *Ousdikeseike* (a late inscription from 178 CE from *Tropaeum Traiani* speaks about setting borders to *civitas Ausdecensium*), in order that it be distinguished from the mountain strategy *Selletike/Seletike*.

The administrative division of *Thracia* during the age of the Principate passed through several phases. The new Roman province was founded under Claudius, but the first actual changes happened under the Flavian dynasty. Trajan marked the beginning of large-scale urbanization, which actually was fulfilled under Hadrian and his successors.

The second half of the 2nd c. and the first third of the 3rd c. (the

Antonines' and the Severan dynasties) was the time of greatest economic and cultural prosperity of the province. Greek polises on the western Pontus were out of this territorial division, as they became self-governing and obtained other privileges. The most important privilege was that they were not required to recruit their citizens for the Roman army.

Ethnicity

The Hellenic and Thracian population were the two major components of ethnicity in *Thracia* during the pre-Roman and Roman periods. Their co-existence is attested by historical and archaeological evidence at many sites. Still, the greater concentration of Greeks was on the Pontic coasts, the coast of the sea of Marmara, *Thracium* (Aegean) sea and the islands. Thracians were concentrated in the inland territories of *Thracia*.

With the arrival here of the great urbanization since Trajan's rule here began some significant ethnic changes. They were affected by two main factors. In the first place, this was the important part the W territory of the Balkan peninsula took in the historical, economic and cultural processes in the empire. In the second place, the development of the internal infrastructure and the great building activities attracted many immigrants to these lands, and the majority came from the eastern provinces.

During the Hellenistic period there was an increasing migration of people from this part of the Balkans to the E. Now the rising prosperity of Roman *Thracia* and the potential for making a living resulted in the reverse process and the opposite direction of migration. In the mid 2nd c. and afterwards most immigrants (80-85 %) came from the E provinces – *Bithynia*, *Pontus*, *Asia*, *Syria*, *Judaea*. They settled not only at the old seaside polises, but at the hinterland, too. Their presence was massive even at the neighboring province of *Moesia Inferior*, because they were attracted by the good opportunities for making a living by fulfilling different commissions for the legions and the auxiliary units.

At *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Serdica*, *Philippopolis* among the new settlers, prevailed these from *Nicomedia* and *Nikaia*; at *Perinthos* there were immigrants from *Nicomedia* and North Africa. The presence of Syrians has been documented at *Pautalia*, *Philippopolis*, *Augusta Traiana*, in the region of Strandzha mountain. At *Philippopolis* and at some other places have been registered Jews.

In *Thracia* to the S of *Haemus mons* colonization of veterans in the 1st c. aimed to consolidate the Roman power in this low on military contingent province and to assure permanent communications. Under Claudius was founded the colony of *Apri*

(*colonia Claudia Aprensis*) (Kermeyan, Turkey). However, there has not been discovered any certain data about veterans, settled there. This process started in organized terms under the Flavian dynasty. As a matter of fact, in some later inscriptions from *Rome*, the cities of *Philippopolis* and *Serdica* (the second monument dates back to the beginning of Commodus' rule) are mentioned with the name *Iulia*, but there are very controversial interpretations and this does not allow us to assume that in these regions have been certainly settled veterans already in the end of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

Under emperor Vespasian was founded the only Roman colony of veterans in this part of the Balkan peninsula – *Deultum*. Here were settled veterans from *legio VIII Augusta*, as an inscription from 82 CE shows. The city was planned in the very beginning of Titus Flavius Vespasianus' rule and its full name *colonia Flavia Pacis Deultensium* reflects the desire for peace after the Civil War. Plinius reports that the location of the settlement was at *Astika* (*Plin. NH IV, 45 – Astice regio habuit oppidum Anthium, nunc est Apollonia...Develton cum stagno quod nunc Deultum vocatur veteranorum*). In several epigraphic monuments is mentioned the name of the colony, raised at the site of an older Thracian settlements or near it. Except for *Deultum*, under the Flavian dynasty were settled veterans at several sites in *Thracia*, mainly on *Via Diagonalis* and the local roads, which led towards the Danube river to the N and towards *Via Egnatia* to the S. Usually these regions were located by the fertile valleys of the big rivers in the province. Epigraphic documents prove that at this time was performed a large-scale colonization of veterans. From this period are known military diplomas of persons of Thracian or unknown origin (with conventional Roman names), who had received *nomen gentilicium* Flavius.

Of course, not all persons with the name Flavius should be considered veterans or veterans' offspring. Under Claudius and afterwards, especially under the Flavian dynasty, a great part of the pro-Roman aristocracy also obtained Roman citizenship and was included in the government bodies. Within the territory of *Augusta Traiana* the traces of the colonization of veterans or of Thracian families, who obtained citizenship under the Flavian dynasty, are present at several sites in the region. The concerned veterans were probably settled nearby after they returned from service at the auxiliary troops and were of Thracian or eastern origin. This colonization has also been attested at the city and its vicinity during Trajan's rule. During the rule of the Severan dynasty, here were settled veterans from *legio XXX Ulpia*. This military unit was on Septimius Severus' side during his struggle for the throne. Perhaps veterans

from the same legion raised in *Augusta Traiana* an *augustum*, dedicated to emperor Alexander Severus. Under Vespasian were colonized veterans from legions and auxiliary units at or around *Philippopolis*. Clear evidence about this has been discovered in the village of Branipole (near Plovdiv). It mentions veterans from *legio VII Claudia* (76 CE). Indirect proof that at *Philippopolis* or at its vicinity were settled veterans, is probably the bilingual coinage of the city (in both Latin and Greek) under Domitian and Trajan. The epithet *Flavia* of *Philippopolis*, which appears as a pseudo-tribe of a soldier in an inscription from *Rome*, could be related to deduction of veterans in the city under Vespasian. Many men with the name *Flavius* who occur in the 2nd c. in inscriptions from the city could be heirs of either veterans or citizens, who had obtained Roman citizenship under this dynasty. Some of these men called *Flavius* held responsible positions in the city government.

In 110 CE at *Philippopolis* and around it were settled veterans from *cohors III Cypria civium Romanorum*.

At *Philippopolis*' territory, on the road towards *Hadrianopolis*, lay the roadside station of *Cillae*. It seems to have been an important center for colonization of veterans from auxiliary units. In inscriptions from this site women and men with Thracian cognomen have *nomen gentilicium* of the Flavian dynasty. For the survival of Thracian landowners' families during Flavian-Trajan time at the territory of *Philippopolis* there are archaeological proofs.

The territory around the middle reaches of *Tonzos fl.* with *Cabyle* as a center carries very clear traces of Trajan's colonization of veterans.

Traces of settling veterans under the Flavian dynasty at *Serdica* and its vicinity have been weaker so far, due to lack of enough epigraphic material. Yet we can find some data on Roman colonization at this important center on *Via Diagonalis*, as well as at its neighboring roadside stations, where veterans were settled, too. Under Domitian and afterwards Thracian veterans were settled at both sides of *Haemus mons*. A part of them served at auxiliary units in the military contingent of Syria.

Аврамов, В. 1914; Банев, К, Р. Лазов 1981; Бешевлиев, В. 1952; Ботева, Д. 1989; 1999; 2000; Ботушарова, А. 1958; 1968; Велков, В. 1959; 1984; Динчев, В. 1997; 2000; Геров, Б. 1948; 1949; 1950; 1961; 1967; 1980; Иванов, Р. 1999; 2004; Иванов, Т. 1980; Иванов, Т., Р. Иванов 1994; Кесякова, Е. 1999; Лазаров, М. 1975; Маджаров, М. 1985; 1986; 1989; 1990; Младенова, Ж. 1991; Михайлов, Г. 1967; 1972; Николов, Д. 1975; 1990; 1994; Огненова, А., М. Лазаров 1962; Порожанов, К. 2000; Тачева, М.

1982; 1994; 1997; 2000; Топалилов, И. 2001; Фол, А. 1985; Юркова, Й. 1987; Adams, J. P. 1997; Avram, A. 1988; Avramea, A. 1994; Bechert, T. 1999; Benea, D. 1983; Beševliev, V. 1969; Boteva, D. 1994; 1996; 2007: 81-85; Božilova, V. et al. 1992; CIL III, 13729; Collart, P. 1935; 1976; Cyrris, C. 1985; Dizionario epigrafico di antichità romane 1987; Dumont-Homolle, A. 1892; Danov, Chr. 1979; Filow, B. 1906; Genčeva, I. 1991; Gerassimova-Tomova, V. 1987; Gerasimova-Tomova, V., L. Hollenstein 1989; Gerov, B. 1970; 1978; 1979; 1988; Grandjean, Y., F. Salviat 2000; Hollenstein, L. 1975; IGBulg. II; IGBulg. III; Ignatov, P., I. Prokopov 1997; Ivanov, R. 1997; Ivanov, T. 1961; 1988; Ivanov, R., G. von Bülow 2008; Jurukova, J. 1973; Kabrstedt, U. 1954; Kalinka, E. 1906; Kolendo, J. 1992; Koželj, T., M. Wurch-Koželj 1989; Mihailov, G. 1961; Mladenova, J. 1969; Nikolov, D. 1976; Onurkan, S. 1994; Preschlenoff, Chr. 1994; Rich, J. 1996; Ritterling, E. 1925; Roxan, M., P. Weiss 1998; Sarnowski, T. 1988; Sayar, M. 1998; Schönert-Geiß, E. 1965; Sullivan, R. 1979; Syme, R. 1971; Tačeva, M. 1969; 1973; Tacheva, M. 1983 (passim); 1985; 1988; 1995; Thomasson, B. 1977; TIB 6, 60; Tsonchev, D. 1959; Velkov, V. 1994.

T N

THUIDAE/SYIDAE EMPORION (Θουῖδαι: εἰς ἐμπόριον Θουῖδας; epith. Σιδηρός) (Sliven) (terr. *Augusta Traiana*) (Sliven region)

IGBulg. V, 5634; AE 2003, 1567

N Sh

TIGRA, TEGRA (Marten, Мартен) (Ruse region)

formerly: Martin

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Tab. Peut. (Tegris); Ioann. Antioch. 222, 4 (Tigra); Not. Dign. 40, 9, 15 (Castellum Tegra – cuneus equitum secundarum armigerorum); Proc. De aedif. IV, 7, 6 /131.22/ (Τῆγρᾶς); Anon. Rav. IV, 7 (Tigris).

Castellum, located 1.5 km NW of the village, on a hill, known as Martensko kale. The shape of the fortification is prompted by the features of the terrain – a sharp ridge with an approx. size of 500 x 200 m. A rampart lies to the E. The layout of the wall emerges clearly beneath an earthwork. In particular sections of the wall the construction is visible – it is built of broken and roughly polished stone and mortar, mixed with coarse sand and triturated brick. From this site originate: a brick with a seal of *coh. III* (CIL III, 2107); bricks and *tegulae* with seals of *legio I Italica* (mostly

of type VI in the classification of T. Sarnowski, some in *tabula ansata*, but also some of type XV and XVIII); a milestone from the time of Gordian III, reused under Aurelian (CIL III, 6238); a marble bust of Athena; a relief of Apollo; a bronze statuette of Venus; Roman republican and imperial coins; pottery from 2nd – 6th c.; trade stamps.

Fortress, located 1 km NW of the village and immediately NE of the fortress, over an area of 200 daa.

Remains of a *canabae* – stones, tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the period 2nd – 6th c. (also some fragments from the Late Iron Age and the Middle Ages). Finds found on the ground: coins; animal bones; tools.

Necropolis, located W of the village, and immediately S of the fortress. Several inhumation burials discovered. The inventory consists of pottery and coins.

Велков, В. 1968: 8; Георгиева, Р. 1977: 53-54; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 45-46; Добруски, В. 1900: 16-17, 107; 1907: 176; Филов, Б. 1906: 74; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 485; 1914: 89-90; Hollenstein, L. 1975: 23-44; Kalinka, E. 1906: 440.

D D

Tihomir (Тихомир) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Terzi Yuren

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, 3rd – 4th c., located in the Kurbanishte district, in the vicinity of the village. Disturbed graves covered with stone slabs are recorded here as well as fragments of pottery from 3rd – 4th c.

G N

TILICIUM (Dryanovets, Dryanovec, Дряновец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Redzheb Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 7, 14/132.22/ (φρούριον δὲ τὸ Τίλικιον)

Fortified settlement, located 1.1 km SE of the village, in the Kaleto district. It is situated on a tongue-shaped rocky peninsula, surrounded from the W, S and E by a dry valley which runs into the Suha Reka river E of this site. The fortification has an irregular shape, elongated from the N to S. Its length is 247 m and its maximum width reaches 71 m. The defensive walls enclose an area of approx. 12 daa. The fortress was entered from the gate built in the N wall. The gate is flanked from the E by a tower. Remains of different build-

ings are visible in the interior of the fortification. Fragments of early Byzantine pottery are strewn on the ground. Finds: single coin; a half *folles* of emperor Anastasius I (small module), stamped in officina A at the *Constantinopolis* mint.

Torbator, S. 2000b: 67.

B I

TIMOGITIA (Tvarditsa, Tvurditsa, Tvârdica, Твърдица) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kalaydzhi Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

It. Ant. 228, 1 (Timogitia); CIL III, 7587; IGBulg. I/2, 1-3; Бешевлиев, В. 1952: № 34

Settlement and fortification. The existence of an antique fortification near Tvarditsa was mentioned for the first time in research during the late 19th c. The defences were built on the outskirts of a large settlement from the Roman period. The settlement developed over an earlier autochthonous settlement and during 2nd – 3rd c. it reached its economic and cultural peak. The various archaeological finds discovered here prove that during this period the settlement flourished. They include a few epigraphic monuments with inscriptions in Greek and Latin as well as many architectural details. Most of these objects are mentioned as originating from the ruins of the fortification. Thus it can be assumed that they were reused as building material during its construction. The layout of the fortification and the general appearance of the defences also point to its origins in Late Antiquity. The fortification is located S of the village of Tvarditsa, on the opposite (right) bank of the Kalaydzhidere dry valley, which runs nearby. It is built on the nearly vertical and rocky E slope of a short deep lateral ravine which runs into the dry valley from the S. The fortification has not yet been archaeologically excavated. Today its ruins are very poorly preserved, owing to the plundering of the stone building material in the past and intensive activity by looters recently. K. Škorpil has left very detailed descriptions and notes, but they, as well as the plan he made of the fortification, have not been published and are still kept in his private notes.

The fortification from Late Antiquity near Tvarditsa had an irregular, approx. trapezium-shaped layout. Its axis was approx. 70 m long and leaned against the edge of the bare rocky slope. Traces of the fortification from this side have not been recorded. The maximum width of the fortification was 45 m. Its front was orientated towards the plateau, hence its SE side was the most fortified.

The three large towers were built on this wall: one at both

ends and one – probably a tower-gate – in the center of the wall. The angular towers were polygonal and approx. 12 m in diameter. The central tower was square and its side was about 12 m as well. Ruins of towers can be observed at the W ends of the transverse defensive walls, immediately above the steep rocky slope. The form of the NW tower has not been determined, but the tower at the SW end was quadrangular. The last tower was built in front of the defensive wall and linked to it by a corridor constructed of stone blocks, 5 m long and 1.4 m wide. The fortifications were built in *opus implectum* and were remarkable for their exceptional precision. The façades of the wall were built of polished square stone blocks which were placed in regular horizontal rows, 0.25-0.33 m high. Some of the neighboring blocks had concurrent trapezium-shaped cuts, obviously for joining by metal clamps or molten lead.

K. Škorpil mentions the existence of a second fortified line "resembling a ditch". It stands approx. 45 steps in front of the walls of the stone fortification.

This outer fortification had a trapezium-shaped form with maximum sizes of 180 x 100 steps. Judging by its peculiar form and its construction features, as well as by the numerous fragments of medieval pottery spread over the ground within the bounds of the fortification, it should be related to the earthwork fortifications, built during the time of the First Bulgarian kingdom.

The ruins from Antiquity, as well as the absolute coincidence with the distances mentioned in *Itinerarium Antonini Augusti*, gave K. Škorpil grounds to localize *Timogitia* at this site, a settlement which is not mentioned in any other sources. It was situated on the road between *Kallatis* and *Dionysopolis* and stood at XVIII m. p. from the first town and XXIV m.p. from the last. Recently a hoard was discovered on the W outskirts of Tvarditsa. It proves that *Timogitia* suffered considerably during the Gothic invasions in the mid 3rd c. All attempts to date the fortification in Late Antiquity are unreliable because of the absence of data. The end of 3rd c. – the beginning of 4th c. is the most probable date for its foundation. The presence of polygonal towers in its plan; the measures undertaken here on a large scale for reconstruction and elaboration of the road system; building more effective installations for observation and control over the traffic and security within the province – all these facts show that fortification was undertaken during 3rd – 4th c.

The small size, precise construction and the position of the fortification along a road are convincing proof that *Timogitia* originated as a site with military-police functions. The finds of

coins show that it survived until the end of 6th c. but it is not clear whether its utilization was interrupted.

AKIII a. e. 543, a. 3-4; Белевлев, B. 1952: 27-28; Бобчева, A. 6. z.: 65; Илкович, K. 1892: 78; Jireček, C. 1886: 190; Kalinka, E. 1906: Col. 337; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 52.

BI

TIMUM (Balgarevo, Bulgarevo, Bălgarevo, Българево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyavur suyutchuk

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Geogr. Rav. IV, 6, 12 (*Timum*); IGBulg. I/2, 11

Fortified settlement, located in the vicinity of the village. The name *Timum* is mentioned in just one source – in the cosmography, written in the late 7th or in the 8th c. by the anonymous author from Ravenna. The author marks *Timum* as a city (*civitas*) and locates it on the W coast of the Black sea (*Pontus*) between the settlements *Bizoi* (= *Bizone*, the harbor of Kavarna) and *Tirissa* (cape Kaliakra). In spite of the author's unambiguous account of the district of the settlement, it has been traditionally identified with the Roman roadside station *Timogitia*, mentioned in *Itinerarium Antonini*, which was situated along the road between *Kallatis* and *Dionysopolis* and is currently localized by the present day village of Tvarditsa, 15 km inland from the sea shore.

An analysis of the *Cosmography* source shows that the information it contains about the existence and location of the *Timum* settlement should be assumed to be reliable and represents an objective source from the time before the beginning of 6th c. CE. The comparison between the narrative sources and the archaeological evidence gives specialists strong arguments to localize *Timum* in the Dalboka district, 2 km W of the village of Balgarevo, Kavarna municipality. The archaeological material which come from this area prove the existence of a significant antique settlement with a centuries-long history – from the Late Iron Age to the end of 6th/ beginning of 7th c. CE – over a section of seaside terrace, enclosed on the right (W) slope of the Dalboki Dol river, which flows into the sea.

The remains from Late Antiquity are very impressive. They confirm the reports, given in the *Cosmography of Ravenna* and point out the significance of *Timum* during this period. According to some data from field research in the early 60s of 20th c., in Late Antiquity *Timum* was shaped as an irregular quadrangle, which reached the sea shore and had approx. sides of 300 x 250 m. From the W, N and E it was defended by a massive wall, built of stone bound with mortar, mixed

with triturated roof-tiles. At the end of the terrace, immediately over the sea shore, the wall was up to 2.5 m thick. Today only a part of the W defensive wall is still visible. It is preserved in the form of a stone-earthen rampart which is up to 1.20 m high. The wall has a rectilinear outline and can be traced for approx. 180 m from the edge of the terrace northwards (with deflection of 5° to the N-NE). Along its layout there are no remains of any towers. The fortified area of the settlement was approx. 60-70 daa and was well developed.

The layouts of many of the buildings have not yet been clearly identified as a result of the plundering of the stone building materials on a massive scale. Until the end of the 60s of 20th c. the ruins of a church could be identified in the central part of the settlement. As far as can be judged by the description left from this time, a capital and a few fragments of marble plates came from the ruins of this particular church at the beginning of the 20th c., originating from an altar barrier. These objects were later kept at the Archaeological Museum in Varna.

The fortification system of *Timum* in Late Antiquity also included the citadel, built in the SE part of the settlement, on an E protuberance of the seaside terrace, which hangs over the very mouth of the Dalboki Dol river, flowing into the sea at this location. The citadel occupies an area which is comparatively flat in its W half. However, in the E it slopes sharply from W to the E, the displacement reaching 15 m. At the beginning of the 20th c. the ruins were visited and described by K. Škorpil. He named the fortress Kyuchuk Kale. He noted the prolonged shape of the fortification and assumed that its S part had collapsed along with part of the sea shore. In another manuscript he describes an artificial cave with a vaulted ceiling (5.44 x 3.00 m; 2.20 m height), hewn into the shore over the sea, just next to the fortification. This information gives grounds to assume that the hypothetical landslide of the shore could have hardly affected the ruins of the citadel. According to the date given by K. Škorpil, which were checked at the site and compared with an aerial photograph of the plan, the citadel of *Timum* had approx. a trapezium-shaped layout. Its wide axis was 120 m long and reached the vertical sea shore, so that it probably was not additionally fortified from this side. Its NW and NE angles are rounded. The approx. lengths of the defensive walls are as follows: the W one – 25 m, the N one – 80 m and the E one – 40 m. There are no records about their construction. Today the walls are visible, but they look like a stony rampart with mortar rubble and fragments of tiles spread

over the top. K. Škorpil reports the ruins of a large tower, situated at the W part of the N defensive wall. In one of his manuscripts he describes it as a circular tower with a diameter of 12 steps, but in the other manuscript he suggests that it might be a gate. He mentions two more completely destroyed small towers at both ends of the same wall. Today, the position of the three towers cannot be identified with certainty. In front of the NW sector of the defensive line clearly emerge the remains of a ditch (*fosse*), dug into the rocky ground.

Like the rest of the fortified area, the citadel of *Timum* was also well developed. K. Škorpil reports two buildings which were dug up by the inhabitants of the village of Balgarevo. Both buildings were remarkably imposing. One of them had an approx. square form. Its floor was flagged with marble slabs and among the ruins cubes of glass mosaics were discovered. The other building had a rectangular form and probably represented a Christian basilica. From this site originate pieces of mosaic as well as many architectural ornaments, some of which were later taken from Balgarevo and kept in the Archaeological Museum of Varna. They include capitals, fragments of columns, profiled cornice plates and plates from an altar barrier.

The overall outline of the defensive system of *Timum* consisted of two components – a surrounding defensive wall and a citadel. Unfortunately at the current stage of archaeological research the date and the chronological sequence of their construction cannot be determined with certainty. The available data generally points to a dating from Late Antiquity for both parts of the fortification.

In the context of the historical events and the general trends of the settlement structure as well as the development of the province of *Scythia*, the conversion of an old coastal settlement into a powerful fortified center can be hardly set earlier than the period of reconstruction which followed the destructive invasions of Goths and Huns in the last quarter of the 4th c. and the first decades of 5th c.

According to the data obtained so far most specialists suggest that the fortification was founded in the late 5th c./ early 6th c. Archaeological material also confirm this date. Many bronze and gold coins from this period have been discovered here. For instance, a *solidus* of emperor Anastasius I and half *folles* of Justin I are kept at the Historical Museum of Kavarna. In favor of the suggested date is the fact that specialists set exactly the same date (the end of 5th c./ beginning of 6th c.) for the foundation of two other specific fortifications along the SE coast of the province of *Scythia*. They are

situated at the Yaylata district near Kamen Bryag and in the Taukliman district near Sveti Nikola (in the territory of the Rusalka resort). Their small size and the synchronous habitation give reason to interpret these sites as citadels of early Byzantine settlements here. They are just the successors of a long settlement tradition in the region. These fortifications are similar to the citadel of *Timum*. Their historical and archaeological context is the same, as is their topography. Thus, their dating should also be identical. The economic resources of the residents of *Timum* and its possible higher juridical status (a city) find expression in the construction not only of a citadel, but of a surrounding defensive wall which encloses a significant area.

Later, in the mid 6th c., immediately W of *Timum*, approx. 80 m away, another *castellum* was constructed. It undoubtedly helped increase the defensive capacity of the settlement, but cannot be considered as an addition to its defensive infrastructure. The foundation and the functions of the *castellum* may be explained by reasons of a military and strategic character, not only on a local, but on a regional, and even provincial level.

Since we do not have any particular evidence when the defensive system was built, a good indicator is the date of the collapse of *Timum*, provided by a hoard of coins, discovered among its ruins. It was hidden in a pot and contains nine Byzantine *folles* from 6th c.; two coins of Justinian I; three *folles* of Justin II; two *folles* of Tiberius II Constantine; and two coins of Mauricius Tiberius. The latest coins from this treasure are from the end of 6th c./ the beginning of 7th c. This date marks the end of habitation in the fortified settlement at *Timum*.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 29; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 229; Тончева, Г. 1970; Торбатов, С. 2002a: 232-238; Jireček, C. 1886: 187; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 51-52; Škorpič, H. 1894: 207.

Fortress, late antique, located approx. 80 m W of the defensive walls of *Timum*. The fortification is known as Buyuk Kale and is mentioned in contemporary historical and archaeological studies. Nevertheless no works provide any particular data about its construction characteristics. Among the materials, kept in K. Škorpič's notes, is a description of the remains, relating their condition at the beginning of the 20th c. The description is preserved in two versions – a more detailed one and a brief one. The brief description was included in a manuscript which was left unpublished. Its topic was the section of the seaside road between the mouth of the Danube river and the present day town of Varna. In the descriptions some factual differences occur. Even greater

confusion is brought about by the attempt to compare the descriptions to the actual plan of the fortification. The plan is preserved in three versions which demonstrate significant differences between each other, especially as far as the position of the towers in the layout of the wall is concerned.

During recent years a number of field research walks at the site have been undertaken. Large scale topographic maps and a layout aerial photograph of the area have been compared and these actions allowed the form of Buyuk Kale's fortification to be clarified and defined more precisely. Since the Ottoman period the fortification has been used by the local population as a natural stone-pit for the extraction of building materials.

The fortification is situated by the very edge of the seaside terrace, which reaches approx. 80 m in height at this location. From the S it either was not additionally fortified, or a part of the shore along with the S defensive wall silted off and collapsed. In its current outline it has an almost square form, which is broken by only one twist along the layout of the E wall. It is orientated to the four cardinal points with a deflection of 15° to the N-NE.

The E defensive wall is the best preserved one. Its is approx. 100 m long and resembles a stone-earthen rampart, up to 2 m high, with stones and pieces of white mortar spread along its ridge. It consists of two comparatively identical rectilinear sections. The S section is orientated NE with a deflection of 10° to the N-NE. The W defensive wall can also be traced on the ground for approx. 90 m. After the plundering of the ashlar blocks from the faces of the wall, the *implectum* (of broken stones with white mortar) emerges on the ground as a bulging strip, surrounded by ditches on both sides. The N defensive wall, 100 m long, is the most damaged one. A great section of its layout is marked by a wide ditch which is left after the complete extraction of the building materials from the superstructure (and probably from a part of the substructure) of the wall. In separate sections, as the case with the W wall, the *implectum* is still visible above the ground. Here its structure differs in the use of pink mortar, which contains triturated tiles. The preserved remains of the *implectum* of the constructions allow not only the position, but even the form of the towers along the N defensive wall to be determined. At the NW and NE corners of the fortification the towers were circular and at the center of the wall there was one tower, quadrangular (or square) in form, which projects in front of the defensive line. The position of one tower with an unknown shape, is recognizable in the layout of

the W defensive wall and stands approx. 40 m S of the NW corner. Access to the interior of the fortress was through a gate which was built in the center of the E wall. The gate is flanked by two towers, located very near each other. Their form is uncertain. K. Škorpič reports a surrounding ditch (*fosse*), but traces of such have been discovered only on the N side. From the W the fortification is bordered by a wide natural ravine. That is probably why a ditch was never dug here. In the interior of the fortification ruins of many buildings testify to dense construction in the enclosed area.

Abundant archaeological material, including epigraphic monuments and architectural ornaments come from the Dalboka district in the vicinity of the village of Balgarevo. The exact location of the finds has rarely been specified, so in a number of cases it is not certain whether they should be related to the fortified settlement of *Timum* or to the fortification, situated immediately W of it. Three coins are related to Buyuk Kale for certain. Two of them have been discovered at the enclosed area. The first one is a damaged bronze coin of Alexander III of Macedon, which testifies to the habitation of the site during the Late Iron Age. The second one is a *folles* of emperor Justin I. The third coin was discovered at the foot of the rampart which covers the ruins of the E defensive wall. It represents a burned *folles* of emperor Mauricius Tiberius, stamped in IX year of his rule (590/591). This coin gives a reliable *terminus post quem* for the burning and collapse of the fortification at the end of 6th c. or in the beginning of 7th c. CE.

Typologically Buyuk Kale at Balgarevo should be seen as a *castellum*. By its form and size it has very close parallels with a number of early Byzantine fortifications, built in different parts of the Empire under emperor Justinian I. Obviously a "standard" project is concerned. It was adapted for any concrete example in accordance with the local features, traditions and resources. In view of the dates of the above parallels, the construction of the *castellum* from the fortified settlement at *Timum* in Late Antiquity should be attributed to the mid 6th c. It was established owing to military and strategic considerations, which predetermined the initiation and realization of a specific military-strategic program, a program which spread over the entire SE coast of the province of *Scythia*.

АКІІІ а. е. 425; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 29; Димитров, М. 1985: 123; Кимов, Г. 1971: 15; Тончева, Г. 1970; Торбатов, С. 2002a: 238-242.

BI

TIRIZIS, T(i)rissa/Akres (Tirizis acra; Ἀκρά) (Kaliakra) (Dobrich region)

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Men. Perg. Per. 156 (Τιρίζις ἀκρά; Τιρίζης); *Strabo.* 7, 6, 1 (Τιρίζις ἀκρά); *Mela* 2, 2, 22 (Tiristis); *Ptol. Geogr.* 3, 10, 3 (Τιρίστις ἀκρά); *Arr. peripo. pont. eux.* 24 (εἰς Τετρισιάδα); *Anon. peripo. pont. eux.* 75-77 (εἰς Τετρισιάδα ἥτοι Τιρίζιν ἀκράν); *Tab. Peut. (Trissa)*; *St. Byz.* 710 (Σκυθίας Ἀκρά); *Marcel. Com., Chron.* 2, 313 (Acres castellum); *Hier. Syn.* 637, 3 (Ἀκρά); *Ioan. Antioch.* 5, 33 (Ἀκρίς); *Geogr. Rav.* 4, 6, 13 (Tirissa); *Const. Porph. De them.* 2, 1 (Ἀκρά).

IGBulg. I/2, 12; V, 5001-5011

Thracian fortified settlement (a tribal center?). *Tirizis* is located on cape Kaliakra which is over 2 km long and towers above the sea level. In Roman and late antique sources the name of the settlement is rendered as *Tirizis/ Trisa/ Tirissa* and probably by the end of 5th or the beginning of 6th c. it had been changed to *Akre (Akres)*. It comes into the focus of Byzantine chroniclers in connection with Vitalian's revolt, when it became the capital of the rebellious army officer. When Marcellinus Comes describes the events he defines the site as a *castellum*. However in this case it is not clear whether this term should be seen in its military or civil context. The second possibility appears more probable, as in the beginning of emperor Justinian's rule *Akres* is mentioned with certainty as one of the fifteen cities in the province of *Scythia*. It is quite possible that the higher status mentioned by Hierocles is just an objective reflection of a qualitative change, related to the vast public work construction program carried out here.

As a result of more than twenty years of systematic archaeological excavations the fortification of *T(i)rissa/Akres* from Late Antiquity has been studied in its entirety. Building defensive walls above the sheer rocky coasts of the cape, up to 70 m high, was pointless. In its final shape the defensive system consisted of three separate defensive lines, lying at different distances from each other and cutting off the cape from slope to slope. In literature today these lines are marked as "outer" ("first"), "middle" ("second") and "inner" ("third"). Each one of them was built at different times and that is why they are represented by a number of specific features. By the end of Late Antiquity the fortified area of *Akres* reached approx. 25 ha.

The outer defensive line has a rectilinear outline and stands 1,245 m away from the end of the cape. It represents a defensive wall, 422 m long and 2.80-2.90 m thick, to which were added three horseshoe-shaped and two quadrangular towers. Probably in front of the wall a ditch (*fossae*) was dug.

Two of the horseshoe-shaped towers flanked the single gate, situated approx. in the middle of the defensive wall. From the inner side of the gate to the wall a *propugnaculum* was added. It had a comparatively square shape (13.40 x 13.65 m). The interior of the quadrangular towers was distinguished by its cruciform form, which was due to the wall piers, added at the corners. Their purpose was to support a cruciform vaulted ceiling.

Later two solid trapezium-shaped towers were added to the defensive wall. The last reconstructions relate to repairs of one of the curtain walls, when an additional wall, 35 m long and 0.60-1.20 m thick, was adjoined to its outer face. Another solid trapezium-shaped tower was attached to the new wall. The construction of the outer defensive line in its initial form was dated to the reign of emperor Valens. The addition of the *propugnaculum* and the first two of the aforementioned trapezium-shaped towers, occurred in the second stage of construction, which dates generally from the end of 4th c. to the middle of 5th c. The last (third) stage of construction relates to maintaining the defensive structure in good condition. It dates from the middle of 5th c. The strengthening of the curtain walls and addition of a third trapezium-shaped tower, dates towards the beginning of 6th c.

The middle defensive line lies 410 m S of the outer one and also consists of a ditch and a wall. Its length is 162 m and near its E end its outline curves. This line, in Late Antiquity, had two stages, with two construction phases in the first one. Initially the wall had the form of a regular wall, 2 m thick. Its regularity was disturbed only by two openings – that of the gate and of a postern. However, soon after that in front of the previous gate a quadrangular gate-tower was erected. Significant improvements to the construction of the middle defensive line were introduced much later. Within the framework of this reconstruction the thickness of the defensive wall increased considerably by adjoining an additional wall to its outer face. The new wall was 1.00-1.60 m thick. Three completely circular towers, projecting in front of the wall were attached to it.

A grave from 2nd – 3rd c. and the *spolia* reused in the construction from the same period give a reliable *terminus post quem* for the start of construction here. The first phase of the first stage dates back to the period between 272 and 287-289 CE. The construction of the tower-gate is indicated as the second phase of the first stage and dates back to the first decades of 4th c. The second stage of construction of the middle defensive line relates to the

thickening of the defensive wall and the building of the three new towers and is set hypothetically to the end of 5th or the beginning of 6th c.

The inner defensive line lies 325 m S of the middle line and blocks the cape off at one of its narrowest parts. The length of the line does not exceed 30 m. The fortification facilities from Late Antiquity here overlap and almost completely repeat the form of the Hellenistic fortification. It survived and continued its function (with some small repairs and improvements, but without any significant changes in the layout) during the first centuries of Roman rule. The thickness of the defensive wall was approx. 2 m. A quadrangular tower, which projects far in front of the wall's face, was built in its middle section to defend the gate. The gate lies immediately SE of the tower and is situated at angles toward the adjacent section of the defensive wall. A construction inscription was discovered among the ruins. It testifies to the reconstruction of the tower (and the entire entrance complex) 'from its foundations' in 341-342. In the 5th–6th c. repairs were carried out on the walls along the inner defensive line. However, they did not result in basic changes to its layout.

Intense habitation at the site continued during the Middle Ages (and later during Ottoman rule). It resulted in partial demolition and considerable reconstruction of the walls from Late Antiquity. The uncontrolled plundering of the stone building materials in more recent times also contributed to the destruction of the ruins. A careful architectural and construction analysis of the remains has allowed the sequence of building here to be accurately established.

Keeping systematic stratigraphic accounts during the excavations of the defensive system has been practically impossible owing to the thinness of the soil as well as to the later interventions during the long habitation at the site. Thus, the suggested dates for otherwise clearly distinguished construction stages are rarely based on irreproachable stratigraphic and chronological data. More often the suggested dates have been grounded in construction parallels at other sites or by reasons of the historical context. The suggested construction of the outer defensive line under emperor Valens raises most doubts. The upper chronological boundary of the large necropolis from Late Antiquity, which has been recorded immediately SE of the defensive wall should be a reliable *terminus post quem* for this construction stage. At present only a small part of it has been excavated. The burial inventory is so scarce that the precise chronological attribution of the excavated graves cannot be certain. The date of the

graves is generally set within the framework of 4th c. So far nothing in particular is known about the character, density and chronology of the constructions between the outer and the middle defensive lines. The two buildings adjoined to the inner face of the defensive wall are exceptions. They were excavated during the 60s of 20th c. Further research will undeniably help define more accurately the time when the fortification building itself was executed. It should also be noted that the very specific inner cruciform plan of the two quadrangular towers has late antique parallels only among fortification facilities from 6th c.

Forthcoming processing of the archaeological material obtained in the course of present and future excavations at cape Kaliakra is necessary. It will contribute to clarification and specification of the absolute chronology of the late antique fortification facilities at *Tirizis/T(i)rissa/Akres*. However, it can be stated even now that from the second half of the 3rd c. a distinct trend towards a gradual increase in the fortified area of the settlement from the S to the N is to be observed. Initially, this trend resulted in construction of the middle defensive line; and later it led to the construction of the outer one.

In 559 CE *Akres* suffered heavily during the great invasion of the Kutrigurs. This invasion led to the devastation of many fortified centers in the territory of the province of *Scythia*. That the city survived the Avar-Slavic attacks at the end of 6th c. is proved by numismatic material discovered here which continues until at least the middle of the second decade of 7th c.

Балканска, А. 1974; Бобчева, А. 1973; Джинзов, Г. 1970; 1979; 1989; Джинзов, Г. и др. 1990; Захариев, Ив., Вл. Владимиров 1973; Ирекчек, К. 1974: 905-909; Йосифова, М. 2008; Китов, Г. 1970; Кузманов, Г. 1971; 1975; 1978; Торбатов, С. 2002в: 226-232; Шкорпил, К. и Х. 1892: 73-78; Balkanska, A. 1980.

B I

TIUTIAMENUS VICUS/*TIUTIAMA (*vico Tiutiameno*)
(terr. *Philippopolis*)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Tochilartsi (Тоџиларци, Точиларци) (Plovdiv region)
formerly: Masatlare

Thr.

Settlement, Roman and Byzantine periods, located NW of the village between the rivers Potoka and Piknya, in the

Lozyata and Kabair districts. Remains of walls, tiles and coins from Trajan to Constantine I have been discovered here.

Fortress known as Hisar, probably synchronous with the ancient settlement, located 2 km N of Tochilartsi. What are left of the fortress are two defensive walls, dating from the late Roman and early Byzantine periods. The inner defensive wall is built of coarse stone bound with white mortar. The outer defensive wall stands 25-50 m away from the inner one and is 2.5 m thick. It is built of broken and river stones, bound with white mortar. Probably brick layers were added in the superstructure.

Цончев, А. 1954: 281; 1963: 60-61.

M M

Todor Ikonomovo (Тодор Икономово) (Shumen region)
formerly: Mahmuzlii, Todor Ikonomov

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c. located 2 km W of the village, in the Pandukluk district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery spread over the area.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 3 km W of the village, on the slopes of the valley, in the Pandukluk district.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 60.

D A

Todorichene (Todorichene, Тодоричене) (Lovech region)
formerly: Todoricheni

Thr. (?), *Moes. Inf.*, *Dac. Rip.*

Finds located W of the village, in the Zakosha locality: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman, type C; an inscription in Greek (2nd c.); a hoard of bronze coins from city municipalities (the hoard comes from the Zolota district in the vicinity of the village).

Герасимов, Т. 1959а: 363; Добруски, В. 1901: 761; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 197; IGBulg. II, 590-591.

R G

TONZOS fluvius, TONZUS fl. (Tundzha river, река Тунджа)
Thr., Haem.

Prot. Geogr. III, 11, 3 (Τύνζος); *Tab. Peut.* 8, 5 (Tomzos fl.); *Zosim.* II, 22, 6 (Τνος).

The source of the *Tonzos fl.* is in the *Haemus mons* (Stara Planina mountains) and it runs into the *Hebros fl.* at the city of *Hadrianopolis* (Edirne, Turkey) passing through the present day regions of Stara Zagora, Sliven and Yambol and then running S towards Turkey. The settlement of the same name – *Tonzos*, is situated along the course of the river and

should be sought either in the vicinity of the Sliven mineral baths, or more probably near *Hadrianopolis*.

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 250-251; Дуриданов, Ив. 1976: 52; 1993: 278; Иванов, Р. 1992в: 221; Юркова, Ъ. 1987; Detschew, D. 1976: 511-512; Tomaschek, W. 1980: 97-98.

RI

TONZUS (*Ulpia Tonzus*)

AE 1981, 94

N Sh

Топчии (Топѝи, Топчии) (Razgrad region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Dyado Mihovoto Kale, late antique, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Kaleto district. The defensive system is as follows: a rocky promontory fortified with defensive walls, built of stone and bound with white mortar. The site has not been excavated, but there has been some activity by looters.

Fortress, late antique, located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Kaleto district. Its remains are situated at the foot of a large early medieval fortress. The fortification system of the late antique fortress is not very clear because its walls are demolished to a great extent and are visible to only 30-40 cm above the ground.

A ravine of the Topchiyska river which is now dry is situated between the two fortresses. These two fortifications used to control the road running through the valley.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located 1 km NW of Topchii in the Cheirlaka district (or Livadite district). Remains of broken stone, fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from this period are visible on the ground. Finds: fragments of marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horsman, most of them of very fine workmanship, date to 2nd c. CE. This may have been the site of an earlier sanctuary dedicated to the Thracian Horsman.

Шкорпил, К. 1898: 103; Яванов, А. 1927: 11-13; ОРАД 1927: 11-13; МКСБД, 1995: 284.

G R, G D

Топли Дол (Топли дол) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.2 km NW of the village, in the Starite Grobishta and Spasova Churkva localities. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. A necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 0.3 km NE of the village, in the Kuncheva Mogila district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Necropolis, located 0.7-0.8 km NW of the village, in the Suregreke district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Lichevite district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. From this site comes a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman. A necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 3 km SE of the village, in the Belite Grobishta district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 459-460; Цончев, А. 1963: 62.

N G

Топола (Топола) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Tyurk Suyutchuk

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, in the Kovanlaka district over an area of approx. 50 daa. Seven large buildings with rectangular forms have been excavated. Their walls are 0.60 m thick, built of broken stone bound with mud. Two of the buildings have their floors covered with stone slabs. The archaeological material from the site include pottery, terracotta fragments, iron tools and coins (from Antoninus Pius to Valens).

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 66; 1983а: 93-97; Парушев, В. 1992а.

Sanctuary, located somewhere in the vicinity of the settlement. A votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman has been found here.

Василчин, Ив. 1981: 75-76.

Necropolis, located 2.2 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, located 0.4 km NW of the village.

B I

Тополчане (Тополчане, Тополчане) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kavlaklii

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village.

Settlement, late antique and medieval, located N of the village, in the Oreshaka district. Remains of walls of a

fortification, an old water supply system, pottery and late Roman coins have been recorded here. Three *tumuli* are situated in the vicinity. One of them dates to 2nd – 3rd c., and contains both inhumation and cremation burials. The other two *tumuli* are from the Thracian period. In Bozhkova Mogila there is a demolished stone structure and in Dalakova Mogila the rich burial of a Thracian king from the first quarter of 4th c. BCE has been discovered. The inventory from the burial is very rich and contains a gold mask, two silver rhytons, two golden phiales, a golden ring-seal with an inscription, a silver goblet of the "gobele" type, a silver helmet, gold and silver appliqués for a horse harness, arrows, swords, red figure lekane, a lekythos, a bronze situla and *amphorae* with seals.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 270; Табаков, С. 1911: 577; Шкорпил, X. и К. 1885: 50.

N S

Тополитса (Тополитса, Тополица) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kavak mahle

Thr.

Fortress, located 3.5 km NW of the village in the Kaleto district. The dimensions of the fortress are 15 x 80 x 18 m. Defensive walls and towers are preserved. They are built of polished stone and *implectum* bound with white mortar. The pottery found here dates back to Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Tower, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Melkata Boruna district. Late antique and early medieval pottery have been found.

Settlement, located on the NE outskirts of the village. From this site originate: a bronze coin of *Mesambria* from 3rd c. BCE; a hoard of tetradrachms of *Mesambria* from 2nd – 1st c. BCE – 1st c. CE, related to Marcus Lucullus' campaign against the poleis along the West coast of the Black Sea (*Pontus*) in 72 BCE; pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, at the foot of the Malkata Boruna hill. Pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages have been found.

Карайотов, Ив. 2000а; Karayotov, Iv. 2005: 216, No 178.

I K

Тополово (Тополово) (Plovdiv region)

annexed: Malko Topolovo

Thr.

Fortress, located S of the village, immediately next to the Topolovski Prohod pass. P. Deliradev has determined this site

as having been a roadside station (Делирадев, 1953b: 128). This station was located in a strategic position at the NE foot of the Topolovski Prohod pass. From here to the NW began a road which ran towards the Maritsa river valley. At the station of *Ranilum* (village of Orizovo, Chirpan region) the road connected with the Diagonal Roman road (*Via Diagonalis*, *Via Militaris*) and the road towards *Beroe*. Finds: several reliefs of the Thracian Horsman; a bronze statuette of the god Apollonius Kendriysos; a bronze appliqué with an image of a bearded Silenus; a stone needle.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 128; Жулев, К. 1965: 41-42; Маджаров, М. 2009; Kazarov, G. 1938a: 75-78.

M Ma

Торос (Торос) (Lovech region)

formerly: Lazar-Stanevo

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlements, located in the vicinity of the village. Archaeological material from the Roman period has been found.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Sophiya district.

Approx. 3-4 km NW of the village, in the Granchar district, pottery vessels, bricks, roof-tiles and coins have been found.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 5-6 km E of the village, in the Garvan district. Remains of walls have been found. Finds: Roman bronze coins. Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located W of the settlement.

Remains of an old road, located N and S of the village.

Over twenty *tumuli* were excavated throughout the 20-30s of 20th c. and throughout the 1972-1974 period, (at the beginning of the 20th c. there were over seventy *tumuli*). The necropolis is situated NE of the village. Some of the excavated *tumuli* are from the early and the late Iron Age. Eight of them are from the Roman period. The burials from the Roman period are by cremation. Above each grave a stone cairn was heaped. The construction of each cairn differs. For instance, over the earlier burials they reach a height of 3 m, while on the graves from the mid 3rd c. the cairn is quite insignificant. The custom is characteristic for the Thracian culture in the mountain and hill areas. During the excavation of the necropolis glass pottery, glass vessels, jewelry and a Charon's obol were discovered.

Велков, Ив. 1927: 37-41; 1938а: 415-418; Генчева, Е. 2004: 68; Кумов, Г. и др. 1980б: 6-14; 1991: 158; 2003: 81; Регистър ПИК: 77.

R G

TOYDA, COIDA, ISTILIFUNUS, STILBNOS (Sliven, Сливен) (Sliven region)

Thr., Haem.

Georg. Pach. 10; Ioann. Cant. 10; Not. Ep. I, 443 (...τὸν Τζοῖδων...); II, 511 (...ὁ Τζοῖδων...).

Settlement, Roman period, located at the site of the present day Novo Selo residential quarter. Remains of buildings and finds (mostly coins), as well as a section of the necropolis, belonging to the settlement. From the mid 4th c. until the beginning of 13th c. the settlement moved and occupied the nearby hill Hisarlaka, which rises at the NE end of Sliven. Its defensive system has been excavated. The fortification has a quadrangular shape with semicircular towers at the angles and one gate-tower on both the N and the S walls. Residential and farm premises along the defensive walls have been excavated, as well as an administrative building at the center of the fortress. A religious complex – a basilica with a nave and two aisles and a separate baptistery, marble bases with inscriptions on them, votive tablets to Zeus and the Three Nymphs, to the Thracian Horsman and Apollo, a marble torso, pottery; bone and metal objects and coins have been discovered at the site. The fortress was utilized during the period of the First Bulgarian kingdom and Byzantine rule in 11th – 12th c. There is evidence for this period, discovered at the site, including a lead bulla (*molivdovul*) from knyaz Boris-Michael (Boris I), pottery, coins, and a medieval church with a necropolis.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1970: 22-32; 1973: 65-69; Велков, В. 1982в: 40-42; Велков, Ив. 1930/31: 312; Герасимов, Т. 1962: 232; Добруски, В. 1896: 401; Филов, Б. 1912: 337; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1898: 134-139; Шерева, И. 2001: 7-115.

MR

Trabach (Trābač, Trubach, Тръбач) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Borozan

Moes. Inf.

Villa rustica (?), 2nd – 3rd c., located 2.5 km W of the present day village of Trabach, in the Odabash district. Numerous fragments of domestic pottery skatered on the terrain. Remains of a large Thracian sanctuary (4th – 3rd c. BCE) and medieval church (the 9th – 10 c.) located in the vicinity.

МКСБД, 1995: 284.

GR, GD

Tranak (Trānak, Trunak, Трънак) (Burgas region)

formerly: Tekenlik

Thr.

Fortress, located 2 km N of the village, in the Kaleto district.

Fragments of pottery from Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages.

Момчилов, Д. 1999: 272.

IK

Tranchovitsa (Trunchovitsa, Trānčovica, Трънчовица) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km N of the village, in the Gerena district. Remains of building materials and pottery fragments found over an area of 200 daa. Finds: inscriptions in Latin; votive tablets to the Thracian Horsman and the Three Nymphs; coins from 2nd – 3rd c.

Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1976: 65.

TK, PB

Tranito (Trunito, Trānito, Трънито) (Gabrovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late antique, located 0.7 km N of the present day village of Tranito, in the Gradat district, over an area of 0.2 ha. Sections of the defensive wall have been traced. It is built of broken stone and mortar. Fragments of pottery from 4th – 6th c. spread over the site.

RY

Tranitsa (Trānica, Trunitsa, Тръница) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 4th – 6th c., located 1.5 km SE of the center of the village, in the Dvete Mogili district.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 79

DA

Trapishte (Trapište, Трапище) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Chukurovo

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located NE of the village, in the Suludzhak district. Remains of stones, bricks, roof-tiles and fragmented tiles have been found. No data exists about possible topographic continuity at this place.

Settlement, Roman period, located 3 km W of Trapishte, in the Karshiyata district. Finds: a hoard of iron tools. No evidence of habitation at this site before or after the Roman period.

Архив на Ара Маргос, РИМ-Разград

GR, GD

Trapoklovo (Трапоклово) (Sliven region)

formerly: Terkebolu

Thr.?

Settlement, located S of the village. Finds: a marble relief of the Three Nymphs with an inscription in Greek; a marble head of a horse; a bronze *fibula*; iron instruments; a lead ring; a balsamarium; spear gads; pottery lamps; a relief of the Thracian Horsman; a bronze chain; Hellenistic, early Roman and late Roman coins from emperor Vespasian to Constantine I.

Fortress, located N of the village.

Ботушарова, А. 1954; Делирадев, П. 1953: 270-271; Ножарова, Г. 1958: 47, 138; Табаков, С. 1911: 569-570; Шкорпил, Х. 1886: 25; Шкорпил, Х. и К. Шкорпил 1885: 51.

Tumuli, located in the vicinity of the village. Rescue excavations at the Enyova Mogila *tumulus* were undertaken in 1975. Bones from three partially preserved graves, contain burials by inhumation and one burial with a poor inventory were excavated.

Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1898: 75.

NS

Trastenik (Trāstenik, Trastenik, Тръстеник) (Pleven region)

formerly: Marashki Trastenik

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located 1km W of the town, in the Shturbani Geran district. It covers an area of approx. 250-300 daa. Remains of walls of stone and mortar, building materials, pottery, and Roman coins have been found. Finds: an antique *stella* with a stone base; two collective finds – one includes 250 Roman coins (2nd – 3rd c.), the other consists of 63 Roman Republican coins.

Герасимов, Т. 1946: 243; 1962: 232; Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1970: 40-44, обр. 3-5.

Settlement, located 3 km E of the town, in the Partselite district, N of the Vadara river. The site covers an area of approx. 250-300 daa. The walls here are built of stone and mortar. On the ground many pottery vessels, coins and other archaeological material are strewn.

In the same Partselite area, scholars have registered an ancient necropolis. It is near the settlement and probably belongs to it. There are a number of graves with constructed tombs or stone sarcophagi.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.3 km E of the town, in the Chetirite mogili district. In the surrounding area

individual graves have been excavated. The *tumuli* are between the two antique settlements and most probably belong to them.

Митова-Джоннова, Д. 1979: 65.

TN

Trastenik (Trustenik, Trāstenik, Тръстеник) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3 km NW of the village, on a slight SW slope, in the Cherna Voda district. Fragments of pottery, characteristic for three periods: 4th – 2nd c. BCE, 2nd – 4th c. CE and 9th – 10th c. CE. Finds: Roman coins and an *amphora*.

Necropolis of the above settlement, located 3 km NW of the village and 0.3 km SW of the settlement. A grave and tombstone with a relief representing a horseman with an inscription in Latin on it was discovered here. No information about the inventory of the grave.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 66; Крауц, Р. 2006: 347, No 154.

DD

Trastika (Trustika, Trāstika, Тръстика) (Turgovishte region)

formerly: Sazla

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 3.5 km E of the village. Remains of solid stone foundations, tiles and domestic pottery have been found during agricultural activities. Finds: fragments of friezes; bases; columns; capitals; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman. The archaeological material date the settlement from the pre-Roman and Roman period.

Велков, Ив. 1920; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 70; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 200.

SI

Trastikovo (Trustikovo, Тръстиково) (Varna region)

formerly: Karaach Sofular, Brestino

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located E of the village, in the Kurt Kale district.

Рашев, Р. 1982: 184; Шкорпил, К. 1929: 105.

MI

Trigortsi (Trigorci, Тригорци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Dzhaferlii Yuch Orman

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the Kayryaka district, on the S outskirts of the village. Finds: coins of Antoninus Pius, Constantine I and from the 4th c.; pottery.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 67.

Necropolis, located 0.4 km S of the village.

Necropolis, located 1.8 km W of the village.

Necropolis, located 2 km NE of the village.

ST

TRIMAMMIUM (Mechka, Мечка, Мечка) (Ruse region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Ptol. Geogr. III, 10, 5 (Τριδάμμιον); Tab. Peut. (Latro XVI – Trimamio – XII – Pristis); It. Ant. 222, 2 (Trimammio); Not. Dign. XL, 20 (Milites Constantini, Trimammio); Geogr. Rav. IV, 7 (Trimammio).

Castellum, located 3 km W of the village on a hill along the Danube's bank, in the Dikili Tash district. The fortress is shaped as an irregular quadrangle with sides of 200 x 220 m. The layout of the wall emerges clearly beneath an earthwork. From the S there was a ditch which is now completely filled up. From the area occupied by the fortress originate bricks with seals of *legio I Italica* (type VI and X according to T. Sarnovski's classification) and *RV MORID*. Archaeological research here has established four layers, three of them from Antiquity.

The earliest one is represented by two pits, one of them an enclosed complex. Based on the material discovered inside them – pottery, tiles and coins, the pits date to 3rd c. A part of the *tegulae* have seals of *L(egionis) I ITAL(icae), CO(ho)RTIS IP(anoniorum) and C(obortis) IB(racaraugustanorum)*. The pits show some stage of repairs or new construction inside the fortress. They were probably filled in during the second half of 3rd c.

The second layer, in accordance with the stratified materials discovered here, dates to the mid 4th c. A large building also dates to this period. Only its SW wall has been excavated. It is 10.20 m long and 0.65 m thick. The substructure is 0.60 m deep, dug in trenches into the loess ground. The wall is constructed of well polished stone blocks with plaster. In the ruins around the building part of a column and a sacrificial altar was discovered. Inside the building the fragmented base of a statue with a six-line inscription in Latin from the beginning of 3rd c. has been found. It mentions a cohort *SEV(eriana)*. No floor level has been established – it was destroyed by the later ditches.

The third layer of the excavated site is generally dated to 5th – 6th c. because of the great number of later pits. This layer is represented by a large, partially excavated pit (or a facility?) and a wall joined to the SW angle of the building from the mid 4th c. The pit is over 3 m in diameter. Inside it a small amount of materials, including coins which date it to the 5th – 6th c were discovered. Its function is not certain. However, what is

certain is its *terminus ante quem* – before the mid 4th c. This is determined by a coin of Justin II and Sophia which was discovered in the layer of tamped clay over the pit.

25 m NE of this building, beneath a layer of beaten clay above the pit clearly emerge the outlines of another large and imposing (judging by the architectural ornaments) building, orientated with its sides on a E-W axis. Four column bases and a fragment of a capital come from this site. In the immediate proximity of the fortification was found a relief of the Thracian Horsman (type B), carved into the rock. It was subsequently destroyed.

An ancient necropolis has been located 3.5 km W of the village, in the Dervisha district. Some tombstones (*stelae*) have been discovered as well as several brick-built graves, covered with *tegulae*; today two of them are kept at the Regional Historical Museum of Ruse. Fragmented stone sarcophagi have been discovered as well. In the land on the Danube's bank, now undermined by the waters of the river, burials, placed directly into the ground, have been found. From this site originates another tombstone, belonging to *Aur. Muciano*, a legioneer from the *legio I Italica*, who died during his active service as *discente mentor* has also been found. The inscription has been dated either to the second half of 2nd c. or to the first half of 3rd c.

Traces of the Danubian road were formerly visible to the NW. A mile-stone from the time of emperor Gordian III, reused, as the inscription shows, under emperor Constantine I, was discovered here.

Pottery is scattered over the area located 1.5 km E of the *castellum* and to the left of the Mechka – Stulpishte road, on a slope facing S. The pottery is characteristic for Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages. These are probably traces of life at the settlement during both periods.

Early medieval material has also been discovered 7 km NE of Gorsko Ablanovo and 2 km SW of Stulpishte, on a high Danubian bank in the Blatski Burun district. Separate finds such as a late Roman coin of low value and pottery do not exclude the possibility of the existence of an earlier settlement. Ванков, М. 1906: 457; Велков, В. 1959а: 60, 87; 1968: 4-6; Върбанов, В. и др. 2007; Георгиева, Р. 1977; Дечев, Д. 1937/39: 119; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 47; Дойков, В. 1960; Иванов, Р. 1999: 36; Кацаров, Г. 1926/31: 147; Шкорниел, К. 1905: 454-455, 458; 1914: 91-92; Conrad, Sv., D. Stančev 2002: 675-676; CCET II.2: 98-99; Hollenstein, L. 1975: 23-44; Ivanov, R. 1997: 486; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 27; Krauß, R. 2006: 345-346, № 150-151.

DD

Troyanovo (Trojanovo, Трояново) (Burgas region)
formerly: Kelesh Kyoy

Thr.

Settlement, located 4 km N of the village, in the Yurta district, to the right of the Sofia – Burgas highway. Remains of pottery from the late Iron Age and the Roman period. A pit sanctuary has been excavated nearby. Inside the pits, besides material from the Late Iron Age, coins from 4th c. CE and comb-pattern pottery from Late Antiquity were recorded.

Necropolis, consists of twenty five *tumuli*, located in the vicinity of the village.

Карайотов, Ив., П. Кияшкина 2005; Лазаров, Ст. 2005: 8-17, 21; Шкорниел, К. и Х. 1890/91: 139.

IK

--TRUDEIZA, s. DEIZA

N Sh

TRULLENSIUM VICUS (*vic(ani) Trullensis*) (near Kunino) (Vratsa region)

ILBulg. 180; 183 = IGBulg. II, 503

N Sh

Tsalapitsa (Calapica, Цалапица) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 2 km E of the village, in the Lozyata district. Finds: a hoard of *denarii* and antoniniani from 2nd – 3rd c.

Necropolis, from the mid 2nd c., located in the immediate proximity of the settlement. An excavated tomb is with inventory, consists of a glass balsamarium, a clay lamp and clay vessels has been recorded. A tombstone with a dedication in Greek also comes from this site.

Цончев, Д. 1938: 118; 1950б: 249-250; IGBulg. III/1, 1328.

MM

Tsar Assen (Tsar Asen, Czar Asen, Цар Асен) (Silistra region)
formerly: Csar-Assenovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman, located approx. 1.2 km W of the village, in the Skitatsite district.

Necropolis, located approx. 1.2 km W of the village, in the Skitatsite district.

Tumulus, located approx 1.8 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.8 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 5.1 km NE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 5.6 km NE of the village, in the Pantashuma district.

Tumulus, located approx. 3.4 km N of the village, in the Kurkov Chair district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 57.

IB

Tsar Assen (Tsar Asen, Car Asen, Цар Асен) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Karaplii

Thr.

Fortress known as Gradishteto or Hisar. And settlement with necropolis, consist of nine *tumuli*, are situated 2.5 km SW of the village, in the Konluka district, by the bend of the Luda Yana river. At the site there are remains of walls. The fortress has an elliptical shape with an axis of 120 x 40 m. Inside the fortress the walls of an internal structure are visible. Tiles and domestic pottery as well as iron axes, marble, syenite and red stone columns without inscriptions come from the site. The coins, discovered here, are from the 4th c. – 5th c.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 546; Цончев, Д. 1948а: 197-198.

NG

Tsar Kaloyan (Car Kalojan, цар Калоян) (Razgrad region)
formerly: Torlak, Hlebarovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Thracian-Hellenistic period, located 2 km W of the town, along the Suhiyat Kladenets Ravine and in the Cheshma Ovasa district. Remains of a Roman settlement, including fragmented tiles and domestic pottery, characteristic for the period. In the area there was a colonized Thracian population which was involved in land cultivation. Геров, Б. 1980: 99.

Remains of an old Roman road, in the above areas. A limestone tombstone discovered in the vicinity.

Settlement, Roman (2nd – 4th c.), located 1 km E of the town, in the Gabara district. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the goddess Ceres, who is related to the cult of agriculture; a dedicatory inscription in Latin with fine workmanship (2nd c.); statuette of Zeus Keraunios Aetophoros; domestic articles: iron tools and pottery loom-weights.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km S of the town, in the Kalugerets district. Finds: a bronze statuette of Zeus. The Roman settlement is in the immediate proximity

of a Prehistoric tell and a settlement from the Second Bulgarian kingdom (13th – 14th c.), known as Torlashko kale.

Fortress known as Torlashko kale, late antique (5th – 6th c.), located approx. 4 km N of the town, on the left bank of the Beli Lom river, on a rocky hill. However, skatered on the ground has been discovered Prehistoric (Eneolithic) as well as Thracian pottery. On the E slope of the hill a monastery is hewn into the rocks, contains a church and a cell (13th – 14th c.). The fortification has an elongated form and is naturally defended from the S and the E by high sheer cliffs. The N side, which slopes steeply towards the valley of the Beli Lom river, was defended by a wall. From the W side, where the fortress was most vulnerable, it was defended by a thick stone wall. In front of the wall lay a 3 m deep artificial ditch. In 1974 archeological excavations were undertaken here. A tower was located by the ditch. The sides of the tower are 6 and 6.5 m. Its walls were built of polished stone blocks of different sizes, bound with grayish-white mortar, mixed with triturated pottery. In the tower there is a rectangular chamber. The structure as well as the pottery fragments, discovered here during the excavations, date the fortress not earlier than the end of 5th – 6th c. The fortress was probably demolished in the second half of 6th c. or the beginning of 7th c. The fortress was rebuilt to counter the invasions of the tribes from the N, which were becoming more and more intensive. It also had the role of protecting access to the main road *Sexaginta Prista – Abritus* from the valley of the Beli Lom river through the monastery defile.

Георгиев, П. 1992: 17, обр. 15; МКСБД, 1995: 290; Шкорниль, К. 1914: 46; ОРАД 1930: 9-10, Явашов, А. 1933/34.

GR, GD

Tsaratsovo (Caracovo, Царацово) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, in the Dolaptarla district.

Necropolis, located W of the village and in the proximity of the Trite Mogili district. The *tumulus*, destroyed in the course of land cultivation, is known as the Arabadzhyska Mogila. A cremation burial from the Roman period was excavated in the interior. The burial inventory included parts of a bronze sword, a spear-head and pottery vessels.

Necropolis, located SE of the village, in the Mominita Mogili district. A grave, built of bricks and covered with gneiss plates was recorded. Inside the grave an alabaster statuette of Venus and a coin of *Philippopolis* from the

time of Antoninus Pius were found. The statuette of Venus and some pottery vessels from this site are now kept at the Archaeological Museum of Plovdiv.

Цончев, Д. 1938: 112-113; 1963: 25-26.

MM

Tsarev Dol (Carev Dol, Царев дол) (Silistra region)

formerly: Vis Kyoy

annexed Sofiytsi

Moes. Inf.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 1.7 km W-NW of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570118-1570119.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located approx. 1.3 km S-SE of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570120-1570125.

Two *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km S of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570126-1570127.

MI

Tsareva Livada (Careva livada, Царева ливада) (Gabrovo region)

formerly: Varbanovo

Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Gradat, late Roman (4th – 6th c.), located 2.5 km N of the village, on a high rocky plateau over an area of approx. 20 daa. A defensive wall was built only on the E side, of limestone blocks without mortar. Inside the fortified area two buildings have been excavated. Finds: coins (Constantine I – Theodosius II); pottery; iron objects with different purposes (nails, horseshoes etc.).

Милчев, Ам. 1979: 445.

VB

Tsarevets – Veliko Tarnovo = ZIKIDEVA

Tsarevets (Carevec, Царевец) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the village, in the Mazunya district, near the road towards the village of Balgarsko Slivovo. During the excavation of trenches workers came across several graves, which were excavated afterwards. The graves are lined with tiles.

Вълков, В. 1965: 29.

Water supply system, Roman period, located approx. 3.5 km W of the village, in the Belyanovo district.

Tumulus, located approx. 3 km SW of the village, near the road towards Hadzhidimitrovo.

Villa rustica, located approx. 1 km N of the village.

Villa rustica, located approx. 1 km NE of the village.

Settlement, Roman, located approx. 2 km SE of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 3.5 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 3.2 km SE of the village.

АКБ П. Доневи, П. Драганчев; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 25; ХМП 1966: 9, № 116; Conrad, S. 2008: 68-80, Abb. 2; Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

MI

Tsarevets (Carevec, Царевец) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karalez

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the SW outskirts of the village, in the Yurtluka district, over a flat terrain, slightly sloping to the S. From the SE, S and W surrounded by a shallow dry valley. The area of the settlement is approx. 120 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 1st – 4th c. have been found. Finds: coins (of Caracalla, Alexander Severus); an early Byzantine marble column with a cross, which has probably been brought here from another place in more recent times. *Vulpe, R. 1938: 344.*

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, on comparatively flat terrain, on both sides of a shallow dry valley over an area of more than 250 daa. Finds: coins from 1st – 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 68.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.45 km SE of the village.

BI

Tsarevtsi (Carevci, Царевици) (Varna region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located at the confluence of the Zhitnisha and Provadiyska rivers. It is identified with a Roman roadside station along the *Marcianopolis – Anchialus* road.

Рауев, Р. 1982: 189.

see *Panyos*

MI

Tsarimir (Carimir, Царимир) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Dautlare

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located S of the village, in the Adema district.

Necropolis, consists of eleven *tumuli*, located SW of the settlement.

Necropolis, located within the group of five *tumuli*, S of the present day village of Tsarimir. Two of the *tumuli* have been destroyed. A tomb, built of bricks and small pottery has been discovered. The grave dates from the Roman period.

Coins from emperor Trajan to Anastasius I have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Цончев, Д. 1963: 70-73.

MM

Tsarino (Zarino, Царино) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Hasa Yurt

Thr., Rhod.

Necropolis, 4th – 6th c., located NE of the village. Finds: stone slabs; bones; fragments of pottery from 4th – 6th c.

GN

Tsarkva (Tsarkva, Carkva, Църква) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ala klise

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Fortress (fortified settlement), located 1.5 km SE of the village, on the Malko Kara Tepe hill (Kyuchuk Kara Tepe). Early Byzantine domestic pottery and coins (from Justin I to Justin II) originate from this site.

АКШ а. е. 426, л. 3; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 68; Иречек, К. 1974: 898.

Settlement, 1st – 4th c., located 1 km SW of the village, in the Arabadzhii Yamach district, over a comparatively flat terrain on a wide terrace, over the left (N) bank of the Batovska river. The settlement covers an area of approx. 10 daa. On the S periphery of the settlement, a pottery-kiln has been discovered buried in the slope towards the river.

Мирчев, М., Д. Димитров 1958/60: 10.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village, on a terrace beneath the rocky edge of the Dobrudzhansko plateau. Finds: a hoard of coins from the first quarter of 4th c.: 1046 coins – the latest are from the time of Licinius I, from 316/317.

Божкова, Б., М. Димитров 1990.

Settlement, located on the NW outskirts of the village. Finds: coins (4th c.).

ST

Tsarkvitsa (Tsurkvitsa, Cârkvica, Църквица) (Kardzhali region) formerly: Klisali

Thr., Rhod

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Yuren district, over an area of 10 daa. Fragments of tiles and pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. spread over the area.

Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine period, located 0.8 km S of the village. Fragments of pottery from the 3rd – 6th c., spread over an area of approx. 15 daa.

GN

Tsarkvitsa (Zurkvitsa Cârkvica, Църквица) (Shumen region) formerly: Klisedzhik

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located N of the village, in the Kurubair district. At the site existed a settlement from the Hellenistic period. It dates until 4th c.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the village, in the Taushanlak area. Foundations and fragmented pottery, 4th – 5th c. have been found.

Church, 5th – 6th c., located in the E part of the village. Only few parts of the building have been excavated as it is situated in a private yard, beneath contemporary structures. Its foundations are solid, built of stone blocks, bound with red mortar. Finds: fragments of capitals; marble tablets with relief ornaments; tiles and domestic pottery.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 64.

DA

Tsenino (Cenino, Ценино) (Sliven region)

formerly: Kaymaklii, Koymaklii, Koymaklii Tseneno

Thr.?

Settlement, Prehistoric period, located 1 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 0.5 km W of the village.

Fortress called Gradishteto, located approx. 0.5 km N of Tsenino, on the S mountain-spurs of the Stara Planina mountains, on a rocky hill. The fortress has rectangular form. Its N and S walls are 26 steps long and the W and E walls are 40 steps. The walls are built of broken stone and mortar. At the E end, in the S wall of the fortress, the entrance gate is located. Inside the fortress silver coins of emperor Aurelian have been discovered.

Койчев, Н. 1997a.

NS

Tsenovich (Cenovič, Ценович) (Silistra region)

formerly: General Prapordzhesku, Mayor Tsenovich

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.8 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.6 km E of the village.

АКБ П. Бъчваров № 1200228, 1200229.

IB

Tsenovo (Cenovo, Ценово) (Ruse region)

formerly: Chaushovo

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fragments of antique pottery spread 4.5 km NE of the village, in the Cherkusha district. Burnt layers, full of fragments from the same vessels are visible in the section of the excavated road.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Brestova Palanka district, on the right bank of the Yantra river. Stones, tiles and pottery fragments, characteristic for the period 4th – 6th c. are spread over the area. In the outline of the cultural layer, washed by the Yantra river, foundations of buildings and burnt layers with late Roman pottery are visible. In the vicinity of this settlement, in the Gyurtluka district, a hoard was discovered, consisting of one gold and two silver torcs, ten silver appliques, one silver *fibula*, a silver clasp, three *lamellae* for leather mail, a ring with an inscription and *denarii* (when the treasure was first published their number were 1200; in the last publication there are only 291). The *denarii* date from the time of Otho to Alexander Severus. The latest coins are from the period 231-235 CE. The objects belonged to the decurion *Aurelius Qadrus* and his name is written on the ring. Some of the objects were *dona militaria*. The *fibula* and the silver belt appliques date to the first half of 3rd c.

Settlement, Roman and medieval, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Drakata district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery, representative of the period 2nd – 3rd c. have been found.

Pottery, characteristic for Late Antiquity has been discovered 0.5 km W of Beltsov, in the territory of Tsenovo, on the left bank of the Yantra river. No structures have been excavated. Probably these are evidence of a settlement.

Герасимов, Т. 1934: 469; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 67; Мушинов, Н. 1932/33: 425; Русева-Слокоска, А. 2000; Стефанов, Ст. 1956: 41, 48; Бозцова, В. 1998; Крауф, Р. 2006: 312, 315 № 58, 60, 67; Merlin, A. 1938: 314-316, 331-337, 348; Velkov, Iv. 1938.

DD

Tserova Korja (Ceroва korija, Церова кория) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Radomira district.

АКБ В. Илчева.

PV

Tserovo (Cerovo, Церово) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement and *mutatio Ponte Ucas*, located 4-5 km SW of the village along the *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* road, on its detour *Trayanovi Vrata* – *Eledzhik* – *Vinogradets* – *Boshulya*, in the Linovete district. Fragments of pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SE of the village, in Selishtata district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located in the Grobishkata Chukarka district.

Settlement, located 7-8 km NW of the village, in the Dragomeritsa district, near the Topolnitsa river. Remains of stone walls from buildings, tiles and pottery, mile-stones have been found. Necropolis, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located 2 km W of the village, in Garvanovets district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman.

Settlement, located in the N part of the village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. A necropolis is situated in the vicinity. One *tumulus* has been excavated. The inventory includes: a chariot; gold and silver lids; Roman coins; a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Lenishtata district, along the Yavoritsa river. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been recorded here.

Settlement, located 0.5 km E of the village, in the Malka i Golyama Alesitsa district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 5-6 km W of the village, in the Skachkovets district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1.5 km from the village, in the Amudzhova Rat district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. A mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, is situated in the vicinity.

Fortress known as Zemnoto Kale and a settlement situated in the Manastira Sveti Spas district, on the Eledzhik mountain top. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: a millstone; parts of a Roman marble milestone with an inscription in Latin, re-used a number of times, for the last time under emperor Theodosius I and Arcadius; iron tools.

Remains of Roman road, located in the Kaldarama district on the Eledzhik mountain top.

Remains of the Roman road *Serdica* – *Philippopolis*, located 1.5 S of the village, in the Druma district.

Fortress known as Lyubishkoto Kale, located 7-8 km W of the village. The walls are bound with red mortar. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Fortress known as Gradishteto, and a settlement, located 7-8 km NW of the village, in the Draganova Ezero district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Lenishtata district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Добруски, В. 1895: 320; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 35; Мутафчиев, П. 1973: 352-357; Шкорпиц, К., Х. Шкорпиц 1892: 72; Филов, Б. 1911a: 287.

NG

---TSITSITSI ? ([vico? ---]tsitsi) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*)

AE 2000, 740.

NSh

Tsrancha (Crânča, Црънча) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located in the NE part of the village. Fragments of tiles, domestic pottery and a water supply system have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet. Mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity.

Settlement with fortress, 5th – 6th c., located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Gergyovska Cherkva district. Remains of walls, bound with red mortar, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: coins of Justinian I.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village, in the Sadeneto district. Remains of walls, tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: Roman bronze coins.

Remains of a Roman road, located 3-4 km S of the village, in the Ravni Pat district. The road runs through Sveti Constantine towards Batak.

Settlement with a fortress, located 4 km S of the village, in the Gradishteto district. Remains of walls and buildings have been found. The defensive wall is built of brick and stone, bound with red mortar. Domestic pottery and querns come from the site.

Settlement, located 4 km NE of the village, in the Sabev Vubel district. Remains of walls, tiles and pottery, a stone cauldron etc. A mound necropolis is situated in the vicinity. Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 764; Велков, Ив. 1940a: 279-280; Герасимов, Т. 1946: 235-238; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1885: 56.

NG

Tsvetino (Cvetino, Цветино) (Pazardzhik region) formerly: Florovo

Thr.

Settlement, located N of the village, in the Tarli district. Finds: a hoard, consisting of 62 coppers (4 coins of Anastasius I, 9 coins of Justin I, 45 coins of Justinian I, and 4 unknown coins, stamped at *Constantinopolis*, *Nikomedia*, *Cyzicus* and *Theopolis*). Цончев, Д. 1960b: 208.

NG

Tsvyatovo (Cvjatovo, Цвятово) (Kardzhali region) formerly: Ala Kyoy

Thr., Rhod.

Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine periods, located 0.5 km S of the village. Numerous fragments of pottery from the 3rd - 6th c. have been found

GN

Tuchenitsa (Tučenica, Тученица) (Pleven region) *Moes. Inf.*

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km NE of the village, in the Sini Vir district. Remains of walls with mortar, bricks, *tegulae*, architectural details. Finds: sculptural monuments - a head of a statue of Cybele and a votive tablet to the Thracian Horsman; many silver and bronze coins from 1st - 4th c.; clay lamps; vessels.

Settlement, located at the E end of the village, on the river bank. Remains of walls and tiles have been found. Finds: a bronze statuette of Asclepius; bronze votive hands of Sabazios; a bronze statuette of a child; fragments of civilian sculpture.

Roman water cistern, located SE of the village, in the Varbishka Cheshma district.

Settlement, located 2.5 km E of the village, in the Kaletto district. Remains of walls have been recorded. Finds: pottery; a marble head of a matron from 2nd c.; a marble measure of weight; ceramic loom-weights.

Велков, Ив., Хр. Данов 1938: 442; Ковачева, Т. 1985; 1997; 1998; Митова-Джонова, Д. 1976: 65.

TK, PB

TUGUGERO = Perushtitsa/Pastusha ? (Plovdiv region)

TUGUGERUM (Yoakim Gruevo, Йоаким Груево) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Kara Tair

Thr.

It. Burd. 568, 3 (*Mutatio Tugugero m.p. XII a Philippopolis*). *Mutatio* along the main road *Singidunum - Serdica - Philippopolis - Constantinopolis* has been localized at the SW part of the village. Some buildings have been excavated here

Necropolis, located in the Gorniya Bozalak district. Finds: a lid from a Roman syenite sarcophagus; polished square stone blocks; cornices and fragmented inscriptions; a milestone from the time of Maximinus and Maximinus Caesar under the provincial governor *leg. Aug. pr.pr. prov. Thraciae T. Clodius Saturninus Fidus*.

Mile-stone from the time of Gordian III under the provincial governor *leg. Aug.pr.pr. prov. Thraciae Q. Attius Celer* (238-241) has been discovered between the present day villages of Yoakim Gruevo and Kadievo

Mile-stone from the time of Alexander Severus under the provincial governor *leg. Aug.pr.pr. prov. Thraciae Rutilius Pudens Crispinus* has been discovered between the villages of Yoakim Gruevo and Polatovo.

A section of the road *Singidunum - Constantinopolis* has been localized in the E part of the village and along the present day road to the village of Kadievo.

Цончев, Д. 1950a: 71-73; IGBulg. III/1, 1372-1376.

MM

TULEUS (unknown, somewhere in the province of *Thracia*)

Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Τουλεῦς)

Fortress, built under Justinian I. It was situated in the province of *Thracia* along *Via Diagonalis* in the section *Philippopolis - Hadrianopolis*.

Беџевлиев, В. 1970: 130; TIB 6: 486.

RI

Tushovitsa (Tušovica, Тушовица) (Shumen region)

formerly: Tushovtsa

Moes. Inf., *Moes. Sec.*

Fortress known as Hisar Kale, located 2 km E of the village. Its shape is irregular and the area it covers is approx. 30 daa. The remains of a tower clearly emerge at its NE end. Remains of walls and pottery discovered here date from 4th - 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 61, № 313; Шкорпил 1929: 90.

DA

Tutrakantsi (Tutrakanci, Тутраканци) (Varna region)

formerly: Baldur Kyoy, Baldar Kyoy

Moes., *Moes. Inf.*

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 2.5 km W of the village, in the Katrandzhiya and Chanadzhika districts. During farm work have been found remains of defensive walls built of ashlar bound with mortar, foundations of buildings and fragmented Roman pottery. The wall surrounded a square field. Finds: a marble statue; coins and *dolia*.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 58; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 406.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, Roman period, located approx. 2.5 km W of the village, immediately E of the Roman settlement in the Katrandzhiya district. The *tumuli* are approx. 2.5 m high and 8-10 m in diameter. Inside one of the *tumuli* a rich cremation grave in a step-like pit was excavated. The inventory contained weapons, bronze and glass vessels.

Лазаров, А., Н. Мутков 1993.

MI

Tvardintsi (Tvurdintsi, Tvărdinci, Твърдинци) (Turgovishte region)

formerly: Sarla Duran

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located on the NE outskirts of the village. During building work fragments of tiles and domestic

pottery, characteristic for of the 3rd - 4th c., have been discovered.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 69-70.

SI

Tvarditsa (Tvurditsa, Tvărdica, Твърдица) (Sliven region) annexed: Kozarevo

Thr.?

Fortress, located in the Sheshkingrad district. Remains of the foundations of stone walls have been discovered here together with numerous fragments of tiles.

Stone foundations of buildings have been found in the Zimnika district.

Fortress, located approx. 1 km N of the town of Tvarditsa, on a hill across the river bed over an area of more than 3 daa. Its shape is an irregular polygon with many curves. The defensive wall was built of broken stone and mortar. The wall is up to 2.5 m thick and is preserved to a height of 4 m. The foundations of towers are visible at the E and W end of the fortress. In the interior there are buildings. The gate is in the N wall. Finds: querns; arrows and spears; crosses; iron maces; pottery. The Malka Kutra peak rises E of the fortification. The hill is not fortified, but further eastwards, at the Golyama Kutra hill, foundations of another fortress are visible.

Tumulus Golyamata Mogila, located W of the Kazarevo quarter, next to the Kopanka *tumulus*.

Fortress, located approx. 0.5 km W of the residential district Kozarevo, on the S slopes of the Stara Planina mountains, between the Kozarevo district and the village of Konare.

Fortification, located on the S slopes of the Stara Planina mountains, between the Kozarevo district and the village of Konare, on a peak. It has a square shape. The walls are built of mixed masonry - stone and brick. The facades are revetted with regular stone blocks and the filling of the walls is of broken stone, mortar and triturated brick. The walls are 2 m thick and are preserved to 1.30 m height. In the S the foundations of a tower are visible.

Койчев, Н. 1997b.

NS

Tvarditsa (Tvurditsa, Tvărdica, Твърдица) (Burgas region) formerly: Ahrenlii

Thr.

Settlement, located E of the village, on the shore of the Mandrensko lake.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horsman, venerated as Apollo.
IGBulg. I/2, 386.

IK

Tvarditsa (Tvarditsa, Tvârdica, Твърдица) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kalaydzhi dere

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.7 km SE of the village, in the Kayryaka district, on S plain over the right bank of a dry valley. The settlement covers an area of 10-12 daa. Finds: small polished stone blocks and bricks from buildings; iron slag; pottery from 2nd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E-NE of the village, in the Ada Tarla district. It is situated on terrain which slopes to the N, partitioned off from the W, N and E by a dry valley and has an area of 60-70 daa. Remains of walls, tiles and pottery from 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Settlement, located in the W part of the village, on the left (N) bank of the dry Kale Dere valley. Archaeological material from the Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.) and Late Antiquity (4th – 6th c.) has been discovered. Finds: a hoard of about 10 silver antoniniani and approx. 1260 bronze coins from 1st – 3rd c., stamped in Rome and in provincial mints, the latest coins are from the mid 3rd c.

Парушев, Б. 2000: 73-74.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.25 km E-SE of the village, in the Dyado Gyorgovata Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of fourteen *tumuli*, located 1.5 km NW of the village.

ST

Tyanevo (Tjanovo, Тянево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Sreden Bazaurt, Tyanovo

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 0.65 km S of the village, in the Irimlik

district. Finds: pottery and coins (from Septimius Severus to Valens).

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 67.

Settlement, located 3.5 km W-SW of the village (in the territory of the former village of Golyam Bazaurt/Gorsko). It is situated at the outset of a dry valley, on both sides, near a rich water source. Its area is approx. 150 daa. From the outskirts of this settlement come a hoard of silver vessels and 976 silver coins from 1st – 3rd c. (from Nero till Alexander Severus).

Божкова, Б. 2003; Русева-Слокока, А., Р. Ненова-Мерджанова, Р. 2003; Филов, Б., Ив. Велков, 1920: 150.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.75 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.5 km S of the village, in the Mogilata district.

BI

Tyulenovo (Tjulenovo, Тюленово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kalach Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Yurtluca district, on a plain. It covers an area of approx. 40 daa.

Settlement, located in the territory of the village.

ST

Tyurkmen (Tjurkmen, Тюркмен) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

The present day village is built over a section of the *Ranilum* – *Diocletianopolis* road, a branch of the main road *Singidunum* – *Serdica* – *Philippopolis* – *Constantinopolis*.

Settlement, located S of the village, in the Top Kazaldzhik district. Remains of walls, *pithei* and tiles have been found. Finds: a hoard of Roman Imperial coins from Alexander Severus till Probus (discovered SW of the village).

Цончев, А. 1942: 54; 1960б: 209.

MM

U

Ugarchin (Ugarchin, Ugărchin, Угърчин) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located in the immediate vicinity of the town, together with a necropolis.

Several necropoles in the vicinity of the town, located to the W and NW. Two *tumuli* from the Roman period have been excavated in 1921 in the Latinskite grobishta locality. The burial custom is cremation. In the graves pottery and coins (2nd – 3rd c.) were found.

Two hoards of silver Roman coins discovered on the bank of the Kamenitsa river.

Велков, Ив. 1929: 64; Герасимов, Т. 1959а: 360; 1964а: 241; Радоев, Ил., Г. Радоев 1978: 16-17; Регистър ИК: 78.

RG

ULICITRA (unknown)

Rhod.

Not. Dign. or. XL, 46 (Ulicitra)

Sub dispositione viri spectabilis ducis Moesiae Secundae...

Et quae de minore laterculo emittuntur: cohors I quarta Gallorum, Ulicitra.

RI

ULPIA OESCUS (Οἰσκος) (Gigen, Гиген) (Pleven region)

Ptol. Geogr. Oq(σ)κος Τριβαλλῶν (Oescus of the Triballi); It. Ant. 220, 5 (Oesco, leg. V Mac(edonica), m.p. XII); Tab. Peut. (Esco); Not. Dign. or. XLII, 26 – Auxilium Martensium, Oesco; XLII, 33 – Praefectus legionis quintae Macedonicae, Oesco; Iord. Get. 102 (Uscu); Get. 265 (Hisco); Hier. Syn. 655, 6 (Ισκος); Proc. De aedif. IV, 6 (Ισκος); Anon. Rav. IV, 7 – Oaecon.

Topography

The city of *Oescus* is located near the village of Gigen, in the Gradishteto locality, Pleven district, 3 km S of the place where the *Oescus fl.* flows into the *Istros fl.*, and approx. 0.3 km E of its correction (1930). The Roman city (*Oescus I*) was built on a plateau of irregular pentagonal shape (18 ha), the S part of which was higher. Approx. 50-100 m N of it were found remains of a Thracian settlement from the Late Bronze and the Early Iron Ages (15th – 13th till 7th c. BCE).

Principate and Late Antiquity

Before the foundation of the new Roman province *Moesia* (12 CE) in *Oescus* was located *legio V Macedonica*. This happened at the end of the first decade of the 1st c. when *Oescus* became an important military place on the Lower Danube. In the late period of the reign of Tiberius in, or around *Oescus* (or *Uius*) was stationed *ala Pansiana*. The legion took active part in the crushing of the Thracian uprising S of the Stara Planina mountains and in the events related with the foundation of the province of *Thracia* in 45 CE. *Legio V Macedonica* left its permanent garrison in *Oescus* between 62 and 71 CE. However, its camp in *Moesia* was not abandoned. Here (or in *Uius*) was temporarily stationed *cohors IV Gallorum equitata*. After the legion came back to *Oescus* it took part in two events of great importance – the first stage of the Dacian Wars of Domitian in 85-86 CE and in the wars of Trajan against the Dacians in 101-102 and 105-106 CE. At the end of 101 CE and the beginning of 102 CE, this unit left the old garrison and one of the detachments left for the new legionary camp in *Troesmis* on the Danube delta in present day N Dobrudzha (Romania). After 106 CE, the whole military unit was already settled there.

During the 1st c. CE in *Oescus* existed three settlements with different status – the camp of the legion (*castra*), the civic settlement of the veterans (*canabae*) and a Thracian village (*vicus*). In 106-112 CE emperor Trajan gave *Oescus* the rights of colony (*colonia Ulpia Oescensium*). Here rises the question which of the settlements received the right and was turned into a big city. The answer is not easy to find since under the Roman colony were found remains from the 1st c. – parts of walls of different strength, fragments of pots and glass vessels, coins and other finds. Recently G. Kabakchieva stated her view that under the colony are the remains of the camp of *legio V Macedonica*. More clear evidence is needed to prove this statement, for example: buildings typical of a legionary camp – *principia*, *praetorium*, barracks for the soldiers, *valetudinarium* etc. as well as a wooden-earthen fortification wall.

We learn about the city administration of *Ulpia Oescus* from the Latin inscriptions found there. At the head of the city were two *duu(m)vir*. Their mandate was one year long, but they could be reelected for a second time. The *duumviri* had to summon regularly the city council, to carry out the decisions taken by it, to be responsible for the maintaining of the cult to the ruling emperor and the official religious cults, to control the magistrates of a lower rank etc. The *aediles* also belonged to the administrators of a higher rank and had one-year mandate. At the head of the finances

was the questor, who controlled the correct spending of the community resources. *Oescus* had a city council (*ordo decurionum*) consisting of councilors appointed for life but with no payment or other recompense for their duties. We suppose that their number did not exceed one hundred. Often the *decurioni* voluntarily accepted the duty to provide money of their own budget for the construction of public buildings. In *Oescus* existed different public organizations like the association of the artisans (*collegium fabrorum*), and a *collegia* responsible for the maintaining of the cult to the emperor. In the city lived free citizens, *libertini* and slaves, who had different rights and duties.

At first *Oescus* belonged to the Roman province *Moesia* and after 86 CE to the province *Moesia Inferior*. During the reign of Aurelian-Diocletian the city was already within the boundaries of the newly founded province *Dacia Ripensis*, whose main city was *Ratiaria* (present day Archar, Vidin district).

During the winter and the spring of 251 CE, emperor Decius was gathering an army from *Novae* and *Oescus* to meet the Goths withdrawing from *Philippopolis*. The battle between the Romans and the barbarians took place near *Abritis* in the place *Forum Sempronii*. The Romans were defeated and the emperor, together with his son Herennius Decius, died. On July 5th, 328 emperor Constantine I visited the city and was present at the official sanctification of the newly built stone bridge over the Danube river, connecting *Oescus* and *Sucidava*.

During the early Christian period, *Oescus* was episcopal center. In the E part of the area of the forum have been found remains of a small church.

Oescus suffered from the invasions of the Goths in 376–378 CE and the Huns in 447 CE. The Avars and the Slavs destroyed the city in 585 CE.

The city was protected by means of a stone wall built in the time of Trajan. The intermediate towers were rectangular and were situated on the inner side of the wall. The excavations by the W gate show that the towers at the gates were slightly projecting outwards and more towards the interior. In several sections has been discovered a wall in *opus vittarum mixtum*, but undoubtedly these are later reconstruction.

The inside of *Oescus* is divided into two unequal parts: S – approx. 1/3 of the whole territory and N – approx. 2/3 of it. Because of this, the W and the E gates were situated in the S one third. This fact shows that the place “Gradishteto” and the right bank of the Danube river were often flooded

in the spring and the water reached as high as the fortified city. In spite of the irregular form of the plateau, the Roman colony had a regular layout, designed according to the so-called “orthogonal (rectangular) system”. It represented straight streets going from E to W (*decumani*) and from N to S (*cardines*). The two main streets were respectively *cardo maximus* and *decumanus maximus*. The first had a deviation from NE to SW and the second – from SE to NW. Under the city are remains of an older settlement, but its streets do not coincide with those of the city.

There are three types of streets: 1. streets with covered sidewalks (*porticus*) in Corinthian or Doric style; 2. streets with sidewalks but no *porticus*; 3. streets without sidewalks. Their width is different (6.0 m, 4.5 m, 3 m) and depends on their position and importance. In some living quarters can be seen narrow passages, broad only 2 m for example, that are situated between the rows of buildings. The streets are paved with massive limestone plates of irregular form and different size. In the middle were placed the biggest plates, which covered the deep sewers built of stone and white mortar, which served for leading of the waste and rainwater out of the city. Today, on the pavement are seen the wheel-tracks made by the carts and chariots. Some of the passages were covered only with pebble and sand. Along the streets ran clay and, more seldom, leaden pipes – part of the water supply system. They were situated aside and above the level of the sewage. These pipes reached all quarters and buildings in the city. The main source of water was situated near the village of Oriahovitsa, 20 km S of *Oescus*. The aqueduct was built of baked bricks and inside was plastered with hydrophobic mortar. Another aqueduct of clay pipes was found in the place “Dobroshina”, 3 km E of the village of Gigen. Inside the city were discovered many wells built of round limestone rings or roughly hewed stones.

An important achievement of the latest archaeological excavations is the establishing of the borders of the city square (*forum*). It is orientated from N to S and its dimensions are 200 m x 97.60 m. *Decumanus maximus* tangents its S, short side while *cardo maximus* tangents the W long side.

The *forum* occupies 1/9 (2 ha) of the whole territory of the Roman colony. In most of the Roman cities in Bulgaria only one of the main streets runs across the whole city and tangents the *forum* complex while the other main street stops before the *forum* and starts again at the other end of the square toward one of the two opposite gates. The N, larger part of the complex is occupied by the *forum* (96 m x 58 m) situated in the open and paved with big rectangular plates,

which are well preserved in its NE inner corner. In the N end of the complex were discovered the foundations and parts of the walls of three independent temples dedicated to the Capitolian Triad: Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Juno to the E of it and Minerva to the W of it. They were built in Corinthian style. One of the characteristic features of the architectural decoration of the temples is the decoration of the cornices representing relief palmettes, whose leaves are not bound together with a ribbon. This peculiarity was characteristic of the Classical and Hellenistic periods and was represented until the time of Trajan and partially of Hadrian. According to Teofil Ivanov, the temples can be dated to the early period of Hadrian's reign (c. 125 CE). The temple of emperor Hadrian in *Ephesus* has the same characteristic feature as well as a dedicatory inscription in his honor, which is dated to the period between 117 and 123 CE. Until now, in *Ulpia Oescus* have been found and published seven Latin inscriptions dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus and two dedicated to Minerva. In the National Institute of Archaeology with Museum in Sofia is a marble torso of the goddess, which has been brought there from *Oescus*. Still are missing inscriptions dedicated to the goddess Juno. Three separate temples dedicated to the Capitolian Triad are very seldom met in the large Roman empire. We know about the temples in Baelo Claudia in the province *Boetica* in Spain (near Gibraltar), which are dating from the 2nd c., as well as in two cities in Northern Africa – *Sufetula* and *Circa*. In most of the cities in Europe and the Middle East there was only one temple called “Capitolium”, whose *cella* was divided into three parts (*cellae*), in which were put the statues of the three deities. The central *cella* was for the statue of Jupiter. A typical example is the *Capitolium* in *Rome*, which was built in BCE 509 following an Etruscan example.

On all sides of the *forum* in *Oescus*, except the N one, were limestone colonnades in Corinthian style, whose friezes were decorated with relief bulls' heads (*bucrania*). On their necks, they carry heavy garlands made of branches of different kinds of trees: laurel, oak and others. The W side of the friezes is filled up with floral motifs executed with great skill. The cornice under the roof has relief palmettes, whose leaves are not bound together with a ribbon, so here is observed the same peculiarity as at the mentioned above temples. This fact makes us accept the statement that they were built simultaneously. Behind the *porticus* are situated public buildings with different functions. In one of them was the city council.

Right next to the three temples of the Capitolian Triad, in a N direction, was discovered and excavated the public basilica (*basilica civilis*, *basilica forensis*) of *Ulpia Oescus*. It was orientated from E to W; its length was 97.60 m and its width – 23.5 m. The basilica had three naves and was entered through a door on the W wall on the side of *cardo maximus*. Each nave had a separate entrance. The inside dimensions of the naves are: length – 72.60 m, width of the N and S naves – 3.60 m; width of the middle one – 11.60 m. The N entrance had an additional entrance at the E end of the N wall. The basilica is built of limestone blocks and white mortar. Both sides of the walls were plastered with fine mortar. The N wall of the N nave is occupied by alternating semicircular and rectangular niches, in which were marble statues of Roman emperors, provincial governors of *Moesia Inferior*, later of *Dacia Ripensis*, prominent persons and Roman deities. In one of the niches was found a statue of the Roman god Apollo. The S nave uses the outer N wall of the temples of the Capitolian Triad. The central nave is of great interest. It has a broad entrance (3.60 m) with a two-winged wooden door. Through it is entered a rectangular anteroom (11.60 m x 6.20 m) leading to the nave (length – 66.40 m). All four walls of the central nave and three of the walls of the antechamber had two levels. At the first level were cylindrical limestone columns in Corinthian style and a frieze-architrave on them. On part of the frieze was incised a Latin inscription in honor of emperor Hadrian. Only few fragments of it were preserved, but fortunately, they were of great importance for the dating of the basilica: [I] M P I I C . . . = I M P (eratori) II C [O(n) S (uli) . . . The emperor was proclaimed for a second time in 135 CE. The basilica was built shortly after the temples of the Capitolian Triad. Here, the leaves of most palmettes are not bound with a ribbon. However, by the end of the construction period appeared the first palmette with bound leaves.

In 135 CE was built another public basilica on the city square (*agora*) in *Pautalia* (present Kyustendil in SW Bulgaria) as we learn from a Greek inscription. In the text is mentioned the construction of a basilica (*βασίλικη*). However, the remains of this building have not been found yet.

The architectural structure of the second level of the antechamber and the middle nave of the basilica in *Ulpia Oescus* is very peculiar. Instead of cylindrical limestone columns, here were used limestone pillars in the shape of parallelepiped (height – 4.40 m). Their lower part represents a quadrilateral pedestal while the upper is shaped as a figure of a young woman – a caryatid, dressed in a long *himation*

and a short *peplos*. The pupils of the eyes are not represented. Some of the figures support the *calatos* (basket) with their left hand, others – with their right one, while a third group is represented with both hands up. In this way, diversity has been achieved. In the lower part of the second level, between the pillars were placed vertically white limestone rectangular plates (height – 2 m), which thus formed a parapet. In the middle of each plate is a round medallion surrounded by a belt of interlaced design and another one of ovoid ornamentation. In the middle, on a plain background stands out a head of a man or a woman. On one of the plates is visible the head of a man dressed in a tunic and a toga holding a male theatrical mask in his hands. This might be a representation of a famous ancient writer. It is possible that on the other plates, which have not been preserved, were represented heads of Roman emperors, philosophers and other prominent persons. The plates are decorated with Lesbian and Ionic cymatium. Based on the precisely established places of the architectural details was made a graphical reconstruction of the two levels of the middle nave of the basilica and of the interior view from E to W. The internal height of the middle nave is 13.38 m and of the exterior one is 16.35 m. The middle nave rose high above the side ones, which had only one level and sloping roofs. A big fire damaged the building, which was a result of the Gothic invasion in 376-378. On the floor of the antechamber "A" was found a thick layer of ashes – the remains of the burnt wooden roof construction, under which were found many Roman bronze coins the latest of which are from the time of emperor Valens. It is known that he died on August 9, 378 CE in a suburban *villa* near *Hadrianopolis* in a decisive battle with the Goths. Traces of such fires have been discovered at other places in *Oescus* too.

In the SE corner of the forum complex was completely excavated the temple of Fortuna (*templum Fortunae*) (1950-1951, 1970-1971). It borders *decumanus maximus* to the S. Its plan is rectangular – it is 50.20 m long and 28 m wide. The temple consists of the following components: 1. S portico (*colonnade*) with two lines of a 26 m long building inscription in Latin; 2. an internal rectangular courtyard with a colonnade; 3. the temple of Fortuna itself; 4. rooms situated N of the temple. The whole complex is built in Corinthian style. The Latin inscription contained the names and the titles of the Roman emperor Commodus, to whom the temple was dedicated. After his death (on December 31, 192 CE), the Roman senate took a decision all inscriptions and monuments related to him to be destroyed (*damnatio*

memoriae). On the inscription from *Oescus*, the names and the titles of Commodus were deleted (length – 24 m). However, Teofil Ivanov has succeeded to reconstruct them. They are followed by the name of the provincial governor of *Moesia Inferior* of that time – Gn. Silius Rufinus. According to the contents of the inscription, the temple was erected in 190 CE with the funds of the "association of the craftsmen" (*collegium fabrorum*). The colonnade of the internal courtyard was decorated with frieze-architraves with bulls' heads and garlands of laurel. The temple of Fortuna consisted of an antechamber and a *cella*. On the S façade are four Corinthian columns. On the triangular pediments are represented two Victories – the goddesses of victory, who are holding a laurel wreath. Inside the wreath was a relief representation, most likely the head of Medusa, who was believed to protect from the evil. The Goths in 376-378 CE destroyed the temple complex. Its function during the 4th c. is unknown.

Right next to the temple of Fortuna, to the S of it is situated a big public building. Only 2 100 sq. meters of it have been excavated, which is perhaps half of its area. It is worth mentioning here the colorful floor mosaic in one of the rooms. In the center is represented a theatrical scene with three participants with masks and a man without a mask. On the white background, over the figures, is an inscription [M]ENANΔPOY. AXAIOI i. e. "Achaean of Menander". It concerns the famous Athenian author of comedies Menander. This comedy was not known until 1948 when Teofil Ivanov discovered the inscription. The fact that there was such a play was confirmed in 1961 by a papyrus found in the city of Oxyrhynchos in Egypt representing an alphabetical list of Menander's works. Here rises the question what this scene represents. The name "Achaean" suggests that it was about prominent persons from the Achaean world. The left actor is a man in a mature age. In his left hand, he holds a stick pointed downwards, with which he threatens a young actor standing to the right. He looks desperate and supports his head with his right hand. In the middle sits an old white-haired man. Probably he tries to reconcile the two men. Behind him, and nearer to the right actor, stands a young man without a mask (*person muta* – "mute face") who does not participate in the performance but is only watching it. T. Ivanov supposes that Menander used the subject of Homer's "Iliad", first song, in which is told about the quarrel between Agamemnon (the left actor) and Achilles (the right one) about the damsel Briseis. The old man is Nestor – king of the island of Pilos, who tries

to reconcile the men. The young man without a mask is Patroclus – Achilles' true friend who, after the quarrel, accompanied Achilles to the ships of the Myrmidons. The mosaic from *Oescus* is dated to the time of emperor Septimius Severus or of his son Caracalla.

In the SE end of the city was excavated a bath occupying an area of 720 sq. meters with all rooms required: *apodyterium*, *tepidarium*, *caldarium*, *sudatorium*, two pools with warm and tepid water and a *frigidarium*. The bath is dated to the 4th c. CE, but it was built on the remains of an older bath building.

Opposite the bath were seven rectangular shops situated in a row. The two buildings were on both sides of one *decumanus*. E of the city was built an extension called by the excavators *Oescus II*. It occupies a territory of 10 ha and has a rectangular form. The archaeological excavations show that at this place was a living quarter of the Roman colony belonging to the time of the Principate. Twenty-five – thirty meters to the N of the later NE tower No 4 was discovered part of a big house. In one of the rooms was a colorful floor mosaic representing the metamorphosis of the young Cyparissus into a cypress. It is dated to the time of Septimius Severus. The fortification wall of *Oescus II* was built most likely under Constantine I. It had hoof-like stretching outwards towers (only tower No 2 is U-shaped). The places and the plan of the N and the E gates have been established. The necropolises in *Oescus* have not been surveyed in details. We have obtained some information about them from rescue excavations related with some modern construction works. In the place "Prez livada" and "Pyasatsite" to the E and NE of *Oescus* is situated a necropolis the earliest part of which is dating from the 1st and the 2nd c. Another necropolis was located approx. 300 m W of the city. There was also a S necropolis located approx. 400 m from the city. The furthest necropolis was in "Zad Chiflika", which is 3.5 – 4 km to the SE of *Oescus*. At some places were found limestone sarcophagi, brick and tile graves and simple graves dug into the ground. The grave finds are of different kind and depend on the wealth of the deceased. On some graves were erected limestone plates with Latin inscriptions containing interesting information.

The results of the archaeological excavations (since 1948) show that on the territory of *Oescus I* was a medieval Bulgarian settlement from the 10th – 12th c., whose name is unknown so far. The dwellings are dug into the layers of the late antique and early Byzantine period. Their plan has been partially reconstructed. The ceramic fragments are

numerous and spread over the whole excavated territory of *Oescus I*. They are similar to the finds from other medieval settlements in today's Bulgaria. On the remains of the temple of Fortuna were found stone foundations of a small cross-like church with a dome and a narthex. In the N wall of the naos, on the floor level was found the lower part of a rectangular limestone block with an engraved Old Bulgarian inscription stigmatizing a heretic. It represents a unique monument from the Bulgarian lands and is dating most likely from the 10th c.

It is worth mentioning the Byzantine coins used by the local population, which were found in the course of the archaeological excavations: a gold coin of emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenetus and Roman II, John Tzimisches, Basil II, Roman III Argyros, Michael IV to Alexius III and Byzantine convex coins (11th c.).

Кабакчиева, Г. 2004; 2010; Кабакчиева, Г., С. Лазарова 2005; Кабакчиева, Г. и др. 2001a: 69; 2001b: 68; Фрова, А. 1943; 1948; ILBulg. № 1-116; Ivanov, R. 1989a: № 1, 39-59; 1989b: № 4; 1990; 1996; 2000a; Ivanov, T. 1954; 1977: 40-48; 1987a; 1987b; 1990; 1993; 1996: 183-186; Ivanov, T., R. Ivanov 1998; Kabakchieva, G. 1996; 1997; 2000; Moreau, J. 1960; Morfova, Z. 1959: 640-646; Turner, E. G. et al. 1962: 103, Nr. 2462; Vacheva, K. 1994: fig.5.

RI

Umarevtsi (Umarevci, Умаревици) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Road station (?), located in the W part of the village, between the road towards the village of Alexandrovo and a farmyard, in the Kerezlika district. Fragments of large polished stone blocks and bricks, bound with pink mortar and other material found on the ground in 1923. The site is probably a section of the road *Melta* (Lovech) – *Marcianopolis* (Devnya, Varna region).

Roman road, located at the NW end of the village, between the Lovech – Levski road and the railway. A preserved section of the Roman road which connected the stations *Doriones* and *Melta*, is situated on the road towards the village of Alexandrovo. It runs along flat terrain on the left bank of the Osam river. The road, with curbstones, is built of stone slabs of different dimensions. The road is 6 m wide and is preserved to approx. 35 m.

Велков, Ив. 1925a: 248-253; Теренни проучвания на Ж. Величков.

RG

****URDA/-UM?** (epith. Οὐρδηνος) (terr. *Augusta Traiana*) (near Stalevo) (Haskovo region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1713 bis, and one unpublished inscription
N Sh

URDAUS (unknown, somewhere in the province of *Thracia*)
Thr.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (Οὐρδαύς)

Fortification built under Justinian I. It probably corresponds to *Orudisza ad Burgum*.

Beševliev, V. 1970: 132-133; TIB 6: 491.

R I

URDOVIZA, BURTICUM? (Kiten, Китен) (Burgas region)
Thr., Haem.

A large quantity of tiles and domestic pottery discovered during underwater archaeological investigations in the bay of Kiten. It was undoubtedly the site of an ancient harbor and its settlement. It had very close contacts with *Apollonia Pontica* and was inhabited in Antiquity. A rural *mansio* may have been situated here.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located in the vicinity.
Панайотова, Кр., Ц. Дражева 2003: 228; IGBulg. I, 5155
comm.; Karayotov, I. 2002: 564.

R I

Ustina (Устина) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Settlement, Roman period, located 2.5 km W of the present day village, in the Mandzhovets district. Remains of buildings and marble architectural details have been found.

Settlement, Roman period, located in the Gergyovets locality towards the town of Krichim. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horsman.

Добруски, В. 1907d: № № 181, 182; IGBulg. III/1, 1391-1393; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 972-973.

M M

UT SURGAS = Malko Tarnovo ?

UTUS (*Utensis*) (Gulyantsi – Milkovitsa, Gulyanci-Milkovica, Гулянци-Милковица) (Pleven region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Tab. Peut. (Vio); It. Ant. 221, 1 (Uto); Not. Dign. or. XLII,

21 (*Cuneus equitum Constantinianorum, Uto*); *Iord. Get. 265 (Uto); Proc. De aedif. IV, 6 (Οὐτω, ξρυμα-φρούριον).*

Road station, along the Danubian *Viminacium – Ratiaria – Ulpia Oescus – Novae – Sexaginta Prista – Durostorum* road.

Fortified settlement and its necropolis, Roman, located 3.5 km N of the village. The site is known as Gulyansko gradishte. The fortress is trapezium-shaped and covers an area of approx. 130 daa. An auxiliary military unit was stationed at *Oescus* as early as the first half of 1st c. CE, under the command of the *legio V Macedonica*. During Late Antiquity a *cuneus equitum* was stationed here. Finds: many everyday objects from the Roman and the early Byzantine periods; tombstones with inscriptions in Latin; coins from Nero to Theodosius I.

Велков, Ив. 1932/33: 402-422; Иванов, Р. 1999: 33, 122, 284; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 42; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 341-349; CIL III, № № 177, 12361; ILBulg. № № 120-132; Kalinka, E. 1906: № 404.

T K, P B

UTUS fluvius (the Vit river, река Вит)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip., Moes. Sec.

Plin. NH III, 149 (Utus, Uto); Ptol. Geogr. III, 10,4 (Οὐτως)

The *Utus fl.* takes its source from the *Hemus mons* and is generated by the Beli Vit and Cherni Vit streams. It runs through the Lovech and Pleven regions in North Bulgaria. Its length is 189 km. *Utus fl.* is a right tributary of the *Istros fl.* By the estuary of the *Utus fl.* lies the *castellum* with the same name (near the village of Milkovitsa, Pleven region). The name originates from the Thracian word for water. In Late Antiquity the *Utus fl.* marked the boundary between the provinces of *Dacia Ripensis* (a part of the diocese of *Dacia*) and of *Moesia Secunda* (a part of the diocese of *Thracia*).

Георгиев, Вл. 1977: 245; Дечев, Д. 1952: 33; Дуриданов, И. 1976: 54; Иванов, Р. 1999: 40; Detschew, D. 1976: 349.

R I

Uzovo (Узово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Uzlar

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.75 km N of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 3.25 km N-NE of the village.

S T

V

Vabel (Vubel, Vâbel, Въбел) (Pleven region)

Moes. Inf.

Three settlements, prehistoric, located on the territory of the village of Vabel.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Basharechki Dol district, on the S slope of a ravine, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Fragments of building materials: stones, bricks, roof-tiles, probably the remains of a building.

Across the ravine, on its N slope, there was a smaller settlement over an area of only 15 daa.

Settlement, located 7-8 km E of the village, in the Varbitsa district, near Buzova Cheshma, on the territory of Vabel. Pottery and building materials are spread over an area of 20 daa. A pottery-kiln was also excavated nearby.

During digging for the contemporary water-conduit, workers came across the ancient reservoir and pipes. This water-conduit probably leads to the ancient settlement, over the site of the present day town of Nikopol.

Metallurgic production has left some traces in a deep ravine near Vabel. The slag, cinder and metallic melts illustrate metallurgic activity here. However, the site lacks conclusive dating material.

Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1979: 37.

T N

Vabel (Vubel, Vâbel, Въбел) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Geren

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Roman *villa*, located 1.5 km W of the village. Excavations revealed the foundations of a rectangular building, covering an area of 0.5 daa. Thirteen farm buildings, grouped around an inner yard, have been excavated. To the S there was an entrance. The foundations were made of broken stone and mortar. The finds from this site include a votive tablet to Hekate, loom-weights, coins and domestic pottery. The complex dates back to the end of 2nd – and the first half of 3rd c.

Roman *villa* (residential part), 2nd – 3rd c., located 2 km SW of the village. During farming activities a capital, a *fibula*,

fragments of tiles and pottery (dishes, pots, *amphorae*) were found.

Гинев, Г. 1982: 21; 1986: 29.

S I

Valchanka (Vulchanka, Vâlčanka, Вълчанка) (Kardzhali region)

Thr., Rhod.

Sanctuary, Iron Age and Roman period, located 0.8 km W of the village, in the Belite Kamani district. It occupies an oval ridge covered with limestone cliffs. Fragments of a great quantity of handmade pottery as well as pottery made on a potter's wheel.

Settlement, Iron Age and Roman period, located 1 km NE of the village on the slopes of a plateau-like ridge. A great concentration of handmade pottery as well as pottery produced on a potter's wheel was uncovered.

G N

Valchi Dol (Vulchi Dol, Vâlči Dol, Вълчи дол) (Varna region)

formerly: Kurt Dere

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 3.5 km from the village, in the Kantona district. Fragments of Roman domestic pottery, tiles, and stones spread on the ground. Finds: *dolia*.

Traces of an ancient road are visible.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 6-7.

Settlement, late Roman period, located approx. 2 km W of the village, in the Chervenaka district, along the road to the village of Iskar. The ruins of the settlement are located W of the stream running nearby. Its area is nearly 7-8 daa. Fragments of pottery and tiles from Late Antiquity have been registered on the ground as well as *dolia*.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 7.

M I

Valchi Izvor (Vulchi Izvor, Vâlči Izvor, Вълчи извор) (Yambol region)

formerly: Kurt Bunar

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located on the hilltop Hisarlaka (Sarlaka, Kir Bair).

Fortress, located in the Malkiyat Sarlak district (Hisarlak).

A O

Valchitran (Vulchitran, Vălchitrân, Вълчитрън) (Pleven region) formerly: Valchi tran

Moes. Inf.

The village of Valchitran is famous worldwide for the gold treasure found here. It has not yet been connected with any particular settlement in the territory of the contemporary village.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Visochkovata Vodenitsa district, near the dam, over an area of 100 daa.

Герасимов, Т. 1934: 469; Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1970: 46.

Settlement, located 1.7 km E of the village, in the Kermizha district, over an area of 40 daa.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Shavaria district, on the N bank of the Valchetranska Bara, over an area of 50 daa.

During land cultivation local farmers came across a funerary monument with an extraordinary shape and iconography. It is a quadrilateral pillar. On its three sides there are decorative fields depicting images of Attis.

Митова-Джонова, А. 1979: 37; Табакова-Цанова, Г. 1970: 44, обр. 9-10, 11.

T N

Vaklino (Ваклино) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Karamanlii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 5 km NE of the village, along the S bank of the Durankulak Blato marsh in the Eleza district (or Eleza, Heles), on a peninsula, jutting into the swamp. The settlement covers an area of approx. 150 daa. Remains of walls and pottery, characteristic for the 1st – 4th c., have been found. *АКШ а. е. 420, л. 57; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 46; Шкорпил, Х. и К. 1898: 43.*

Settlement, located S and SW of the village, on both the left and right banks of a dry valley, in the Chairya district, over approx. 80 daa. Remains of polished stone blocks for building and pottery from 1st – 4th c. have been found.

Settlement, located 3 km S of the village, in the Brestikite district, over an area of approx. 15 daa. Remains of small stone blocks from buildings, pottery fragments and coins from 3rd c. BCE to the 4th c. CE.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1 km NW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of eight *tumuli*, located 1.5 km SW of the village.

Necropolis, consists of twenty *tumuli*, located 2.25 km SE of the village, in the Brestikite and Dyado Atanasova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1 km N-NE of the village, in the Kostova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.4 km E of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.5 km NE of the village, in the Kopiltash district

Торбатов, С., Ил. Христатиес 1991.

B I

Valnari (Vulnari, Válnari, Вълнари) (Shumen region)

formerly: Sofular

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 2 km N of the village, in the Yapolygolydzhik district. During land cultivation fragments of *dolia* and other pottery have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23.

D A

Valche Pole (Vulche Pole, Vălče pole, Вълче поле) (Haskovo region)

formerly: Kurtolen, Valchepol

Thr.

Settlement, located in the Kush Kaya district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a coin of emperor Caracalla.

Necropolis, located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: marble tombstone with the image of the Thracian Horseman.

Аладжов, А. 1997: 49-51; Попов, Хр., С. Илиев 2007.

V K

VALERIANA (Dolni Vadin, Долни Вадин) (Vratsa region)

Moes., Inf., Dac. Rip.

IA, 220, 4 (Valeriana), Proc. De aedif. IV, 6 (Βαλεριαναν)

Castellum, located S of the village, not completely excavated. In the course of excavations, as well as the lowering of the water level of the Danube river, coins were found (mainly bronze nominal from the period of the Dominate), fragments of pottery from the 1st – 6th c., including *terra sigillata*, and its variety *terra nigra*. At the end of the 17th c. count Luigi

Ferdinando Marsigli describes the N wall of the *castellum*, at present falling into the Danube river. Among the interesting finds are a bronze statuette of Venus, votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Mithras and three hoards: two of Republican *denarii*, buried at the end of the 1st c. BCE and one of 20 copper coins.

Half way between *Valeriana* and *Pedoniana*, S of the present road in the ploughed fields, on a naturally raised terrain, parts of brick laid floors with a small amount of pottery fragments from the 4th – 5th c. are visible. Considering the good visibility kilometers from the Danube river, the traces found are probably remains of lightly constructed observation post.

Бешевицев, В. 1955: 285; Велков, Ив. 1943: 273, обр. 373-374; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 320; 1952: 400; 1959a: 357; Иванов, Р. 1999: 32; Николов, Б. 1996: 114.

D An

Valog (Валог) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Saradzha, Gorna Saradzha, Opanets

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km N of the village on a plateau above the right bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 25 daa. Fragments of pottery, typical for the 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 29-30.

B I

Varbina (Vurbina, Vârbina, Върбина) (Smolyan region)

formerly: Soyudzhuk;

annexed: Pastirtsii

Thr., Rhod.

Remains of an ore-mining operation from the Roman period, located between the Kupa district, N of the village, and the Belev Dol district, NW of the village.

Further evidence of ore-mining, from the same period, was located near the Gabrina district, N of the village.

M V

Varbino (Vurbino, Vârbino, Върбино) (Silistra region)

formerly: Sukuyudzhuk

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx 1.5 km NE of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 63.

I B

Varbitsa (Vurbitsa, Vârbica, Върбица) (Veliko Tarnovo region) formerly: Vlashitsa

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Mustadzha district. A great quantity of Roman tiles and domestic pottery spread on the ground.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 14.

P V, I Ts

Varbitsa (Vurbitsa, Vârbica, Върбица) (Pleven region)

Moes.?

Settlement, Roman and early Byzantine period, located in the territory of the village, Suha Varbitsa district, along the *Oescus* – *Philippopolis* Roman road. Fragments of tiles and pottery from these periods are spread over an area of 80 daa.

Necropolis, located SE of the settlement, in the Chaushovoto district. Numerous burials have been excavated. Their inventory includes pottery vessels, clay lamps, loom-weights, querns, and a stone sarcophagus.

Thracian settlement, pre-Roman period, located in immediate proximity to the Roman and early Byzantine settlement. Finds: two hoards of hollow bronze axes from the Late Bronze Age; fragments of clay vessels and a bronze bracelet from the Early Iron Age.

Ковачева, Т. 1967; Маджаров, М. 2004: 38-39; Миков, В. 1938: 99; Митова-Джонова, А. 1979: 60.

M Ma

Varbitsa (Vurbitsa, Vârbica, Върбица) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the town of Varbitsa, on the left bank of the Varbishka river. The settlement is known as Gerilov Grad or Gradishteto. Large walls have been found. However, due to the cultivation of the land, building materials – stones and bricks, are now strewn over a great area. Ceramic blocks, more than 1 m long have also been discovered. A settlement from the 12th – 14th c. has also been registered at the same site.

Necropolis, located approx. 0.3-0.4 km of the settlement, on the right river bank, in the Biyukmezar district.

Аврамов, В. 1928: 100; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23; ИРАИК 1905: 131.

Fortress known as Orlitsa, 3rd – 5th c., located 2.5 km S of the town, on the Bial Bryag heights, on the left of the road towards Sliven. The fortress has an irregular shape and is over an area of

10-12 daa. Along the periphery of the heights runs a solid wall of broken stone and white mortar. Architectural details – capitals, ceramics etc., dating from the 3rd – 5th c. have been found.

Аврамов, В. 1928: 101; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23; ИРАИК 1905: 131.

Fortress known as Zavoyko Kale, located approx. 15 km SE of the town, on a mountain ridge, part of the Stara Planina mountains. The fortress covers an area of approx. 50 daa. The wall is built of broken stone bound with mortar. To the E there is a square tower with a side 3.80 m long and in front of it there is a *fosse*. It probably dates from the 4th – 6th c.

Fortress known as Demirkapiya, 3rd – 5th c., located approx. 11 km S of the town, along the road towards Sliven. A wall 100-120 m long and 1.60 m thick, orientated E-W, is still preserved. The wall is built of broken stone and mortar, mixed with triturated brick. On the E side a gate emerges.

Fortress known as Momin Dvor, located approx. 15 km SE of the town, on a mountain ridge, part of the Stara Planina mountains. To the NW there is a fortification with dimensions 70 x 40 m, elliptical in shape. Fragments of pottery, typical for the 5th c. have been found here. During the early Middle Ages life continued at the site.

Roman road, located approx. 11 km S of the town, in the Nenkov Cheshma district. It has been intersected by the present day road towards Sliven. The preserved road-bed is 4-5 m wide and in some sections there are even traces of the pavement.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 23.

DA

Varbovka (Vurbovka, Vårbovka, Върбовка) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 4th c.), located approx. 4 km N of the village, in the Baltalaka district. Remains of walls and architectural details.

Суатов, Б. 1977: 22-23; Цончев, Д. 1934: 454-455.

Funerary memorial complex, located in the vicinity of the village, in the Vankovets district. Funerary statues have been found here – one female and two male.

Суатов, Б. 1977: 47.

Temple of Artemis, located near the village of Varbovka, in the Bash Bunar district. Foundations of a large building as well as stone blocks and parts of the triangular pediment of the temple have been found.

Суатов, Б. 1977: 58.

Tumulus, Roman period, located at the E end of the village. During digging work inside the *tumulus* a Roman tombstone with an inscription in Latin was uncovered.

Суатов, Б. 1961: 239.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km S of the village.

Roman *villa*, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Chairluka district.

Tumulus, Roman period, located 4.6 km NW of the village. АКБ П. Станев.

Fortress known as Kamaka, late Roman period, located 2.5 km W of the village.

P V, I Ts

Vardim (Вардим) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 3 km W of the village. Stone sarcophagi as well as cremation and inhumation graves discovered during land cultivation in the 60s of 20th c. It is supposed that the necropolis formerly consisted of *tumuli*, which were cleared during farming activity.

Вълов, В. 1965: 29.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 1.2 km E of the village. It has been excavated only during rescue excavations, due to the construction of a contemporary farm building. A few premises have been studied, all situated around an inner yard. Part of the residential building of the *villa* has also been excavated. It is built of broken stone bound with mud. The complex dates back to the 2nd c. and the mid 3rd c.

Динчев, В. 1997: 25-26; Доневи, П. 1984а: 85; 1985б: 145.

Section of the Roman Danubian road, localized approx. 3 km E of Vardim.

Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 676.

Villa, Roman and late Roman periods, located approx. 1 km W of the village.

Conrad, S. 2008: 68-71; Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

Settlement, Roman and late Roman periods, located approx. 2 km SW of the village.

Settlement, Roman and late Roman periods, located approx. 2.5 km S of the village.

Roman *villa*, located 1.5 km SE of Vardim.

Villa, Roman and late Roman, located 1 km SE of the village. Conrad, S., D. Stančev 2002: 680, fig. 2-3.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 3.5 km SE of the village.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 4.5-5.5 km SE of the village in the Tashbair district.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 5.3-6 km SW of the village.

Two *tumuli*, located 2.2 km SW of the village.

Tumulus, Roman period, located approx. 3 km W of the village. Finds: a sarcophagus.

АКБ П. Доневи, П. Драганчев.

MI

Vardun (Вардун) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress Kaleto, located W of the village. Stone and pottery fragments typical for the 4th–6th c. spread on the ground. Fragments of *amphorae* prevail.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village. Fragments of domestic pottery, pots, jugs etc., all typical of the 2nd – 3rd c.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located 1.5 km SW of the village, known as Kaleto. It is approx. 150 m long and 40 m wide. The defensive wall is built of broken stone and mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from the pre-Roman and Roman periods are spread on the ground.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km N of the village. During ploughing coins have been discovered. Based on the pottery the settlement has been dated to 1st–3rd c.

Necropolis, located N of the village, near the aforementioned settlement. It probably belonged to the same settlement and dates from the same period.

Church, late antique, located 2 km W of the village. Fragments of pottery, probably from the Kaleto fortress, connected with the settlement.

Велков, Ив. 1921/22: 247; 1926/27: 61; Велков, Ив., Хр. Данов 1938: 445; Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 19-22.

SI

VARIANA (Leskovets, Leskovec, Лесковец) (Vratsa region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

1A, 220, 3 (Variana), *Not. Dign. or. XLII, 18, 31 (Cuneus equitum Dalmatarum, Varina; Praefectus legionis Quintae Macedonicae, Variniana); Cod. Iust. 3, 35 (Variani); Proc. De aedif. IV (Βασιλίδνα)*

Castellum. In the course of rescue excavations in 2000 and

2004 it was established that after the first Gothic invasions the *castellum* was burnt down and then rebuilt again to the E of its previous location. Thus it overlapped the W section of the necropolis from 1st–3rd c. During the later Goth and Hun attacks the *castellum* was burnt down several times.

The *castellum* covers an area of approx. 25 daa. A wall in *opus quadratum* with monolithic stone blocks with dimensions 1.6 x 0.65 x 0.75 m has been found. The final possible date for the wall is the early 2nd c. The remains of a wall from a large *horreum* with counterforts and an average wall-thickness of 0.85 m, dating from the late 3rd c. (built in *opus incertum mixtum*) shows the important role of the *castellum* in storing and exporting grain from the fertile soil in its hinterland.

Among the finds (some donated) are objects of the decorative bronze metal-plastic arts, medical tools, bronze exagia, pottery vessels, clay lamps, coins (from Republican *denarii* to coins of Heraclius), a tombstone of the legionary Stephanus from 4th c., an early Christian marble statue of "the Good Shepherd", a votive tablet of Silvanus etc.

Бешевлиев, В. 1955: 284; Велков, Ив. 1940/42б: 274, обр. 375-376; Иванов, Р. 1999: 32.

D An

Varna (Варна) (Varna region)

formerly: Stalin

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km NE of the Vladislav Varnenchik park-museum, in the Yurgandzhiykata district. Traces of the settlement are discovered on both sides of the fountain situated here. The pottery found at the site is from the Roman period.

Димитрова, Д., Д. Ил. Димитров 1973: 5-6.

Christian basilica, situated in the Dzhanavar Tepe district, approx. 4 km SW of the town of Varna. The single-nave church has an elaborate plan and sides of 31 x 28 m. To the E and to the W of the naos (*cella*) quadrangular rooms, two on each side, were built. Their lower floors had religious functions and their upper ones had a defensive role. The altar apse has a multistage synthonos and is built in the thick E wall. In the center of the naos there was a pulpit and beneath it a vaulted tomb has been discovered with two sarcophagi inside. In the altar there was a brick-built crypt and next to it a triple reliquary of alabaster, silver and gold.

The floors of the naos and the side rooms are covered with mosaics and marble plates. The basilica is remarkable for its solidity with thick walls built of brick and red mortar. Its construction is related to some Syrian settlers here and dates back to 5th c.

Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 175-176; Шкорпил, К. 1921: 59-60.

Christian basilica, located in the Pirinch Tepe district, W of the town, within the bounds of the dockyard, between the lake and the sea. It represents a church with a nave and two aisles with one apse and a narthex with sides of 20 x 18 m. The construction is in *opus mixtum*. The floors are covered with bricks and marble plates. Later a baptistery was added to the basilica. The building dates back to 5th – 6th c. and was probably part of a monastery complex.

Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 173-175; Шкорпил, К. 1910: 14-21.

Christian basilica, located approx. 12-13 km NE of Varna, not far from the Aladzha monastery, in the Harman Eri district. Preliminary data shows that the basilica had a nave and two aisles and one apse. It probably dates back to 5th – 6th c.

Минчев, Ал. 1986; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 179; Шкорпил, К. 1921: 72.

Basilica, late Roman period, located approx. 5 km S of the Galata quarter, in the Kechi gyoldzhu district. The basilica is a single aisle basilica, with dimensions 25.60 x 13.50 m. The walls are 0.60 m thick. The naos is divided by limestone columns and the floors were covered with bricks. It was built over the foundations of an earlier shrine. In the apse remains of a synthronos and a pulpit in the center of the middle nave have been excavated. The N end of the narthex is occupied by a baptistery. The building dates to 4th – 5th c.

Мирчев, М. 1953: 1-28; Тончева, Г. 1951: 106; Чанева-Дечевска, Н. 1999: 176-178.

Sanctuary, Roman period, located approx. 5 km S in the Galata quarter, beneath the foundations of a late Roman basilica. An earlier building with a quadrangular plan has been excavated. Finds: fragments of votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; pottery.

Мирчев, М. 1953; Тончева, Г. 1968.

Settlement, Roman and late Roman period, located within the Galata quarter, above the Karantinata district. Remains of buildings and archaeological material from the Roman and late Roman periods found on a high terrace over the sea.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 105.

Necropolis, located S of the above mentioned settlement. One of the *tumuli* is probably from the Roman period, as a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman come from it. The remaining *tumuli* are pre-Roman.

Settlement, Roman and late Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km S of the Galata quarter, in the Patraban Bey Yepe district. The settlement is situated on a high terrace above the sea. Finds: pottery fragments; a votive tablet to the Thracian

Horseman.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 106.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km S of the Galata quarter, on a high terrace above the sea. Finds: pottery fragments; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, Roman period, located 6 km SE of the Galata quarter, in the Kechigyoldzhu district, situated on a high terrace above the sea. Finds: pottery fragments; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 107.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 7 km SW of the Galata quarter, in the Koshidzhi Kavaklar district. Foundations of buildings and Roman pottery have been found.

Тончева, Г. 1951: 108.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 8 km SW of Varna on both sides of the road towards Burgas, in the Gyundyza district. Fragments of Roman pottery have been found on the ground. From this site originates a tombstone with a *cena funebris* (funerary banquet).

Тончева, Г. 1951: 108.

Settlement, Roman period, located in the Akchilar district. The settlement existed during the Hellenistic period as well. Graves have also been discovered.

Мирчев, М. 1958: 570; IGBulg. I/2, 261-262.

Necropolis, Roman and late Roman periods, located N of Sveti Constantin. Inhumation burials. The necropolis belonged to the settlement situated on the coast E of the monastery at the Varna Resort.

Мирчев, М. 1958: 570.

Fortress, late Roman period, located in the Evksinograd residence. Archaeological research here began in 2004. The N defensive wall runs in an E-W direction and is nearly 200 m long. It completely surrounds cape Sveti Yani and is 1.80-2 m thick, preserved to 3 m height. The construction of the wall is of broken stone and mortar. Along the wall there are five round towers, 3.5 m in diameter. One more rectangular tower and a triangular one were added in the E section. The gate, 3.4 m wide and 3.2 m high with a tower above it, is in the center of the N wall. The defensive wall has been destroyed to the S, but some stone piles from its remains are visible. The enclosed area is triangular in shape and covers an area of approx. 15 daa. N of the defensive wall there is a settlement *extra muros*.

Плетньов, В. и др. 2005.

Settlement (*villa?*), Roman and late Roman period, located in the Delvata district, situated within the bounds of the Botanical gardens in the town of Varna, W of Varna – Zlatni pyasutsi road and N of the fork to the Vinitsa quarter. A section of a farm building with three *dolia* has been excavated. The view has been expressed that it was a Roman *villa* around which a small late Roman settlement later arose.

Settlement, Roman and late Roman period, located in the Chinarite district, in the Botanical gardens of Varna. A section of a stone wall of a building has been studied by excavation and it is considered part of a small Roman *villa* around which a late Roman settlement later arose. The vaulted tomb, excavated by M. Mirchev, and the necropolis nearby, belonged to this settlement.

Славчев, В., Хр. Кузов 2005.

Necropolis, Roman period, located in the Kemer Dere district, near the S slope of the Frangensko plateau, in the vicinity of Varna. Its is dated to the 3rd c., yet Hellenistic material has been found as well.

Георгиева, М. 1992.

Settlement and necropolis, Roman and late Roman period, located approx. 10 km NE of Varna, within the Druzha Holiday Complex in the Kokodiva district. It is situated on a large terrace, sloping seawards from the E to the W. Pre-Roman material has also been found here. The necropolis is situated along the beach in the Sanatoriuma district and includes 17 cremation and inhumation burials dated from the 2nd c. to end of 5th c. A Roman kiln for tile production was later built on the territory of part of the necropolis.

Минчев, Ал. 1985.

Settlement, late Roman period, located approx. 5.5 km NW of the Vladislavovo quarter, in the town of Varna, in the Yaylata district, over an area of approx. 20 daa. Fragments of late Roman and medieval pottery found on the ground.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 171.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located E of the Vladislavovo quarter in Varna, on the Gebek hill, situated at the foot of the Dobrudzhansko plateau. Finds: votive tablets to the Horseman.

CCET I: 19-20.

Necropolis, Roman period, located in the Chaira district, in the Levski quarter of Varna. During digging work two inhumation graves with rich inventories were found here. In accordance with the finds, the graves date back to the late 2nd – early 3rd c.

Тончева, Г. 1964.

Fortress, late Roman period, located approx. 2 km N of the Vinitsa quarter in Varna, in the Yanchova polyana district. The fortress covers an area of approx. 20-30 daa. On the ground the traces of the defensive wall are clearly visible together with the buildings inside the enclosed area. Many fragments of late Roman pottery are scattered here.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 29.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman (?), located near the Vinitsa quarter in Varna. Exact location is unclear. Finds: votive tablets; a tombstone.

CCET I: 15.

Rock monastery known as Katakombite, late Roman period, located approx. 14 km N of Varna and 0.8 km W of the medieval Aladzha monastery. A few structures, hewn into the rock on two levels are preserved. They consist of several chambers: a monastery crypt; a tomb with five burial chambers etc. The complex dates back to the 4th – 6th c.

Кинов, В. 2005: 16.

Roman water cistern from one of the water supply systems of *Odessos*, located approx. 10 km N of Varna, in the Vinitsa quarter, on the E slopes of the Frangensko plateau. It collects the waters of the Ana Dere and Dragu dere springs.

Преиленов, Хр. 2002: 70-71; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1921a: 128, табл. 2.

see *Odessos*

MI

Varnentsi (Varnenci, Варненци) (Silistra region) formerly: Denizler, Dinizler; annexed: Dubravitsa Moes. Inf.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located approx. 1.2 km E-NE of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570044-570046.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km NW of the village.

АКБ А. Вагалински № 1570044-1570047.

MI

Varovnik (Варовник) (Burgas region) formerly: Tursko Alagyun, Bogdantsi Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Golemiya Bliznak, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, on the top of the Golemiya Bliznak heights. It is situated on the E hill, visible and easily recognizable from afar and from all directions. The defensive wall was built of broken stone and white mortar. Excavations were

undertaken here in 1978. It was established that the fortress was built during Late Antiquity. Nevertheless, the top was inhabited during the Early Iron age and during the Middle Ages as well.

Аянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 16; Делев, П. 1979; 1990: 168, № 1; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 350, № 6; Делирадев, П. 1953: 99; Шкорпила 1885: 44, № 11; ТИБ 6: 494-495.

K G

Varshilo (Vurshilo, Vârșilo, Вършило) (Burgas region)

formerly: Kar harman, Harman

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located approx. 1.5 km SW of the village, in the Sveti Constantine district. Finds: Hellenistic and Roman coins. Antique ore-mining registered in the vicinity. Its date has not yet been archaeologically clarified.

Делев, П. 1990: 141; Черных, Е. 1978: 26.

K G

Varzulitsa (Vurzulitsa, Vârzulica, Вързулица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, early Roman period, located 2.9 km E of the village, in the Kliselika district.

Tumulus, located 2.8 km E of the village.

Tumulus, located 2.8 km E of the village.

АКБ Ив. Църов

I Ts

Varvara (Варвара) (Pazardzhik region)

Thr.

Settlement, located 0.7-0.8 km N of the village in the Mogilkite district. Remains of buildings, tiles and pottery have been found. Necropolis was located in the vicinity. Inside one of the *tumuli* a grave has been excavated. It was constructed of stone and brick bound with red mortar.

Settlement, located 1.5 km SW of the village and 50-60 m from the sanctuary, between the Drundarya and Dulbokoto Dere streams, near the chapel of Sveti Georgi. Remains of walls, tiles and pottery have been found, as well as the foundations of the Sveti Georgi consecrated ground.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman and of Asclepius, 2nd - 4th c., located 1 km SW of the village, on the right bank of the Golyam Dol stream. It has been excavated. Foundations of a building with dimensions 16 x 14 m, orientated SW-NE,

as well as tiles and domestic pottery are recorded. Finds: marble votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; a statuette and architectural details with inscriptions in Greek; iron objects; glass; animal bones; coins of Constantine I, Constantine II, Constantius Gallus and Valentinian.

Fortress known as Gradishteto or Duvareto, located 1.5 km SE of the village. Remains of walls, towers, tiles, and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Thracian sanctuary - Nymphaeum, later the Sveta Marina consecrated ground, located 2 km SE of the village. Remains of walls, bound with red mortar, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet of the Nymphs.

Consecrated ground Sveti Ilia, located 400 m SW of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery as well as walls, grouted with red mortar.

Consecrated ground Sveti Nikola, located 0.5 km W of the village. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery as well as walls grouted with red mortar have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 740; Георгиева, Г. 2001; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 57; Цончев, Д. 1940/416: 61-81; Detschew, D. 1957: 199; IGBulg. III/1, 1100-1108; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 170, № 999-1002.

N G

Vasilevo (Василево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kurt Duman

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1.25 km N-NW of the village, in the Yalabuka district, on a terrace dipping to the SE. It is surrounded from the S, E and NE by dry valleys and covers an area of approx. 90 daa. Remains of domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: coins from 2nd - 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 30.

Necropolis, consists of twelve *tumuli*, Roman period, located 0.75 km W of the village.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1 km E of the village, on the E outskirts of a farm-yard.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2 km. SE of the village, on a low slope close to the *Novae - Augusta Traiana* road. The structure of the building is stone bound with mortar. The plan of the *villa* is rectangular, with approx. dimensions of 30 by 15 m. Finds: a hoard of Roman coins from the 3rd c.; a

large quantity of fine Roman pottery.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 13-14.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1 km SE of the village, in the Selishteto district. Remains of walls, built of stones with mortar; large quantity of Roman domestic pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: a sarcophagus; Roman tombstone; a hoard of Roman *denarii*. The remains of the settlement on the *Novae - Augusta Traiana* road.

Димитрова, А., Б. Суатов 1970: 14; Суатов, Б. 1962; 1977: 21.

Tumulus, located 1.0 km E of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова.

Tumulus, located 1.0 km E of the village.

B I

Vassil Levski (Vasil Levski, Васил Левски) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Mitirizovo, Levski

Thr.

Basilica, located 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Papratliva district. The basilica has a nave and two aisles, with one apse, a synthronos, a narthex to the W, and a baptistery. The construction of the basilica took place in the mid 5th c. The baptistery was built in the mid 6th c. The stone bases, used to bear the weight of wooden columns, are preserved *in situ*. Fragments of tiles and a late Roman ceramic table have been found.

Маджаров, М. 2004: 88-89.

M M

Vassil Levski (Vasil Levski, Васил Левски) (Silistra region)

formerly: Panduklii, Punduklii, Leskovik, General Velizar Lazarov

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km SE of the village, in the Palamudgyoldzhik district. Fragments of domestic pottery and tiles have been found.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.9 km NW of the village, in the Kurugyol district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.2 km NE of the village, in the Palamudgyoldzhik district.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.6 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.2 km SE of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.7 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 4.3 km NW of the village, in the Mogilite district.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 57; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 8, № 7.

I B, M I

Vassil Levski (Vasil Levski, Васил Левски) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Aladaalii, Levski

Thr.

Vicus along the road *Philippopolis - Constantinopolis*. N of the village is the the road-bed of an old Roman road. The antique settlement has been discovered 2.5-3 km S of the contemporary village. A great quantity of pottery and tiles are spread on the ground.

Four mound necropoles, located S of the village.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 54-55; IGBulg. III/2, 1702(=1683).

M K

Vassilyovo (Vasilyovo, Васильово) (Lovech region)

Thr. (?), Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

A hoard of c. 200 silver Roman coins from 2nd - 3rd c. found in the Suhodol district in 1959. Mound necropolis is situated in the same area.

Герасимов, Т. 1962: 229; 1977: 22.

R G

Vedrina (Ведрина) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kada Kyoy, Kadievo, Ferdinandovo

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3.6 km E-SE of the village, in the Konski Izlaz district, on a promontory-like protuberance. The terrain it occupies slopes to the SE. The area of the settlement is approx. 90 daa.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3 km S-SE of the village, in the Delimostovete district.

S T

Vehtovo (Вехтово) (Shumen region)

formerly: Eski Kyoy, Vehto.

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd - 4th c., located 2 km NW of the village, S of the Maltepe heights. It is situated on a tell from the Eneolithic age. Finds: fragments of pottery; pieces of plaster; tools of stone and bone.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22.

D A

Velichka (Velička, Величка) (Targovishte region)
formerly: Veli Bey Kyoy
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km N of the village. Material found here indicates that the site was inhabited during the Neolithic Age, the Iron Age and the Roman period.
Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 19-22.

S I

Velichkovo (Veličkovo, Величково) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Zgarlii
Thr.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village, in the Bogoroditsa district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Byalata Cheshma district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: Roman coins of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Julia Soemia, Alexander Severus, Julia Maesa, Julia Mamaea and Gordian III.

Settlement, located 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Suhiya Sas district. Remains of walls from buildings are visible. Finds: Roman coins of Tacitus and Constantine II.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located near the village. During excavations graves with both burial customs – inhumation and cremation, have been discovered. The inventory from the graves includes pottery and bronze objects.

Settlement, located 3 km NE of the village, in the Altagyoz district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Tomb, located in the vicinity of the village. Built of bricks, covered with stone slabs. The tomb has been destroyed.
Necropolis, located in the vicinity of the village.

Fortress known as Smilyovo Gradishte, located 0.5 km W of the village. Remains of walls, bound with red mortar.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 593; Герасимов, Т. 1939: 452.

N G

Velikan (Великан) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Blabanlii
Thr.

Settlement, located on the left bank of the Maritsa river.

Finds: a clay lamp with the face of Athena; a marble head of Telesphoros; coins of Septimius Severus and Gordian III.
Аладжов, А. 1997: 41, обр. 15-16.

V K

Veliko Tarnovo (Veliko Turnovo, Veliko Tǎrnovo, Велико Търново) (Veliko Tarnovo region)
formerly: Tarnovo;
annexed: Cholakovtsi
Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman (Heros), Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located in the vicinity of the town, in the Dalga Laka district, near the bakery plant. Fragments of tiles and four votive tablets found during excavations.
Владкова, П. 2005a: 81; Церов, Ив. 1999: 78.

P V, I Ts

VELIKO TARNOVO – TSAREVETS = ZIKIDEVA

Velikovo (Великово) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Semizler
Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village, on the left (N) bank of a dry valley.
Торбатов, С. 2000a: 43.

Necropolis, consists of twenty-one *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1 km NW of the village, in the Hadzhikyuler district. Tombs have been found at the six excavated *tumuli*. The rest contain inhumation graves in cists or in pits dug into the *tumulus*. Some graves contain cremations *in situ* and *in ustrinum*. The inventory is rich: pottery and glass vessels, bronze and golden jewelry, weapons and coins, dating to the 2nd – 4th c.

Василчин, Ив. 1990; Торбатов, С. 2000a: 32-40.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, Roman period, located 2 km W of the village. Only one has been excavated. A cist grave contains a cremation *in ustrinum*, dated back to the second half of 2nd c.

Торбатов, С. 2000a: 40-43.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 0.75 km W-SW of the village, in the Yurtluka district.

Mound necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1 km N of the village.

B I

Velingrad (Велинград) (Pazardzhik region)
formed of: Ludzhane, Kamenitsa, Chepino
Thr.

Settlement and water supply system, located 1 km N of the town of Velingrad, in the Cholakov Chuchur district. Remains of tiles and pottery (predominantly pieces of pottery pipes) have been found.

Roman public (?) building, located along the road towards the Yundola resort.

Fortified settlement, located 5 km W of Velingrad, on the Ostrets peak. Finds: silver and bronze Roman coins from Isteya (2nd – 4th c.).

Foundations of a Christian basilica, late antique, located 5 km W of Velingrad, on peak Ostrets. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. Finds: fragments of a marble altar barrier.

Settlement and necropolis, located 4.5 km E of Velingrad, at the foot of peak Busak. Fragment of pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: coins dating back to 1st – 4th c.

Settlement, located 4 km E of Velingrad. Finds: coins from the 5th – 6th c.

A hoard of iron tools and an iron spear-head, have been found in the Pechkovets district.

Settlement, Late Iron Age and Roman period, located 2.9 km SE of the Cepino quarter, in the Prostse district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 4.5 km SE of the Chepino quarter in Velingrad, in the Brezi district.

A S, D B

Venchan (Venčan, Венчан) (Varna region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman and late Roman periods, located approx. 1 km NW of the village known as Venchansko Kale, situated on the Venchansko plateau. In the NE part of the fortress traces of walls are visible. The fortress had three entrances – from the S, E and the NW, the latter probably the main entrance. On the S side stairs are preserved, hewn into the rock. Many Roman and late Roman pottery fragments as well as coins have been found on the ground.

Димитрова, А. 1967: 29; Шкорпила, К. 1905: 408-409.

M I

Veren (Верен) (Stara Zagora region)
formerly: Saduklii
Thr.

Settlement, 2nd – 3rd c., located 1 km SW of the present day village.

Nine mound necropolises, located in the territory of the village.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman have been found in the vicinity of the village.

Hoard of antique implements and artifacts found in the vicinity of the village.

Мухев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 57; Кончев, Д. 1958; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № 1003, fig. 487.

M K

Veselinovo (Vesselinovo, Веселиново) (Shumen region)
formerly: Bayryam dere
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Chervishte district, between the road to the village of Rish and the Chuchura river. Remains of construction materials – bricks and roof-tiles, plaster, pieces of stone cornice and pottery from 2nd – 1st c. have been found. Finds: a hoard of 727 *denarii*, from emperor Nero to emperor Gordian III. During the Middle Ages (12th – 14th c.) the site was once again inhabited.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22.

D A

Vetovo (Ветово) (Ruse region)
Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3.5 km SW of the village, in the Kadiytsa district, on the right bank of the Lom river. Remains of buildings and fragments of pottery, typical for the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: coins of Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus and Gordian III. A cremation burial was discovered during a correction to the river bed. The bones and ashes were contained in an urn, covered with a dish.

Wall, located 4 km NE of the village, left of the road, in the Dyadovata Ivanova Chuka district, discovered during digging work. It is built of ashlar blocks with dimensions 0.50 x 0.40 x 0.25 m, and bound with mortar mixed with brick. More than 10 m of the wall have been excavated. Two spindle whorls and fragments of pottery discovered

in the mound, typical for the 3rd – 5th c. Finds: a coin of Constantine I. Remains of a well are situated next to the wall.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., Д. Иванов 1983: 31-32.

DD

Vetren dol (Ветрен дол) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Elli dere

Thr.

Settlement, located 1 km S of the village, in the Baralite district. Remains of buildings – roof-tiles, bricks, walls and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; Roman coins (2nd – 4th c.).

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located in the vicinity of the village.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 746; IGBulg. III/1, 116-117; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 60-61, № 270-274.

NG

Vetrino (Ветрино) (Varna region)

formerly: Yasa Tepe

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located approx. 2-3 km E of the village. Remains of Roman pottery found on the ground. Finds: Roman coins.

Димитрова, Д. 1967: 29; Шкорпил, К. 1905: 470-471.

MI

VEVOCASENUS VICUS/*VEVOCASA (*vico Vevocaseno*) (terr. Philippopolis)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

VIA...

Thr. or Moes. Inf.?

CIL VI, 2386, Severan age.

N Sh

Vichovo (Ви́чово, Вичово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Hyuseinch Kyoy

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Mound necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1 km E of the village.

ST

VICIS [...] (*Βέκις – Vicis Abl. pl.*) (Alexandria, Александрия) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kapaklii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, Roman, located 3.2 km NW of the village, in the Yurtluca district (Kuza, Kuzovete). It is situated on a terrain which slopes to the NE and is enclosed by a dry valley to the NE. It covers an area of over 300 daa. Fragments of late Roman pottery and coins from 4th c. have been found. The name of the settlement is Thracian.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 20; Торбатов, С. 2000б: 80; Beschevliev V. 1979: 145; CIL III, 12508.

BI

VICUS TRULLENSIUM (Kunino, Кунино) (Vratsa region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 4 (*Κοῦναι*)

Vicus (fortified). Thracian stone-cutter's settlement with defensive walls and towers. The *vicus* arose over the Thracian settlement. A quarry exists here to this day. Procopius mentions that the *castellum* which overlapped the *vicus* was rebuilt by Justinian I and additionally fortified with a *proteibisma*. At the same time a small church was built in the Krushleto district. Numerous epigraphic monuments, dedicated by the mayor and the community of the *vicus* to various deities, have been found.

Small unfortified civil settlement, located 2 km W of the *vicus*, in the Cheshmeto district. Inhabited during 1st – 3rd c.

Велков, Ив. 1958; Николов, Б. 1996: 176.

D An

Vidintsi (Vidinci, Видинци) (Yambol region)

formerly: Arab hodzha, Vidin

Thr.

Settlement, located approx. 0.2-0.3 km S of the present day village, situated on low terrain sloping from S to N. During farm work polished stone blocks, mortar and fragments of pottery from the 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: a coin of emperor Diocletian.

Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 17; Демев, П. 1950: 82.

SB

Vidno (Видно) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gyore

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located E of the village, situated on the slope of a dry valley. The archaeological material is from 2nd – 4th c.

Necropolis, located 0.2 km N of the village.

ST

Vinarovo (Винарово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Kurt Bunar

Thr.

Mutatio along the road *Philippopolis – Augusta Traiana – Anchialus*, located 1.05 km SE of the village. Finds: pottery and coins from the 3rd – 4th c.

Twelve necropoles, located in the vicinity of the village. Thracian chariots buried in some of the *tumuli*.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located in the vicinity of the village.

Апостолдидис, М. 1930: 243-245; Буюклиев, Хр. 1971: 67, обр. 13, 17; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 58; IGBulg. III/2, 1641; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № № 567-586, fig. 292-294; Oppermann, M. 2006: 216-217.

MK

Vinogradets (Vinogradec, Виноградец) (Pazardzhik region)

formerly: Kara Musal

Thr.

Settlement, located in the Gyolovete district, near the village. Remains of tiles and pottery have been found.

Necropolis, located in the vicinity of the settlement. The necropolis is destroyed.

Settlement, located 1.5 km S of the village, in the Alatepe district. Fragments of pottery and tiles have been found.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located near the settlement.

Settlement, located 2 km S of the village, in the Pod Chalteppe district, near the fountain. Fragments of pottery and tiles have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 2 km SW of the village, in the Sadzhilarete district, between Kodzhatepe and Tenyovo Kale. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found. At the site walls of a church, built with red mortar (5th – 6th c.) have been registered. Finds: a marble column with plant ornamentation.

Settlement with a fortress, located 4-5 km W of the village, in the Chukurov Vrah district. Remains of walls, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: three clay votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman; Roman coins of Maximianus, Galerius, Constantine I and Valentinian I.

Remains of the *Serdica – Philippopolis* Roman road and a settlement, located 2.5 km SW of the village, in the Kamennoto Selo district. Some pavements have been preserved from the road, as well as a marble mile-stone with an inscription in Latin in honor of emperor Constantine I and his sons Constantine II, Constans I and Constantius II.

Fortress known as Gradishteto, located 3 km SW of the village, in the Kodzhatepe district. Remains of defensive walls and buildings, constructed with red mortar. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 612-613; Делирадев, П. 1953: 193; Жлегов, Д. 1978; Кацаров, Г. 1915: 2-15; Филов, Б. 1911a: 285.

NG

Vishegrad (Višegrad, Вишеград) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Hisar Yustyu

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, Iron Age and Roman period, located 1 km SW of the village and 4 km S of the town of Kardzhali, on a plateau-shaped crest on the Harman Kaya mountain top. The fortress has an irregular elliptical shape (170 x 95 m). Two periods of construction of the defensive wall have been established – the first one is from the 7th – 6th c. BCE and the second is from the end of 2nd c. CE. The wall from the Roman period is built of broken stone with mud and is 2 m thick. Finds: *amphorae*, dishes; *dolia*; loom-weights; iron weapons; a bronze coin of emperor Aurelian.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1984.

Thracian necropolis, Roman period, located 0.3 km S of the village. Twenty *tumuli* have been excavated. The burial custom is cremation, most often *in situ* in oval-shaped pits. Finds: gold earrings; spear-heads; iron knives; domestic pottery from 2nd – 3rd c.; two bronze coins of Julia Domna and of Severus Alexander. The necropolis was used from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd c. CE.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. 1980.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval period, located 0.15 km N of the village and 3 km S of Kardzhali. The defensive wall dates back to 5th – 6th c. and is built of stone

blocks (0.40 x 0.60 m). Only some sections of the wall are preserved. Two rectangular towers were added to the wall which was grouted with mortar mixed with triturated brick. During the Middle Ages the defensive wall was rebuilt with broken stone and white mortar. Fragments of pottery and iron weapons from 5th – 6th c., and the 11th – 14th c. have been found. Necropolis from 5th – 6th c. is located at the NE end of the fortress.

Балкански, И. 1976: 10-11.

GN

Vishovgrad (Višovgrad, Вишовград) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km SW of the village, in the Varboklitsa district. A significant quantity of Roman tiles and domestic pottery are spread on the ground. Excavated Roman burials, built of slabs found at the site. Finds: a hoard of coins from the 3rd c.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 13; Филов, Б. 1910а: 225.

Roman *villa*, located approx. 2 km SE of the village, on a low slope close to the road-bed of the *Novae – Augusta Traiana*. The building is constructed of stone bound with mortar. The *villa* is rectangular and its approx. dimensions are 30 x 15 m. Finds: a hoard of Roman coins from 3rd c. Remains of fine Roman tableware.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 13-14.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1 km SE of the village, in the Selishteto district. During land cultivation remains of walls, built of stone and mortar, have been found. Fragments of Roman pottery and tiles are scattered on the ground. Finds: a sarcophagus; a Roman tombstone; a hoard of Roman *denarii*. The remains of the settlement are near the *Novae – Augusta Traiana* road.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Суатов 1970: 14; Суатов, Б. 1962: 16; 1977: 21.

Fortress known as Kulata, Roman and late Roman period, located 1.8 km W of the village.

Tumulus, located 1 km E of the village.

АКБ П. Владкова.

Tumulus, located 1 km SE of the village.

PV

Visoka Polyana (Висока поляна) (Shumen region)

formerly: Eni kyoy, Oluklunovo, Novo Oluklu

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress known as Kaleto, 3rd – 5th c., located 2 km NE of the village, on the right side of a ravine. The fortress has the shape of an irregular polygon with an area of 15-16 daa. The defensive wall is built of broken stone bound with mortar, mixed with triturated roof-tiles. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22.

DA

Vizitsa (Vizica, Визица) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located in the center of the village of Vizitsa. Remains of buildings (visible in the central square) and Roman pottery. According to K. Škorpil the site was formerly a roadside station.

Горова, Д. 1978а: 18; Делев, П. 1990: 151, № 3; Шкorpил, К. 1891: 142.

Settlement, located approx. 2 km NE of the village, in the Stara Vizitsa district, on the left bank of the Vizishka river. Remains of Roman, late Roman and late medieval buildings and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located 1 km E of the Stara Vizitsa, in the Sveti Georgi district, by the chapel of the same name near the Vizishka river. Roman, late Roman and late medieval pottery have been found.

Делев, П. 1990: 151; Карайотов, И. 1999: 90.

Settlement, located approx. 5 km NE of the village, N of the Vizishka river, in the Drena district. The pottery is spread over an area of over 300 daa and dates back to the Roman and late Roman periods. Remains of structures built of broken stone, are visible.

Делев, П. 1990: 151 № 1.

Necropolis, located 5 km NE of Vizitsa, N of the Vizishka river, in the Drena district. The necropolis is situated in the vicinity of the Roman settlement.

Necropolis, located approx. 2 km from the village, near a chapel. Starts from the SE end of Vizitsa and stretches to the Sveti Iliya district, runs SE along the ridge on both sides of the Vizitsa – Gramatikovo road and covers the SW crest. There are over twenty *tumuli*. The two largest ones are next to the Sveti Iliya chapel. Their dimensions are – 4.50 and 5.60 m high, diameters of 32 and 40 m. There are four

medium sized *tumuli* and most of them are very small – between 0.50 and 1 m high and with diameters of no more than 10 m. Excavations were undertaken at the necropolis in 1987 and 2001-2002. Twelve of the *tumuli* were excavated, including the largest ones. There are *tumuli* of soil and stone piles, with or without supporting walls or even with two concentric supporting walls. Both burial customs are present – inhumation and cremation. There are also token *tumuli* and token graves, graves in cists or dug straight into the ground before the *tumuli* were piled over them. The variety of the excavated *tumuli* is significant (two have a *terminus post quem* of 2nd c. BCE; one is from the Hellenistic period and most of the *tumuli* are from the Roman period – 2nd – 4th c., those from the 4th c. prevailing.).

Азре, Д. 2003а; Господинов, К. 1988; 2003б: 18-19; Делев, П. 1990: 151; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 91; Dintchev, V. 1998: 68, 81.

KG

Vladimirovo (Владимирово) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Deli Osmanlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.7 km NW of the village, in the Beleza and Kyoylyuka districts, situated on both banks of a dry valley over an area of more than 200 daa. Remains of pottery from 2nd – 4th c., and of a water supply system with clay pipes have been found. Finds: coins from Septimius Severus to the mid 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 31.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located 3.25 km E-SW of the village, in the Yurtovete and Tash Kyupriya districts on terrain slightly inclining to the N, on the left (W) bank of the Karamandere river (left tributary of the Suha Reka river). The area it covers is approx. 150 daa. The settlement is situated along the road *Durostorum – Marcianopolis*.

Торбатов, С. 2000а: 67.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.7 km N-NW of the village, in the Koriyata district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.25 km N-NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.9 km E-SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.5 km SE of the village, in the Gyukchenskata Vaka district.

BI

Vladinya (Vladinja, Владиня) (Lovech region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.6 km NW of the center of the village, in the Cherkvitsa district, over an area of approx. 40 daa. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type A); a bronze statuette of an eagle; a fountain spout; Roman coins from the age of Domitian to Diocletian.

Кацаров, Г. 1932а; Резистър ПК: 74.

RG

Vladislav (Владислав) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Yurukleri, Yuryukleri

Thr., Moes., Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located in the NE part of the village.

АКБ С. Суатова.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.9 km W of the village, in the Cherkovishte district.

SS

Voden (Воден) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Hyusein Baba Teke, Mahzar Pasha Teke

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress and settlement, Roman and late Roman period, located NW of the Malkoto Kale district. Stone troughs hewn into the rock in its immediate vicinity – probably remains of some production installations (?).

Settlement, Roman period (3rd – 4th c.), located 2 km SE of the administrative centre of the Voden Hunting Ground. Fragments of tiles and pottery, typical for the period, have been found. An early medieval settlement (9th – 10th c.) also existed in the vicinity.

МКСБД, 1995: 193.

GR, GD

Voden (Воден) (Yambol region)

formerly: Derekyoy

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located in the Golyamoto Gradishte district.

Fortress, located in the Malkoto Kale district.

Settlement, located near the Golyamoto Gradishte district.

Unfortified settlement, located near the Malkoto Kale district.

Roman *villa rustica*, located in the Chiliite district.

Sanctuary of Zeus, located at the ancient village.

Sanctuary, located in Malkoto Kale district.

Necropolis, located in the Golyamoto Gradishte district.

A Roman road, used in the early Byzantine period and Middle Ages, runs near the village.

A O

Vodenicharsko (Vodeničarsko, Воденичарско) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Dermendzhiler

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval period, located 3 km S of the village, on the Mal Asar hilltop. The defensive wall, 1.75 m thick, surrounds the top on all sides. The walls are built in *opus implectum* and the mortar is mixed with triturated tiles. During the Middle Ages the wall was reconstructed. Finds: iron weapons; tools; coins and pottery fragments. The fortress was built in the 5th – 6th c. and existed until the end of the 14th c.

Михайлов, Ст. 1974.

G N

Voditsa (Vodica, Водица) (Targovishte region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located at the foot of the *tumulus* Tsigankata. The finds date it to the period between the 2nd and 3rd – 4th c.

Settlement, located 0.5 km S of the village. Finds: fragments of dishes; pots; *amphorae*; bricks; roof-tiles (1st – 3rd c.).

Велков, Ив. 1921/22; Шкорниел, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Voditsata (Vodicata, Водицата) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Necropolis No 1, consists of fifteen *tumuli*, located approx. 2 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, on both sides of the road towards Tsarevo, on the mountain ridge above the right bank of the river which takes its source from the Voditsata. Four of the *tumuli* were excavated from 1984 to 1986. They have supporting walls and are piled with soil. Two of the *tumuli* overlap each other and their supporting walls form an 8-like circuit. Inside one of the *tumuli* there is a regular grave with an *in situ* cremation in a double-step pit. Inside the rest of the *tumuli* the graves are as follows: one in an ordinary pit and three – in cists. Some curious burial practices have been observed: after the body decayed the bones are buried once again and either placed in the new grave, or carefully collected. Another curious case is the grave with just a skull

buried in it.

Господинов, К. 1986; 1987; 2003б: 17-20; Делев, П. 1990: 157.

Settlement known as Voditsata, located approx. 2.5 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, on both banks of the river, which takes its source from the Voditsata catchment. There are no traces of dwellings. That a settlement was present is evident from the pottery and tiles, all typical for the Roman period. Finds: metallurgic slag and bars.

Necropolis No 2, located approx. 3 km NE of Malko Tarnovo, above the left bank of the river, which takes its source from the catchment of Voditsata. The exact number of *tumuli* has not been defined. They are small in size and up to 0.80-1 m high. They have not been excavated, but it can be assumed that this necropolis, as the previous one, dates to the Roman period.

K G

Vodno (Водно) (Silistra region)

formerly: Suyutchuk

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and late antique period, located approx. 8 km NW of the village, in the Paraekenlik district. During land cultivation walls, built of stone and mortar, were found. Fragments of pottery spread on the ground.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.4 km N of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1988: 63; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 9, № 10.

I B

Vodnyantsi (Vodnjanci, Воднянци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Marzak

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Finds: pottery; iron arrow-heads; coins (4th c.), a hoard contains twenty-three copper coins from 6th c. (from Justin I to Mauritius Tiberius).

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.8 km E-NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.55 km S-SW of the village, in the Kazaldzhikoru district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.95 km W-SW of the village, in the Karakerez district.

S T

Vokil (Вокил) (Silistra region)

formerly: Sungurlar

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 0.8 km NW of the village.

Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 145.

I B

Voynika (Vojnika, Войника) (Yambol region)

formerly: Voynik

Thr., Haem.

Fortress, located 1.5 km S of the present day village. It is situated at the W top of the so called Voynishki Bakadzhik range and is shaped as a prolonged rectangle with dimensions 130 x 30 m. The wall is preserved in superstruction to 1-1.2 m in height and 1.5 m in width. It is built in *opus incertum* with broken stone, bound with white mortar, mixed with triturated bricks. The entrance is from the E. Remains of pottery and tiles from 4th – 6th c. Finds: coins from Constantine I to Justinian II.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 17.

Fortified settlement, located 0.1 km N of a separate square tower, following the slope and flanking the only road access to the fortress. The dimensions of the tower are 4.1 x 3.97 m. The walls are preserved in superstructure to 2.5 m in height and 1.5 m in width. The walls of the tower are built in *opus incertum* with broken stone bound with white mortar mixed with brick. Fragments of tiles and pottery from the 4th – 6th c. have been found. Finds: two almost intact *dolia*.

Бакърджиев, Ст. 2000: 1-2.

Settlement, located 4 km S of the village and over an area of approx. 25-30 daa. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c. have been found. Finds: coins from Caracalla to Gordian III; a fragment of an inscription with a dedication in Greek.

Димитрова, А., Ж. Попов 1978: 17; IGBulg. III/2, 1846.

S B

Voynikovo (Vojnikovo, Войниково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kavurga

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located on the E outskirts of the village, in the Chokurlo district and S of it, over an area of more than 200 daa. Finds: pottery fragments; coins from 2nd – 4th c.; a marble statue torso; four marble statues.

Fortress, located E of the village on a high plateau, surrounded by a dry valley, over an area of approx. 10 daa. It

is trapezium-shaped with its larger base on the slope. Two towers are visible at the corners of the shorter base which turns to the SE towards the plateau. A third one probably existed in the middle of the defensive wall. A postern was present in the SW wall. Its outline is visible in the structure of the wall. The walls are built of stone blocks polished on one side. The mortar used here contains a great quantity of brick fragments but it is white. Traces of a ditch (*fosse*) are visible in front of the W end of the SE wall. Fragments of pottery and tiles have been found. The twisted handle of an *amphora*, typical for the 4th c., has been found.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 31; Попов, Ж. 1972: 14-15; Шкорниел, К. 1993: 28-29; Torbatov, S. 2000b: 67-68.

Necropolis, Roman period, located N and E of the fortified settlement. Finds: pottery and glass vessels; lamps; silver and gold-plated thumb-shaped *fibula*.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 31; 1984: 24; Димитров, А. 1961: 51; Попов, Ж. 1972: 15-19.

B I

Voynovo (Vojnovo, Войново) (Silistra region)

formerly: Kochular

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, late Roman period, located on a hill in the Cheshme Bair district due S of the village. Fragments of late Roman pottery and tiles have been found. The site is identified with the roadside station of *Palmatae*.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 2.2 km E, 1.8 km and 1.6 km NE, and 1.6 km N of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200256-1200259; Дремсизова, Цв. 1966: 9-10, № 12.

I B

Voynyagovo (Vojnjagovo, Войнягово) (Plovdiv region)

Thr.

Remains of the road *Philippopolis* – *Ulpia Oescus*, located approx. 1 km E of the village, in the Kaldarama district.

Remains of a bridge over the Stryama river, located in the vicinity of the village.

Tcontshev, D. 1959: 165.

M M

Voysil (Vojsil, Войсил) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Bashla

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day

village, over an area inclined to the W, on the right (E) bank of a dry valley. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; coins from the 2nd – 4th c.; single coins from 6th c.

ST

Voyvoda = DINEA (Vojvoda, Войвода) (Shumen region)
Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 2nd – 6th c., located 3.1 km N of the center of the village, right from the Voyvoda – Kaolinovo road over an area of 100 daa. Fragments of pottery found on the ground.
Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73.

Fortress, 3rd – 6th c., located 1.5 km E of the village, in the Hisarya district, over an area of 40-50 daa which are surrounded by ravines. A defensive wall 3.1-3.25 m thick runs along the periphery. The façades of the wall are built of ashlar bound with mortar. Three towers have been excavated, as well as a *protreihisma* wall and part of the interior. Further excavated objects include a street, foundations of buildings, water supply system etc. Finds: pottery; domestic objects; an inscription; coins from 4th c. BCE to the 6th c. CE, these from the period 4th – 6th c. CE predominate.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73; Владимирова-Аладжова, Д. 1984: 26; 1989; 2003; Владимирова-Аладжова, Д., Г. Атанасов 1987; Дамянов, Ст. 1976: 17; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1967: 30; 1975: 22; ИРАИК 1905: 57, 427; Милчев, Ат., Дамянов Ст. 1972; Моллов, Ив. 1925.

Fortification, 3rd – 5th c., located 1.1 km SE of the center of the village, on the top of a large tell. Remains of building foundations, built of ashlar, as well as fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22; ИРАИК 1905: 150.

Water cistern, located 1 km from the village, next to the present day. Remains of a pool and a partition wall, built of brick and pink mortar have been found. Pipes on two levels run out from the pool.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73.

Settlement, 3rd – 6th c., located 2.5 km NE of the village, in the Ekenlik district. Fragments of tiles and pottery are spread on the ground.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 73; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22.

Kilns for tiles, located 2.7 km NE of the village, on the left bank of the Kriva Reka river.

Дамянов, Ст. 1975: 11.

Settlement, 2nd – 4th c., located E of the aforementioned fortress, on the right bank of the Kriva Reka river, in the Odzha Tepesi district. Fragments of tiles and pottery have been found.

Settlement, located NE of the fortress, on the left bank of the Kriva Reka river in the Asar Alta district. Pottery from 4th – 5th c. have been found on the ground.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 74.

Building (probably *villa*), Roman, located 2 km E of the village. During excavations sections of a large building, rooms, a store, a yard and a wall were revealed. Remains of pottery and coins from 5th – 6th c. have been found.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 74; Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 22.

DA

Vrachantsi (Vračanci, Врачанци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chakurcha

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village of Vrachantsi. Finds: pottery and coins from the 4th c. *Бобчева, Л. б. з.: 32.*

Necropolis, consists of ten *tumuli*, located 2.85 km N of the village, in the Ezibegska Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.2 km E-SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.4 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.35 km E-SE of the village, in the Karalezka Mogila district.

Tumulus(?), located 0.85 km SW of the village.

ST

Vrani Kon (Врани кон) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kara atlar

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 2 km NE of the village, over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. Its shape is irregular and the walls are built of broken stone and mortar. Fragmented pottery, typical for the 4th – 6th c. and 12th – 14th c. have been found.

Fortress, late Roman and medieval periods, located 1 km N of the village. Pottery from 4th – 6th c. and 12th – 14th c. have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 23; Енев, Г.: т. II-A, с. 50.

SI

Vranino (Вранино) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Gargalak

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Eski Gargalak district. Finds: pottery; an early Christian capital with a relief image of a cross.

Бешевлиев, В. 1956: 13-14; Бобчева, Л. б. з.: 32.

Settlement and sanctuary, located 3 km NE of the village, in the Munino district. Remains of walls have been found. Finds: a statue of Cybele from the late 2nd c.

Василин, Ив. 1977.

Necropolis, located 0.5 km SE of the village. Finds: a sarcophagus from the Roman period discovered inside a ploughed up *tumulus*.

Втори отчет на ВАД, 1908: 11.

Necropolis, located 0.3 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, located 0.8 km N of the village.

BI

Vratitsa (Vratitsa, Вратица) (Burgas region)

Thr., Haem.

Necropolis, Roman period, located approx. 1.5 km from the village of Vratitsa, at the SW end of a rocky hill, NE of the village. During 2003-2004 rescue archaeological excavations in connection with the building of the Trakia highway were carried out. During the two archaeological seasons six of the ten *tumuli* (1-3, 5, 6 and 9), which were in immediate danger, were excavated. The *tumuli* are situated in a strip with an axis orientated SW-NE. Each of the excavated *tumuli* or *quasi-tumulus* formations contained from five to ten/fifteen graves with cremation burials. Most burials were in pits, hewn into the rock and soil. Their outlines are almost rectangular. The depth of these pits varies widely – from very shallow to 20-30 cm. The dimensions of the pits also vary, but these with dimensions of 1.40-1.80 x 0.5-0.8 m predominate. This matches the space needed for a burial by inhumation. Usually, the graves are marked with: a) a stone circle/oval piled on a layer of soil, which is rarely enclosed entirely; or b) a stone pile with an almost rectangular form. Probably these two types of constructions functioned as a sepulchral sign (*sema*).

Besides the *tumuli*, 49 flat graves at the lower NW part of the site were excavated. Their characteristics and inventory do not differ from these of the *tumulus* and *quasi-tumulus* complexes. The only difference is that the flat graves are

not marked with stone circles/arches or platforms. The necropolis of flat graves undoubtedly continues to the N and the NE from the route of the highway, while to the E its boundary has been established within the bounds of the route.

The burial custom is cremation with two major varieties: a) cremation is performed outside the grave (respectively-the *tumulus*) and afterwards just a small part of the bones and embers from the pyre, along with remains of the articles burnt with the dead person are piled on the bottom of the burial pit; these cases predominate; bones and embers are discovered even in the filling of the pit and the sepulchral rings, or in the layer beneath the stone piles; b) cremations *in situ* (bustum), indicated by a thick layer of embers, inside and above which are discovered bones in an approx. anatomical line; burnt and deformed articles are put inside the pyre along with the dead person; on the covering (or a coffin?) vessels with liquids and food, which are discovered whole and intact from fire are placed; these cases are in the minority. A site for multiple cremations inside or outside the mounds has not been found.

Inside three of the flat graves and inside three graves in *tumulus* 9 inhumation burials were discovered.

The most common orientation of the graves is the regular one in the Roman age – E-W, along the longitudinal axis, with or without slight displacements, either to the N or to the S. Some displacements are more in the N-S direction.

During the excavations of the separate complexes evidence was documented which can be connected with the rituals performed during the course of the funeral and during different periods afterwards – traces of intensive burning.

In many cases, immediately above the burial pit or next to it, on the level of the enclosing rings or the stone piles, large fragments of vessels for liquids and food were discovered – transport or tableware *amphorae*, pots of different shapes and sizes, handmade or produced with the use of a potter's-wheel, mugs, dishes, glass balsamaria etc.

Among the personal possessions were: rings, necklaces, torcs and clothing accessories – belt-chains, *fibulae*, knives etc.

Among the pottery vessels, which are the most common finds, the group of dishes, bowls, *amphorae*, jugs, mugs and small mugs with one or two handles (resembling *kantharoi*), and pottery lamps predominate. Vessels of a less common types are also discovered. In some cases they probably imitate metal prototypes and large vessels for water. Weapons have not been found.

The necropolis is related to a civilian settlement within the

structure of a big military complex or a village within the territory of *Deultum* or *Anchialus*.

Pottery, adornments, metal articles and coins give the opportunity to define the general chronological borders of the necropolis. The earliest coin is bronze and in very poor condition. It is a coin of *Philippi*, minted under Claudius. The latest one is a colonial coin of Caesar Diadumenian. This allows researchers to set the beginning of the complex to the end of 1st c. and its end to the mid 3rd c. This early dates has been supported by the precise dates of an *amphora* from *Rhodes* (fragment), found in Tumulus II. It dates back to the end of 1st or the beginning of 2nd c. The major period in the development of the necropolis was the second half of 2nd c./ first half of 3rd c. Inside Tumulus I 40 medieval graves from 11th – 13th c. were also excavated.

Стоянов, Т. 2003; Стоянов, Т., Кр. Ников 2004; 2008; Стоянов, Т., Стоянова Д. 2005; Стоянов, Т. и др. 2005.

Small settlement, located 1 km NE of the village, on the E bank of the Chakurliyka river. It was excavated during 2003-2004. It is situated within the route of the Trakia highway. The site occupies an area of approx. 32 400 sq. meters. The following structures were excavated here:

A) A Building on a stone foundation, 20 m long and 8 m wide, orientated along its longitudinal axis SW – NE. Its entrance was from the SE. It consisted of three large structures and a peristyle to the SE. The building was set on fire during the second half of the 3rd c. This is well attested to by the materials found *in situ* – bronze coins, pottery vessels and other articles from the domestic inventory.

B) Four frame-built buildings, constructed of wood and grouted with clay were attested to by the evidence found here – plaster, brick, tiles and domestic ceramic, broken stones, iron nails, bronze coins, stone millstones etc. The buildings are from the second half of 1st c. till the mid 4th c., while the last period of exploitation is attested to by the coins found inside them.

C) Some structures, probably wooden sheds, are dated generally to the Roman period and attested to by stakeholes and incisions in the rock.

Tableware, kitchenware and transport earthenware, fragments of clay strainers, millstones, weights for a fishing net, spindle whorls, loom-weights and coins are recorded here.

Игнатов, В. 2008; Игнатов, В. и др. 2004: 163; 2005.

T S

Y

Yabalchevo (Yabulchevo, Yabálcevo, Ябълчево) (Burgas region)
formerly: Alma dere

Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, at the foot of the Eminska Stara Planina mountains. Finds: a hoard of lead mirror frames, some with inscriptions on them; coins from the Roman and medieval period.

I K

Yabalkovo (Yabulkovo, Jabálkovo, Ябълково) (Haskovo region)
formerly: Almalii

Thr.

During various digging work in the village of Yabalkovo, as well as during the lowering of the level of the Danube river, coins have been found at the site. They are mostly bronze emissions from the age of the Dominate. Pottery fragments from 1st – 6th c., including *terra sigillata* as well as its variety – *terra nigra*, have also been found.

In the late 17th c. count Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli described the N defensive wall of the *castellum*, built in *opus incertum* which today has collapsed into the Danube river.

Among the finds from the site are: a bronze statuette of Venus; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Mithras; three collective finds of coins – two contain Roman republican *denarii*, buried in the late 1st c. BCE and one find, contains 20 coppers, stamped and hidden during 4th c.

Half way between *Valeriana* and *Pedoniana*, parts of a brick floor and pottery fragments representative of 4th – 5th c. have been registered. Because of the good visibility for kilometers to the N the remains found here are probably of an observation point.

Бешевлиев, В. 1955: 285; Велков, Ив. 1940/426: 273, обр. 373-374; Герасимов, Т. 1950: 320; 1952: 400; 1959а: 357; Иванов, Р. 1999: 32; Николов, Б. 1996: 114.

D An

Yablanitsa (Yablanica, Ябланица) (Lovech region)
formerly: Ablanitsa

annexed: Blatoto, Bratevets, Gabrovitsa, Golyama gora

Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Tumulus, Roman period, located approx. 3 km N of the town, in the Velyuvets – Butsata locality. The excavations

were carried out in 1997. Inside the *tumulus* were discovered pottery vessels and a pottery horse with wheels. The toy and the pottery vessels, as well as a coin of Julia Mesa, date the *tumulus* back to the first half of 3rd c. In the same area in 1968, approx. 0.2 km of the same *tumulus* was discovered a bronze statuette of Zeus (2nd – 3rd c.).

In the village of Shumnene, now a residential district of the town of Yabalkovo, have been discovered bronze statuettes of Aphrodite-Pudica and Anadyomene.

Азре, Д. 2000; Огненова-Маринова, А. 1975: 144-150; Павлов, П. 1985.

R G

Yablanovo (Ябланово) (Sliven region)
formerly: Alvanlar

Thr.

Fortress, early Byzantine and medieval, located 5 km S of the village, in the Troshlivata Skala district.

Road, Roman and medieval, located 5.5 km S of the village, in the Stramnoto district.

S L

Yagnilo (Jagnilo, Ягнило) (Varna region)
formerly: Yayla

Moes. Inf.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the village. The exact location is unknown. Finds: votive tablets.

CCET II.1: № №. 367-370; Velkov, V., V. Gerassimova-Tomova 1989: 1327.

M I

Yambol (Jambol, Ямбол) (Yambol region)

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, located 2 km E of present day town of Yambol, in the Chernata Cheshma district, over an area of approx. 4-5 daa. Remains of stones, fragmented tiles and domestic pottery from 2nd – 4th c. have been found.

Tumulus, located 0.3 km E of the above settlement. During soil cultivation a water supply system with clay pipes, bound with mortar has been partially excavated.

Two *tumuli*, located 0.2 km from the same settlement. Finds: coins from Commodus to Constantine II.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the town, in the Gurdev Kladenets district. Remains of walls over an area of 5-6 daa.

Fragments of marble architectural details, clay lamps and household pottery dating to 2nd–4th c. Remains of a water supply system with mortar sealed clay pipes. Partially destroyed.

Settlement, located 3.5–4 km W of the town, in the Chuchura district, under the waters of the present day Krinchovitsa dam. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery dating to 2nd–4th c., found over an area of 20 daa. Finds: a hoard of coins of Constantine I and single coins from emperor Nerva to emperor Gordian III; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman (type A), currently kept in the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol.

Tomb, excavated N of the above settlement, consists of two chambers with vaulted roofs and a dromos. The tomb is orientated N-S. The foundations are laid in the rock. The first chamber is 3.60 x 3.50 m in diameter and 3.50 m high. The second chamber is 2.80 x 1.50 m in diameter and 3.50 m high. A dromos, 6 m long and 1.4 m wide, leads to the interior of the tomb. The walls are built in *opus mixtum* with stone, brick and mortar. The inner walls of the tomb were grouted with white mortar.

Велков, Ив. 1934а: 462; 1938а: 29; Димитрова, Д., Ж. Попов 1978: 29; Танчева-Василева, Н. 1982: 102–103; 1983: 17; 1994а: 190.

S B

Yankovo (Янково) (Shumen region)

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Peykovo Meshe district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery. In the vicinity have been located Thracian, Roman and later medieval fortresses.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 6.

D A

Yantra (Янтра, Янтра) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

formerly: Murgazlii

Thr., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the village, on the territory of the clay-pit of the local pottery factory. Numerous fragments of Roman household pottery as well as some iron objects have been found.

Tumulus, located 1.45 km SE of the village.

Settlement, Roman period, located in the vicinity of the present day village.

Димитрова, Д., Б. Султов 1970: 34.

P V, I Ts

Yarebichna (Jarebična, Яребична) (Varna region)

formerly: Malka Franga, Franga-Malka

Moes., Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.3 km NE of the village. Герасимов, Т. 1950.

M I

Yastrebnia (Jastrebnia, Ястребна) (Silistra region)

formerly: Golebina Atmadzha

Moes. Inf.

Tumulus, located approx. 1 km S of the village.

Tumulus, located approx. 1.4 km S of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200181, 1200182.

I B

Yavorovo (Яворово) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Chohlakovo

Thr.

Mutatio along the road *Philippopolis – Augusta Traiana*.

Architectural complex, located 4 km NW of the village, in the Delimonyovo Kale district. The complex was surrounded by a stone wall, 2 m thick, built over an area of 1.3 daa. The buildings are arranged around three yards, two of which have large pools. The complex includes an imposing residential section and slave quarters. In front of the façades of the buildings there were Doric colonnades. Scholars view the buildings as the *pars urbana* of a *villa*. Its existence dates from the 2nd to the 4th c. Around the complex there was a sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman. In the mid 4th c. it was replaced by an early Christian church, 7.50 x 4 m in size. Traces of a synthronos and wall-paintings have been found. The church is now under the waters of the Chatalka dam.

Residential complex, located 10 m. W of the architectural complex, in the Delimonyovo Kale district. The two complexes are connected by a road. The second complex covers an area of approx. 6.5 daa. It is enclosed by a wall, which is 0.50 m thick at its foundation. The complex is divided into two sections: a pottery workshop and a farm yard. W of the complex, and outside its walls, two kilns for producing tiles have been excavated. S of the complex a separate bath building, which was supplied with water by a water-conduit system, was found. The complex is considered a *pars rustica* of the *villa*. Its dating is the same as the *pars urbana* of the *villa*.

Four separate buildings, located 0.2–0.5 km SW of the two complexes, have been interpreted as a house and its yard. They may have belonged to tenant farmers of the land possessed by the owners of the villa.

Twelve *tumuli* have been excavated in the area of the complexes. The graves have quite a poor inventory and are dated to 3rd–5th c.

Excavations have been undertaken E of the complexes. A fortress with approx. dimensions of 56 x 56 m was found in the Yavorsko Kale district.

Sanctuary of Sabazius, built by the hereditary priest Dinis, was also situated on village territory.

Буюклиев, Хр. 1965; 1971: 63, обр. 3; 1986: 46–60; 1994б: 205; Динчев, В. 1997: 60–67; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 299; Николов, Д. 1984: 7–41, Танчева-Хитова, М. 1982: 52–54; 273–274; IGBulg. V, 5592–5596; Kazarow, G. 1938a: № 159, fig. 72; Oppermann, M. 2006: 215–216.

M K

Yordanovo (Jordanovo, Ёрданово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Golebina Chataldzha, Sabin

annexed: Golebina

Moes. Inf.

Four *tumuli*, located approx. 0.5 km NW, 0.5 km SW, 2.2 km W and 2.2 km SW of the village.

АКБ Ив. Бъчваров № 1200220–1200223.

I B

Yovkovo (Jovkovo, Ёвково) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chifut Kuyusu

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located E and SE of the village on flat terrain lined by shallow dry valleys. Its area is more than 10 daa. Remains of buildings, tiles, domestic pottery, and fragments of glass vessels have been recorded. Finds: metal objects and coins from 2nd–3rd c.; a bronze medallion of Gordian III, stamped in *Odessos*. The settlement perished in the mid 3rd c.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.25 km E-SE of the village, in the Sharapla Tarla district.

S T

Yudelnik (Judelnik, Юделник) (Ruse region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Hoard of coins consists of 506 *denarii* from Marcus Antonius to Gordian III, with *terminus post quem* for the hoard 241 CE. The hoard was found in farm land around the village.

Геров, В. 1977: № 104.

D D

Yunatsi (Junaci, Юнаци) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Aladan

Thr., Rhod.

Fourteen votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman have been found in the vicinity of the village. They possibly originate from the sanctuary situated on the nearby hilltop of Stramni Rid.

Шухерова, А. 1996: 72.

G N

Z

Zabernovo (Заберново) (Burgas region)*Thr., Haem.*

Fortress known as Kokorovskoto Kale, located 4 km SE of Zabernovo, in the Germanikovo district, over the right bank of the Shremnitsa river (a left tributary of the Veleka river). The fortification wall is built of broken stone with white mortar. In the interior of the fortress there are remains of buildings.

Горев, Г. 1950б: 109; Делев, П. 1990: 154; Карайотов, Ив. 1999б: 91-92; Теокилева, Е. и др. 1981: 26.

K G

Zafirovo (Зафирово) (Silistra region)

formerly: Sarsanlar, General-Zafirovo

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period, located 1.2 km NW of the village, in the Novite Lozya district.

Settlement, Roman period, located approx. 2 km S of the village. Бъчваров, Ив. 1990: 138.

Tumulus, located approx. 2.2 km S of the village.

I B

Zagortsi (Zagorci, Загорци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kokardzha

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.8 km E-NE of the village, in the Dolatevi Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2.15 km E-SE of the village, in the Malyovi Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 2.15 km SE of the village, in the Chestite Mogili district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2 km S-SE of the village, in the Emshenalcha district.

S T

Zagortsi (Zagorci, Загорци) (Sliven region)

formerly: Tarlak Mahla, Torlak Mahle

Thr.

Settlement, located 2.8 km SW of the village over an area

of 220 daa. Fragments of pottery from the 1st – 4th c. have been found.

Койчев, Н. 1997а: 454.

V I

Zahari Stoyanovo (Захари Стояново) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Omur Bey

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, located 0.7 km. S of the village. Fragments of bricks, roof tiles, pottery have been found. Finds: Roman republican and imperial coins.

Settlement, late Roman period, located approx. 1 km SW of the village. Walls of broken stone and domestic pottery from the 3rd and 4th – 5th c. were found in 1982.

Fortress, late Roman period, located 2.5 km S of the village. It is horseshoe-shaped and the walls follow the features of the terrain. A *fosse* is visible on the E side.

Necropolis, consists of nine *tumuli*, located 0.5 km W and N of the village, connected with the aforementioned late Roman settlement. *Tumuli* have an average height of 1.5-3.5 m and are 15-20 m in diameter.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 35; Чилингиров, А. 1920; Шкорпиц, К. 1914: 200.

S I

Zahari Stoyanovo (Zahari Stojanovo, Захари Стояново)

(Dobrich region)

formerly: Dzhafer Faka

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 1 km W of the village, in the Yurtluca district on flat terrain. It covers an area of approx. 100 daa. Remains of stones from buildings, tiles and domestic pottery. Finds: a bronze dagger; coins from 2nd – 4th c. (from Antoninus Pius to Arcadius).

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 2.75 km NW of the village, in the Golyamata Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.5 km N of the village, NW of the Alaybuzan district.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 0.5 km NE of the village, SW of the Alaybuzan district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 1.7 km SE of the village, in the Lyulyakata district.

S T

ZALDAPA (Abrit, Абрит) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Abdul Ehat, Артаат

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (*Zaldapa*); *Theoph. Sim.* II, 10, 10; VII, 2, 1, 16 (*Zaldapa*); *Hier. Syn.* 637, 7 (*Zeldépa*); *Ioan. Antioch.* 14, 103 (*Zaldaba*); *Theoph. Chron.* 16 (*Zárdapa*); *Not. Ep.* B, 42, 10 (*Zeldépas*); *Const. Porphy. De thomat.* 2, 1 (*Zélpa*). *CIL III*, 14464.

IGBulg. I, 595; II, 867-873

The site is located 2.5 km SE of the village on a large peninsula with sides 1.2 x 0.5 km, surrounded from E, N and NW by a deep valley and from the SW and W by a short lateral ravine which flows into the same valley. The site covers an area of approx. 350 daa. The irregular form is due to the topography since the fortification wall is built along the very edge of the plateau-like crest. From the most vulnerable S side the fortification was reinforced with a *fosse* (doubled in the E part), dug in front of the wall. In front of the N wall another deep *fosse* was dug into the rocky soil.

The surrounding wall with three gates, two posterns on its W side and 32 towers (U-shaped, rectangular and one pentagonal) has been excavated. They are all built in *opus implectum*. The façades are constructed from precisely shaped stone blocks in horizontal rows of different heights. In some sections the system "Binder-Läfer" has been used. In some cases, probably in the lower rows, the blocks are joined to each other using metal clasps of the type called "swallow-tail". Most of the stone blocks are rusticated. These on the exterior façade are greater in size than those on the interior face of the wall. For better cohesion with the *implectum* their rear side is beveled. The thickness of the wall varies. Near the N gate it is 3.40-3.46 m and in the section around the S gate it is even 3.80 m. From the less vulnerable W side the wall is thinner. The *implectum* consists of small broken stones, lavishly grouted with very hard white mortar, mixed with small fragments of tiles. Sometimes bigger fragments of bricks are also visible in the mortar layer.

The beginning of fortifications building can be set approximately to the last decade of Constantine's reign (the second quarter of 4th c.).

Bearing in mind the enormous size of the city it is very possible that the building was not yet finished when the emperor died and continued during the reign of his successors. Because of this the construction of the fortification walls of *Zaldapa* must be set more generally to the second quarter of 4th c.

Once built, the defences of the city held their outer appearance

with very insignificant changes for more than 250 years – right until the destruction of the city in the end of 6th c.

In the central part of *Zaldapa* a civil basilica with precisely shaped façades and *implectum* of small stones with mortar has been excavated. This building and the fortifications are both part of one single building campaign.

An early Christian basilica with a nave and two aisles was excavated approx. 40 m NE of the SW gate of the city. It had mosaics on the floor and it was dated back to the end of 5th or the beginning of 6th c. CE. In the northernmost side of the city another early Christian church has been localized. It probably had a basilical plan as well.

Inscriptions in Greek and Latin (formal ones, dedications, funeral inscriptions), pottery, tools, weapons, jewelry, coins (from Macrinus to Tiberius II Constantine) have been discovered.

At the NW foot of the fortified city territory a catchment with a water reservoir which was an essential part of the large-scale building campaign from the second quarter of 4th c. was excavated.

Бешевлиев, В. 1962: 2-4; Бобчева, А. б. з.: 19-20; Вожарова, Ж. 1960: 293; Добруски, В. 1901: 766-767; Мурчев, М. 1951а: 99-102; 1953: 71-72; 1956б: 133-134; Торбатов, С. 2000б; 2002в: 318-337; 2003; Шкорпиц, К. 1900: 10-12; 1905а: 493-499; Kalinka, E. 1906: Nr. 23, 274, Col. 349-358; Popa-Lisseanu, G. 1914: 67-69; Vulpe, R. 1955: 939; Weiss, J. 1911: 79-80.

B I

Zaraevo (Зараево) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Kara Hasan

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 1.5 km E of the village. Remains of building foundations, constructed from stone with white mortar; pottery fragments, characteristic for the first centuries of the Roman period. Finds: a statuette of Zeus Aetophoros; a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

Settlement, located 3 km S of the village. Remains of foundations built of stone and white mortar and fragments of domestic pottery and tiles. Finds: coins of Gordian III. A well has also been found.

Settlement, located in the W part of the village. Remains of walls, fragments of columns, bases and capitals. Finds: Roman republican and imperial coins; a limestone stand with a rough image of Herakles.

Fortress, located 3 km N of the village. It has a semicircular shape and the wall follows the edge of the hill. In the E part towers flanking the gate are visible. The wall was built of

broken stone, grouted with white mortar.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 34-35; Кацаров, Г. 1930/31; 1934а: 47-48; Овчаров, Д. 1970а; Шкорпила, К. 1914: 200.

SI

Zarnevo (Zurnevo, Zârnevo, Зърнево) (Dobrich region)
formerly: Kili Kada

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, 1st – 4th c., located 1.4 km N-NW of the village, in the Dyado Gocho district. It is situated on flat terrain, slightly sloping to the NW. Its area is more than 200 daa.

Settlement with necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, Roman period, located 1.5 km NW of the village, in the Yukyustyu district. Belongs to the aforementioned settlement.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 3.6 km N-NW of the village, in the Kazaluka district.

ST

Zasmyano (Zasmjano, Засмяно) (Varna region)

formerly: Gyule kyoy

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, Roman and late antique, located 1.5 N of the village, in the Turpana district, on a high terrace over one of the tributaries of Batovska river. Covers an area of approx. 20 daa. Foundations of buildings, constructed of stone and mortar, as well as pottery from 2nd – 4th c. found on the ground.

Плетньов, В. и др. 1995: 209.

MI

***ZAUROOSA?** (γῆ Ζαυρωσση[νῆ]) (near *Augusta Traiana*)
(Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. V, 5585

N Sh

Zavetno (Заветно) (Targovishte region)

formerly: Sarnasuf

Moes. Inf.

Fortress, located 2 km W of the village. Remains of the fortification walls, fragments of pottery, characteristic for the 2nd – 3rd c. have been found.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв. и др. 1991: 34.

SI

Zaychino Oreshe (Zajčino Oreše, Зайчино ореше)
(Shumen region)

formerly: Kozludzha Tavshan, Tavshan Kozludzha

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located 3-4 km NE of the village, in the Kliselik district, on a high terrace along the S slope of the Stana Plateau. The foundations of a building, probably a church, are visible here. E of the building a stone road has been preserved. It is 1.5 m wide and leads to a fountain nearby which has been covered up. On the ground fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are strewn. Finds: a stone column, today placed in front of the school in the village of Zaychino Oreshe.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 25.

Settlement, 2nd – 6th c., located 2.8 km NE of the village, in the area below the slopes of Stana plateau. The settlement is situated on both sides of a ravine and partially overlaps an earlier Thracian settlement. It covers an area of 50 daa. On the ground fragments of tiles and domestic pottery are spread.

Settlement, 2nd – 3rd c., located 1.3 km NE of the village (below the mound necropolis), in the area of the highway towards Varna. The settlement lies on a flat terrace. Fragments of pottery are spread on the ground.

Атанасов, Г. 2003: 74.

Necropolis, located 1.2-1.5 km NE of the village, 500 m left of the road from Novi Pazar to Varna. The Roman necropolis overlaps an earlier Thracian one. Small brick chambers with some pottery vessels full of ash and burnt bones inside have been found.

DA

ZBURULUS/-UM (*vico Zburulo*) (terr. *Philippopolis*)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE

N Sh

Zdravkovets (Zdravcovec, Здравковец) (Gabrovo region)

formerly: Kaya bash

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, late Roman period, located 3.5-4 km W of the village of Zdravkovets, in the Vitata Stena district. Parts of the fortification walls have been excavated. They have two building phases – during the first the stones were bound with mud and during the second – with mortar. The thickness of the wall is 1.90-2.10 m. Fragments of pottery from 3rd – 6th c. have been found. Finds: *fibulae*; coins from Caracalla to Justinian I.

Койчева, К., Ат. Милчев 1978: 52-65; Койчева, К., А. Хараламбиева 1993.

RY

****ZEINDRUMA/-UM?** (epith. Ζεινδρουμηρος) (near *Philippopolis*) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 973

N Sh

Zelenikovo (Зелениково) (Plovdiv region)

formerly: Hamzalare

Thr.

Settlement, located 3 km W of the village, at the foot of the Gylotepe peak. Remains of walls and pottery fragments have been found. Finds: coins.

Sanctuary of the Thracian Horseman, located on the nearby hilltop. Finds: votive tablets.

Дякович, Б. 1926: 135-174; Kazanov, G. 1938а: 84, № 395-398.

MM

Zemlen (Земаен) (Stara Zagora region)

formerly: Toprak Hisar

Thr.

Roman road. The village lies on the Roman road from *Augusta Traiana* towards *Pizus*.

Earthen fortress, located 0.7 km W of the village. The fortress has an irregular quadrangular shape and an approx. area of 4.1 daa. There is a *fosse*, preserved in the N, W and S, which surrounds an area of approx. 0.25 daa. Pottery from the second half of the 3rd c. to the second half of the 4th c. have been found.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 124; Янков, А., Б. Борисов 1997; TIB 6: 504; Wendel, M. 2005: 374, № 2087.

MK

ZERCLENE COMARCHIA (κωμαρχία Ζερκλη[νῆ])
(terr. *Philippopolis*) (near Hisar) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1473; under Severus Alexander

N Sh

****ZERDA/-UM?** (epith. Ζερδηνος, Ζαιρδαινος) (terr. *Augusta Traiana*) (near Kran) (Stara Zagora region)

IGBulg. III/2, 1742-1745

N Sh

ZEROBASTENA(?) COMARCHIA (κωμαρχία Ζε.οβαστηνῆ)
(terr. *Philippopolis*) (near Hisar) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1473; under Severus Alexander

N Sh

Zgalevo (Згалево) (Pleven region)

formerly: Zgalyovets

Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.

Settlement, located in the area of the present day village. Today it is beneath a thick alluvial layer.

Settlement, located 0.5 km N from the village, in the Vinaya district, over an area of 200 daa. Remains of buildings and pottery fragments have been found. Finds: lamps; vessels; spear-heads; an inscription in Latin; coins from 1st – 3rd c., both central and provincial series.

Settlement, located 3 km N of the village, in the Byalata Voda district, over an area of approx. 100 daa. Remains of large walls, fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: votive tablets with inscriptions in Latin; coins from 1st – 3rd c. *Кацаров, Г. 1927: 388; Митова-Джонкова, Д. 1976: 45; Cagant, R. 1927: 394.*

TK, PB

****ZGULAM(I)A/-UM?** (epith. Ζγουλαμ(ι)ηνος, Σγουλ.)
(terr. *Philippopolis*) (near Trud) (Plovdiv region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1457-1462

N Sh

Zheglartsi (Žeglarci, Жегларци) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Omur Faka

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a ring with an oval-shaped carnel gemstone, on which there is an image of the Thracian Horseman; coins from 2nd – 4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 36; Бобчева, А. 1985: 18; Попов, Ж. 1972: 11, 14-15; Шкорпила, К. 1927: 46.

Sanctuary (?), located in the vicinity of the village. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman.

BI

Zhelad (Zhelud, Želâd, Желъд) (Shumen region)

formerly: Kazal Pelit

Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, located 2.5 km S of the village, on the W part of a hill of the Stara Planina mountains, known as Kalyata, in the Horomegdan district. Its has an irregular shape and covers an area of 30 daa. The wall is 2 m thick and surrounds the hill from N and E. The façade is constructed of roughly cut stone blocks. The inside of the wall consists

of broken stone with mortar, mixed with triturated roof tiles. To the E there are remains of a tower, probably triangular in shape. In the enclosed area ruins of buildings, fragments of tiles and household pottery have been found. The material dates back to 4th – 6th c.

Дремсизова-Нелчинова, Цв., В. Антонова 1975: 25.

A hoard of 42 coppers discovered inside the fortress. The earliest one is an antoninianus of emperor Valerianus I. The latest coins belong to emperor Marcianus and Leo I.

Владимирова-Аладжова Д. 1986: 4, 14-22

D A

Zhelyazkovets (Jelyazkovets, Želyazkovets, Желязковец) (Razgrad region)

formerly: Demirdzhiler

Moes. Inf.

Settlement, Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.), located at the E end of the present day village, where there are also traces of a later settlement, from 9th – 10th c. Fragments of Roman red slip ceramics, characteristic for the period have been found.

Small Roman settlement from the 4th c., located 1.5 km W of the village, on the bank of a small river, at the foot of the Tashla Yuk hill, in the Ekinli Ovasa district. Broken stones and fragmented domestic pottery, as well as tiles, are strewn over the area. A few Roman coins, which facilitate the dating of the settlement, have been recorded here.

МКСБД, 1995: 207; Шкорпил, К. 1914: 79.

G R, G D

Zhelyu Voyvoda (Želju Vojvoda, Желяу войвода) (Sliven region)

formerly: Cherkeshlii, Mihaylovo;

annexed: Lulitsa

Thr., Haem.

Settlement, Roman and medieval period, located N of the village, in the Yurtya district. Remains of walls and conduit pipes have been found. Finds: a votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman; a bronze appliqué; an umbo; a bronze bell; a relief with an image of Dionysos and Herakles; Hellenistic and Roman coins (from Julia Domna to Julian II). Research was carried out here in 1994.

Делирадев, П. 1953: 256; Табаков, С. 1911: 588-590; Шкорпил, Х., К. Шкорпил 1898: 44.

Remains of a Roman *villa*, located N of the village, in the Drenchova Kuria district. The walls are well preserved. Numerous pottery and tiles spread on the ground. Two

tumuli and a tell have been recorded. Parts of a chariot discovered near the *tumuli*. Finds: glass bottles, in the ditch where the chariot laid, characteristic for 2nd – 3rd c.; two bronze rings; a bronze bell; a bronze appliqué and an umbo. Rescue excavations were undertaken at the site in 2004.

A prehistoric tell known as Marmareshka Mogila, located at the SE end of the village, dates from the Neolithic and Eneolithic Age.

Бацова-Костова, Е. 1971; Миков, В. 1933: 107.

N S

Zhenda (Ženda, ЖЕНДА) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Yashla Kyoy

Thr., Rhod.

Fortress, early Byzantine period, located 2.5 km S of the village. It cuts off the only accessible (W) side of the Asara hilltop. The fortification wall is 2.20/2.40 m thick and is built of broken stones. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery from 5th – 6th c. have been found.

G N

Zhiten (Žiten, ЖИТЕН) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Chamurliy, Bogdanliy Chamurliy, Bogdayla Chamurlii

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 1.25 km W-NW of the village, in the Koshlova Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of five *tumuli*, located 2 km NW of the village, in the Malkata Mogila district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 0.75 km E-SE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2 km N of the village, in the Chamurliyskata Mogila district.

S T

Zhitnitsa (Jitnitsa, Žitnica, ЖИТНИЦА) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Maluk Bazaurt

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Pottery fragments and coins from 4th c. have been found.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 37.

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village, in the Trite Cheshmi district. It lies on high terrain shaped as a peninsula, surrounded from the W, N and E by dry valleys.

It is situated next to water sources (to the W) over an area of 80 daa. The materials found here date from the pre-Roman period and from 2nd – 4th c.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 3.35 km W of the village, in the Mogilite district.

S T

Zhitnitsa (Žitnica, ЖИТНИЦА) (Kardzhali region)

formerly: Halachlar

Thr., Rhod.

A clay pot with 79 *denarii* and antoniniani from Julia Domna to Philip the Arab.

Герасимов, Т. 1939б: 343.

G N

Zhrebchevo (Žrebčevo, Жребчево – today under the waters of Zhrebchevo dam) (Sliven region)

formerly: Atlari

Thr., Haem.

Circular fortress. A dome-shaped hill, part of the Sredna Gora, rises on the right bank of Tundzha river. Its highest part is surrounded by a circular fortress. The two fortification walls enclose an area which is 50 m wide. The inner wall is 220 m long and the outer one is 600 m long. Both walls are 2 m thick and are built of broken stone, mortar and triturated brick. Layers of some brick rows follow the stone layers in intervals. On the outer wall the foundations of a few circular towers from the outer wall are visible and in the corridor between the walls there are foundations of other buildings. The top of the hill, surrounded by an inner wall, is occupied by the foundations of other buildings.

Койчев, Н. 1997.

N S

ZIKIDEVA (Tsarevets hill in Veliko Tarnovo) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes. Sec.

Proc. De aedif. IV, 11 (... Ζικιδεβα...); Theoph. Sim. VII, 13 (... ἐπὶ τὴν Μυσίαν χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τῇ Ζικιδεβα τὰς σκηνας συνεπηξάτο). Not. Episc.: Not. Epiphani (τον Ζεκεδέπων...); Not. II Ζεκεδέπων, ὁ Ζεκεδέπων...; Not. III (... Ζεκεδέπων...); Not. IV

The remains of *Zikideva* lie under these of the medieval Bulgarian capital Tarnovo. The main body of *Zikideva* is situated on the Tsarevets hill – a rocky hill (252 m high) with a peninsular disposition along the Yantra river, in the E part of the present day town of Veliko Tarnovo. The hill has

a distinctive rocky chaplet, with an almost triangular outline and sheer slopes. It is only accessible from the SW side by a narrow rocky isthmus. During the 4th – 5th c. CE a quite insignificant unfortified settlement existed on Tsarevets hill. The city center here appeared at the end of 5th/ beginning of 6th c. During the first half of 6th c., due to demographic growth and the prosperity of the city itself, the unoccupied land inside the fortified area were gradually developed. By the mid 6th c. the structure of the city had taken on its final form.

The early Byzantine fortification wall on Tsarevets hill follows the periphery of the rocky chaplet in all areas. In the façades and internal construction of the wall different construction methods are used. Around the main gate it is built in *opus quadratum* and is 2.4 m thick. In contrast, the wall in the S section of the E curtain lacks any specific façade masonry and is only 1.25 m thick. These differences are not due to chronological differences between the building phases, but to the disposition and importance of the particular sections. The differences can be explained by the attempt to accelerate the building of the fortification system. The main city gate is at the SW end of Tsarevets, on the only side from which the fortress is accessible. The gate has a *propugnaculum* with a tower over the gate. Immediately N of the gate another massive triangular tower was constructed. Another gate has been registered in the central section of the W wall. A tower also defends the SE corner of the fortress.

The connection between the main city areas is executed by means of a street network, which due to the features of the terrain resembles a concentric-radial system. An exception is the area on the crest in the central part of Tsarevets. Here, after a thorough reorganization, partially conforming to the principles of orthogonal planning, a great religious center, consists of a monastery, a separate religious complex with a martyrium and a residence for the bishop was created.

The N area of Tsarevets is also a zone with very imposing construction characteristics. Part of the complexes and buildings here were for public use, including the residences of leading public figures and members of the local administration. Other structures are probably the dwellings of wealthier citizens, who also had the opportunity to settle in the most prestigious and best protected neighborhood.

The SW corner of the enclosed area forms a zone with great military significance. This is where the basic unit of the city garrison was stationed. The basilica here was to serve the military.

Another basilica occupies the top of Tsarevets hill and also played a significant role in the spiritual life of the city. Around the mid 6th c. all religious buildings – the basilicas near the main gate and on the top of Tsarevets, the great monastery basilica and the church with the martyrium, functioned synchronously. They were religious units with specific functions in the spiritual life of the citizens. It may be suggested that they had some connection between each other during the common liturgical processions and parades. Each unit had its role and significance in the order of the processions.

The terrain next to the inner side of the fortification walls, outside the areas listed above, were gradually occupied by military or farm buildings – barracks, guard-rooms, stores and workshops.

Around the mid 6th c. the terraced slopes in the W and S part of the enclosed area became the residential sections of the average urban population. The most common dwellings are one-, two- or three-section buildings, quadrangular or irregular in shape. Their sizes vary. The foundations and the walls in their lower sections are built of broken stones bound with mud and clay. In their upper sections the walls are adobe. A significant part of the dwellings have second floors. At the same time the fortress at the W foot of Tsarevets hill already functioned. Along its lower W side a gate, a postern, and seven towers with different shapes have been excavated. Through wells, dug in some of these towers, the water supply of the population on the hill was guaranteed. Access from the hill to the biggest well in the SW angular tower is by a narrow passage with a staircase along the extent of the S fortification wall of the lower fortress.

The fortified area of the city including the area of the lower fortress reached 15 ha.

Simokatta, in the manner of his description, shows that *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and *Zikideva* were close to one another. In Procopius' *De aedificiis* and in *Historiae* by Teophylactus Simokatta it is evident that these centers were located a short distance from each other. The passage in Simokatta and especially the comparison between *Synecdemus* of Hierocles and *Notitiae Episcopatum* prove that *Zikideva* displaced and inherited *Nicopolis ad Istrum*'s position as the most significant center in the region of the upper and middle course of the Yantra river. The complete conformity of the information from the narrative sources and the archaeological data both for *Nicopolis ad Istrum* and the city from the early Byzantine age on Tsarevets does not leave any doubt that the city of Tsarevets is actually *Zikideva* itself.

The excellent natural fortification defence, the significant demographic potential for that period and the numerous examples of imposing public and private architecture determine *Zikideva* as an important center, not only for the province of *Moesia Inferior* from the diocese of *Thracia*, but for the Balkan territories of the Empire in general.

Zikideva was among the largest and most populous new cities in 5th–6th c. on the Balkans. The importance and prestige of *Zikideva* had risen even more because of the fact that this city was the center of a large settlement agglomeration. One of its satellite sites was situated on the neighboring hill – Momina fortress. It is a large fortified settlement with an area of approx. 4.5 ha.

Zikideva is one of the few centers in the N part of the Balkan Peninsula that certainly functioned during the first half of 7th c.

Дунчев, В. 2003; Дочев, К. 2003; Динчев, В. 1997: 54-77.

VD

ZIKIDEVA? = Kovachevets (Targovishte region)

Zimnitsa (Zimnica, Зимница) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Kushla

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located in the territory of the present day village. Fragments of pottery and coins from the 4th c. have been found. Бобчева, А. б. з.: 37.

Settlement, located 1.8 km NE of the village, in the Yurtluka district (near a water source), on the right (E) bank of a dry valley. Its area is approx. 150 daa. A settlement existed at the site from the Late Iron Age to the early Middle Ages.

Necropolis, Roman period, located 0.5 km SE of the village. During ploughing at one of the *tumuli* a ceramic gutus from 2nd–3rd c. was found.

ST

ZINESDINA MAIOR (*vico Zinesdina Maiore*) (terr. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*)

RMD IV, 311, diploma, 225 CE

N Sh

Zlataritsa (Zlatarica, Златарица) (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moes., Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec.

Fortress, Roman period, located 6 km S of the town, in the Gradishka Usay district.

HMII 1966: 5, № 50; Пашев, Р. 1982: 189, № 319.

A section of a Roman road, probably from *Nicopolis ad Istrum* towards *Cabyle*, has been found in the Stokite district, 1 km SW of Zlataritsa.

Сяатов, Б. и др. 1979: 37.

Roman building, located 1 km SW of the town, in the Stokite district. Built of broken stone with white mortar, the building is very impressive in size. It might have been a roadside station along the aforementioned Roman road. Fragments of Roman pottery spread on the ground.

A section of a Roman road registered in the Vladishkoto Mostche district, located 3 km SE of the town of Zlataritsa.

Settlement, located 2 km NW of the town, in the Karaorman district. A great quantity of Roman domestic pottery, tiles and *dolia* spread on the ground.

Сяатов, Б. и др. 1979: 38.

Fortress, early Byzantine period (5th–6th c.), located approx. 5 km SW of the town, in the Bratalov Grad district, on a hill surrounded on two of its sides by a stream. The accessible side is the SE one. The walls are built of broken stones and mortar. Сяатов, Б. и др. 1979: 39.

Fortress, Roman period, located approx. 7 km S of the town, in the Makaveya district. The plan of the fortress is consistent with the features of the terrain. The fortress has a prolonged shape and is 114 m in perimeter. The construction is of stone and mortar.

Сяатов, Б. и др. 1979: 22.

Fortress, late Roman period, located approx. 5 km S of the town, in the Dolniya Boaz district, on the right bank of the Zlatarishka river. It has an elongated shape and the area it covers is approx. 3 daa. The walls are built of broken stones and red mortar. Some of the walls are preserved to 2 m in height. The excavations undertaken at the site established a layer from the Roman period (3rd–4th c.), when an unfortified settlement existed here. The fortress was built in the late 4th c. and continued in existence until the beginning of 7th c., suffered some fire damage in the interim period.

Дерменджиев, Е. 2003: 114; Цончев, Д. 1948: 128-129.

MI

Zlati Voyvoda (Zlati Vojvoda, Злати войвода) (Sliven region)

formerly: Dzhinovo

Thr., Haem.?

Traces of a settlement, located 2 km NE of the present day village. It is situated along the Tundzha river, on the road from Sliven to Nova Zagora, in the Mahlenskitе Grobishta

district. Fragments of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: bronze coins of Faustina the Young, Julia Domna, Trajan Decius; coins from 4th c.

Fortress, located 2.5 km N of the village, on a height on the right bank of the Tundzha river. It functioned during two periods – 6th c. and 11th c. The fortress covers an area of approx. 20 daa. Excavations at the site revealed a citadel, occupying 3 daa. and part of the outer fortification wall. Finds: pottery; coins from 3rd–7th c.; 40 Byzantine seals. Medieval necropolis (11th–12th c.) is located in the vicinity. Гюлмязов, Г. 1948: 145; Шкорниел, Х. и К. 1885: 45, 66.

MR

Zlatia (Zlatija, Златия) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Kara Murad

Moes. Inf., Scyth.

Settlement, located 2.25 km W-SW of the village, in the Byalata Mogila and Hisar Kasaba localities, situated on a terrace on the left (S) bank of the Suhata Reka river, occupying an area of approx. 70 daa. Fragments of polished stone blocks, tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a bronze hair-pin; coins from 2nd–4th c.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 37.

Settlement, located on the W outskirts of the village, in the Yurtluka district, over a terrain sloping to the W, above the left (E) bank of a short ravine. Its area is approx. 100 daa. Remains of clay pipes from the conduits system and pottery have been found. Finds: a bronze crossbow *fibula* with onion-shaped knobs.

Бобчева, А. б. з.: 38.

Necropolis, consists of three *tumuli*, located 1.9 km N of the village, in the Kazalmush district.

Necropolis, consists of six *tumuli*, located 2.55 km NE of the village, in the Hadzhievite Nivi and Zad Gorata localities.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 0.65 km NE of the village.

Necropolis, consists of four *tumuli*, located 1.55 km E-SE of the village, in the Chukurtarla district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 2.1 km SE of the village, in the Meshelika district.

Necropolis, consists of two *tumuli*, located 1.7 km NE of the village, in the Alimanovite Parcheta district.

BI

Zlatitrap (Златитрап) (Plovdiv region)*Thr.*

The present day village was built over remains of the Roman road *Singidunum – Serdica – Philippopolis – Constantinopolis*. 0.5 km W of the village sections of the road are visible in the Bozalan, Meselimeto, Kalduruma and Bukovata Kyupria localities.

N of the tell Ploskata Mogila a mile-stone, raised by the city of *Philippopolis*, has been discovered. The name of the provincial governor of *Thracia – leg. Aug. pr. pr. prov. Thraciae Rutilius Pudens Crispinus* (222–235) is mentioned in the inscription.

Settlement and its adjoining necropolis. A funerary inscription in Greek has been discovered here.

Цончев, Д. 1950а: 70-71; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1382-1383.

MM

Zlatovrah (Златоврах, Zlatovrah, Златовръх) (Plovdiv region) formerly: Arapovo*Thr.*

Remains of buildings, located 1.5 km N of the village, in the Asurluka district. Finds: marble column bases; columns; capitals; an inscription with a dedication to *phylē Artemisias (Philippopolis)*; a bronze statuette of Apollo; votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman and Hermes.

Герев, Б. 1956: 13-53; Демев, П. 1979: 81-124; Добруски, В. 1901: 800; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1443–1446.

MM

Zlatna Livada (Златна ливада) (Stara Zagora region) formerly: Altan Chair*Thr.*

Fortress, 4th–6th c., located 1 km S of the village. The fortress has dimensions of approx. 60 x 100 m. The foundations of dwellings and of a church have been excavated. Finds: votive tablets to the Thracian Horseman.

Дечев, Д. 1932/34; Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров, 1989: 126; Oppermann, M. 2006: 219; Wendel, M. 2005: 375, № 2100.

MK

Zlatna Panega (Златна Панега) (Lovech region) formerly: Panega*Thr., Moes. Inf., Dac. Rip.*

Sanctuary of Asclepius, Roman period (1st – the end of 3rd/the beginning of 4th c.), located approx. 0.5 km SE of the village, in the area Glava Panega. It lies on a slope W of a lake. The foundations of two buildings – a sanctuary and a public health station – have been excavated. During the excavations

126 intact and fragmented votive tablets with inscriptions both in Greek and Latin, dedicated to Asclepius, Hygieia, Thelesphoros, Silvanus, Artemis, the Thracian Horseman were discovered. Circa 50 silver and bronze coins, including a few pre-Roman ones and a bronze *fibula* (1st c.) have also been found.

Settlement, contemporary with the Thracian sanctuary in the area Glava Panega, located N of the village, in the area Plyashevo, on the left bank of the river Panega.

Settlement, Roman period, located NW of the village, in the Mella district, on a high terrace. Remains of building are visible. Велков, Ив. 1952; Генчева, Е. 2004: 40; Гочева, Зл. 1993: 27; Добруски, В. 1907а; Иванов, Р. 1984: 52; Найденова, В. 1993: 71; Тодоров, Я. 1928: 74-80; Юркова, Й. 1977: 7; *IGBulg. II*, 510-586; *ILBulg.* 193-209.

RG

Zlokuchene (Zlokučene, Злокучене) (Pazardzhik region) *Thr.*

Settlement, located in the NE part of the village. On the ground were found fragments of pottery and tiles, loom-weights and fragments of a funeral monument, probably of a Roman veteran. Mound necropolis, is located in the vicinity.

Settlement, located in the Chervenata Mogila district, near the village, on the left bank of the Maritsa river. Fragments of pottery and tiles have been found.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 499; Кацаров, Г. 1926/27: 85-86; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 174, № 1022.

NG

Zmeevo (Змеево) (Dobrich region)

formerly: Ilanlak, Sherpeni; annexed: Embie Mahle, Kuru Mahle *Moes. Inf., Scyth.*

Settlement, located on the territory of the present day village. Pottery fragments, a *dolium*, a formal inscription in Latin, coins (from Trajan to 6th c.).

Бобчева, А. б. г.: 38; *CIL III*, 14 215; *Tocilescu, G.* 1896: 69.

ST

Zmeyno (Змейно, Змейно) (Targovishte region) formerly: Ilandzhilar*Moes. Inf.*

Approx. 2-3 km NW of the village a collective find of iron tools, consists of 35 objects: pruning-knives, sickles, branding-irons, chisels, bits; a bell etc. was discovered.

Конаклиев, А (под печат).

SI

Znamenosets (Znamenosec, Знаменосец) (Stara Zagora region) formerly: Kara Burun*Thr.*

Fortress, late Roman period, located 3 km NW of the village. A wall was revealed approx. 150 m of the fortification. It was built of broken stone grouted with mortar, 2 m thick. Scholars discovered two circular towers with outer diameter of 8.3 m, flanking the corners of the fortress. On the W side, just next to the curtain were excavated three buildings with foundations of broken stones and superstructure of adobe. The pottery, found here is from 4th – 6th c. and the coins belong to the period between emperor Justinian I and Justin with Sophia.

Fortress, located N of the village. Its approx. area is 27 daa.

Through village land passes the Roman road from *Augusta Traiana* towards *Hadrianopolis*. Some scholars believe that near the village of Znamenosets lies the roadside station of *Castra Rubra*.

Мичев, Н., П. Коледаров 1989: 127; Николов, Д. 1967: 37; *TIB* 6: 508; Wendel, M. 2005: 375, № 2109.

MK

Zvanarka (Zvânarka, Звънарка) (Kardzhali region) formerly: Yunuz*Thr., Rhod.*

Settlement with necropolis, Roman and medieval, located 0.5 km E of the village, on the S and the E slopes of the Dorabalu district. The settlement covers an area of approx. 20 daa, most of which is under cultivation. Stone piles as well as areas with a great concentration of fragmented tiles are visible. Dwellings stood in these areas. Pottery fragments, polished stone blocks, millstones, loom-weights, and architectural details have also been discovered. The fragments of waste pottery production found here indicate the presence of pottery workshops at the settlement. On the upper part of the slope, due to erosion and looters activity, 11 graves were discovered. They are constructed of vertically placed stone plates, orientated approx. E-W. Plates from disturbed graves, human bones and fragments of antique and medieval pottery are scattered over the ground.

Mound necropolis, Roman period (Thracian), located in the vicinity of the village. Within the village itself there is one *tumulus* and in the area around the village six more *tumuli* are located. Inside most of them the graves have been destroyed. Fragmented pottery vessels and bronze jewelry from the Roman period have been discovered here. Балкански, И. 1978а: 19; 1978б: 67-68.

GN

Zvanartsi (Zvunartsi, Zvânarci, Звънарци) (Razgrad region) formerly: Gyuvadzhe*Moes. Inf., Moes. Sec. ?*

On the bank of a micro-dam, 1 km NE of the village lies a small settlement or a *villa* from the Roman period (2nd – 3rd c.). The site overlaps an earlier Thracian settlement from 4th – 3rd c. BCE. There are also traces of an early medieval settlement (9th – 10th c.).

GR, GD

Zvanichevo (Zvâničovo, Звъничево) (Pazardzhik region) formerly: Changarlii*Thr.*

Settlement, located 2 km NE of the village in the Karamantepe district. Remains of tiles and domestic pottery have been found. Finds: a marble votive tablet to the Thracian Horseman with an inscription in Greek.

Mound necropolis, located in the vicinity.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 421; Добруски, В. 1895: 319; Шкорпил, К., Х. Шкорпил 1892: 76; *IGBulg. III/1*, 1078-1080; Kazarow, G. 1938a: 40, № 141.

NG

Zvezda (Звезда) (Targovishte region) formerly: Mehmedi*Moes. Inf.*

An unknown quantity of coins has been discovered in the vicinity of the village, 92 of them are in the Historical Museum of Popovo. Most coins dates back to the time of the Severan dynasty.

SI

Zvezdel (Звезда) (Kardzhali region) formerly: Gyok Viran*Thr., Rhod.*

Sanctuary, Roman period, located 4.5 km SW of the village, at the foot of the Stramni Rid hill. The sanctuary was destroyed during the construction of a television tower on the top. A number of miniature ceramic *amphorae* come from the site.

On the slopes of Stramni Rid traces of metallurgic activities from Antiquity have been registered.

At the foot of the Maltepe hill, 1 km S of the village a few graves from the Roman period have been discovered. They were subsequently destroyed. Their burial chambers were built of stone plates.

20 Roman coppers from emperor Maximin to Constantine I have been discovered E of the village.

Колев, К. 1978: 198.

GN

Zvezdets (Zvezdec, Звездец) (Burgas region)
formerly: Gyok Tepe

Thr., Haem.

Fortress known as Mahmutyovo Kale, located 8 km SE of the village of Zvezdets. The fortress has a quadrangular shape and covers an area of approx. 5 daa. The wall is built of broken stones with white mortar. An attempt to arrange the rows on the façades is obvious. The N side is more vulnerable and that is why there are two barriers of walls and ditches (*fossae*). On the inside of the fortress the ruins of some buildings are still visible. Fragments of late Roman pottery are scattered on the ground.

Лянов, Г. 1938: 145, № 30; Делев, П. 1990: 155, № 1; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 351-352, № 10; Делирадев, П. 1953: 170; Карайотов, Ив. 1996: 107; Biernacka-Lubanska, M. 1982: 257, № 162; TIB 6: 464.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 8 km SE of the village in the Mahmutyovo district. It consists of more than 100 small *tumuli*. Inside one of the *tumuli* looters found a tomb with a rectangular burial chamber and vaulted roof. It was built of broken stones with white mortar. The tomb is probably from the Late Roman period.

Делев, П. 1990: 155, № 2; Делев, П. и др. 1982: 360, № 25.

Mound necropolis, located approx. 5 km SW of the village in the Tumbite district. During the 80s of the 20th c. looters dug up one *tumulus* and from it came pottery vessels from the Roman period, now in the museum in Malko Tarnovo. They date to 2nd – 3rd c.

KG

***ZYLUSA/-UM** (ethn. Ζυλουζήνος: [κ]ωμῆτε Ζυλουζήνου) (Partizani) (Varna region)

IGBulg. III/1, 1535

N Sh

***ZYMYDRA**, ***ZY(L)M(Y)(Z)DR(I)A**, ***ZIMIDRA**, **SINDRINA** (gen.? *Sindrinae*; epith. *Zimidrenus*, Ζυ(λ)μυ(ζ)δρ(ι)ηνος, Ζυμεδρ., Ζυμ(ζ)δρ., Ζυσδρ., etc.) (terr. *Philippopolis*) (near Batkun/Patalenitsa) (Plovdiv region)

CIL VI, 2799 = 32543, 227 CE; 30685, 241 CE; IGBulg. III/1, 1115, under Trajan; 1117; 1119-1121; 1126; 1128; 1132-1136; 1138-1139; 1153; 1160-1163; 1174; 1177-1178; 1184; 1186-1187; 1189; 1191; 1193-1195; 1203; 1224-1230; 1232-1239; 1286; 1307; 1335.

N Sh

ZYRMIS (Yunatsite, Yunacite, Юнаците) (Pazardzhik region)
formerly: Hadzhilii

Thr.

Tab. Peut. Zyrmis; Anon. Rav. 4, 7; Proc. De aedif. 4, 11.

Settlement and station on the road *Serdica – Philippopolis*, lies in the Keremidpara or Troyanovgrad district, 2 km S of the village and 3 km from the town of Pazardzhik. Remains of walls, tiles, pottery, and a marble funeral monument with an inscription in Latin and images in relief were discovered here. Finds: Roman coins from Trajan, Septimius Severus, and Justinian I.

Mound necropolis, consists of twenty-four *tumuli*, lies nearby.

Батаклиев, Ив. 1969: 491; Велков, Ив. 1933б: 184; Делирадев, П. 1953: 218 и сл.; Добруски, В. 1895: 112; Захариев, Ст. 1870: 77; Шишманов, Ив. 1891: 335; IGBulg. III/1, 1074-1076.

NG

Abbreviations

From the text

approx.	approximately	m	meter
BCE	Before Current Era	Mac. Pr.	Macedonia Prima
c.	century	Mac.	Macedonia
c.	circa	Moes.	Moesia
CE	Current Era	Moes. Inf.	Moesia Inferior
cm	centimeter	Moes. Sec.	Moesia Secunda
Dac. Rip.	Dacia Ripensis	N	North
daa	decare (1,000 square meters)	R. m.	Roman mile (1,481 meters)
E	East	reg.	region
etc.	etcetera	Rhod.	Rhodopa
Eur.	Europa	S	South
fig.	figure	Scyth.	Scythia
fl.	fluvius	Sv.	Sveti/ Saint
ha	hectare (10,000 square meters)	terr.	territory
Haem.	Haeminontus	Thr.	Thracia
km	kilometer	W	West

From the bibliography

акад.	академик/ academic	ред.	редактор/ editor
АМ	авто магистрала/ highway	рък.	ръкопис/ manuscript
АР	Археологически резерват/ Archaeological reserve	с.	село/ village
б. г.	без година/ without a year	сб.	сборник/ Collection
в.	век/ century	св.	свети/ saint
г.	година/ year	сл. Хр	след Христа/ after Christ
гр.	град/ town	сл.	следащ/ next
д-во	дружество/ society	ст. н. с.	старши научен сътрудник/ professor
дис.	дисертация/ dissertation	СУ	Софийския университет/ Sofia University
дн.	днешен, днешна/ modern	т.	том/ volume
д-р	доктор/ PhD, doctor	таб.	таблица/ table
кв.	квартал/ district	ул.	улица/ street
км	километър/ kilometer	фиг.	фигура/ figure
кн.	книжка/ issue	хил.	хилядолетие/ millennium
л.	лист/ sheet	ч.	част/ part
м.	местност/ locality	чл. кор.	член кореспондент/ correspondent
НАР	Национален археологически резерват/ National archaeological reserve	col.	column
н. э.	нашей эры/ current era	ed./eds.	editor/s
обр.	образ/ illustration	inv.	inventory
общ.	община/ municipality	reg.	region
пр. Хр.	преди Христа/ before Christ	tab.	table
проф.	професор/ professor	vol.	volume
р.	река/ river		

АИМ = АИНМ	Археологически известия на народния музей, София
АИС АКБ – Ловеч	Автоматизирана информационна система - Археологическа карта на България, Ловеч
АКБ	Автоматизирана информационна система "Археологическа карта на България"
АКШ	Архив на Карл Шкорпил (научен архив на БАН)
АОР	Археологически открития и разкопки
Арх. вест	Археологически вест, София
Арх. ИМ – Сливен	Архив на Историческия музей Сливен
Арх. ПП	Архив за поселищни проучвания, София
Арх. Проучвания	Археологически проучвания, София
Бешевлиев, В. и Вл. Георгиев (ред.) 1958	В. Бешевлиев и Вл. Георгиев (ред.). Изследвания в чест на акад. Димитър Дечев по случай 80-годишнината му. София 1958.
БИА	Български исторически архив, София
БИБ	Българска историческа библиотека, София
БИА	Българско историческо дружество, София
БМ	Българска мисъл, София
Бошнаков, К. (ред.) 2000	К. Бошнаков (ред.). Сборник в памет на чл. кор. Веселин Бешевлиев. Jubileaus IV. София 2000.
Бошнаков, К. и Д. Ботева (ред.) 2002	К. Бошнаков и Д. Ботева (ред.). Сборник в чест на проф. Маргарита Тачева. Jubilaus V. София 2002.
ВВр.	Византийский временник, Москва
ВДИ	Вестник древней истории, Москва
Велков, В. (ред.) 1982	В. Велков (ред.). Поселищен живот в Древна Тракия. Първи международен симпозиум „Кабиле“. Ямбол 1982.
Велков, В. (ред.) 1986	В. Велков (ред.). Поселищен живот в Древна Тракия. Втори международен симпозиум „Кабиле“. Ямбол 1986.
Велков, В. (ред.) 1991	В. Велков (ред.). Кабиле, том 2. София 1991.
ВИСб	Военно-исторически сборник, София
ГАМП	Годишник на Археологическия музей – Пловдив, Пловдив
ГБМ	Годишник на българските музеи, София
ГДА НБУ	Годишник на Департамент археология, Нов български университет, София
ГДСИИ НБУ	Годишник на Департамента по средиземноморска история и изкуство, Нов български университет, София
Гергова, Д. и др. (ред.) 2008	Д. Гергова и др. (ред.). Phosphorion: Studia in honorem Mariae Čičikova. София 2008.
ГМП	Годишник на музеите в Пловдив, Пловдив
ГМПО	Годишник на музеите в Пловдивски окръг, Пловдив
ГМСБ	Годишник на музеите от Северна България, Варна
ГМСИБ	Годишник на музеите от Североизточна България, Варна
ГНАМ-Пловдив	Годишник на Народния археологически музей – Пловдив, Пловдив
ГНАМ-София	Годишник на Националния археологически музей, София
ГНБМП	Годишник на Народната библиотека и музей в Пловдив, Пловдив
ГНБ-Пловдив	Годишник на Народната библиотека в Пловдив, Пловдив
ГНИМ	Годишник на Националния исторически музей, София
ГНИПК	Годишник на националния институт за паметници на културата, София
ГНМ=ГНМС	Годишник на Народния музей, София
ГПАМ	Годишник на Пловдивския археологически музей, Пловдив
ГПАНМ = ГПНМ	Годишник на Пловдивския народен музей, Пловдив

ГПНБ	Годишник на Пловдивската народна библиотека, Пловдив
ГПНБМ	Годишник на Пловдивската народна библиотека и музей, Пловдив
ГСУ ИФФ	Годишник на Софийския университет, Историко-филологически факултет, София
ГСУ ФЗФ	Годишник на Софийския университет, Факултет по западни филологии, София
ГСУ ФИФ	Годишник на Софийския университет, Философско-исторически факултет, София
ГСУ ФКНФ	Годишник на Софийския университет, Факултет по класически и нови филологии, София
ГСУ ФФ	Годишник на Софийския университет, Филологически факултет, София
Гюзелев, В. и др. (ред.) 1984	В. Гюзелев и др. (ред.). Сборник в памет на проф. Станчо Ваклинов. София 1984.
Делев, П. (ред.) 2006	Поселищен живот в Древна Тракия. Четвърти международен симпозиум. Ямбол 2006.
Димитров, Стр. и Р. Попов (ред.) 2002	Стр. Димитров и Р. Попов (ред.). Криптохристиянство и религиозен синкретизъм на Балканите. София 2002.
Димитрова, Д. (ред.) 2008	Д. Димитрова (ред.). По пътя на миналото. Сборник научни статии по повод 65-годишнината на д-р Георги Китов. София 2008.
Драганов, Д. (ред.) 1994	Поселищен живот в Древна Тракия. Трети международен симпозиум „Кабиле“. Ямбол 1994.
ЕГ	Естествознание и география, София
ИАД	Известия на археологическото дружество, София
ИАИ	Известия на Археологическия институт, София
ИБАД	Известия на българското археологическо дружество, София
ИБАИ	Известия на Българския археологически институт, София
ИБИД	Известия на Българското историческо дружество, София
ИБМ	Известия на българските музеи, София
Иванов, Р. (ред.) 2003б	Р. Иванов (ред.). Состра. Проучване на римска крайпътна станция и кастел на пътя Ескус–Филиппополис, том 1. Велико Търново, 2003.
Иванов, Р. (ред.) 2002	Р. Иванов (ред.). Римски и ранновизантийски градове в България, том 1. София 2002.
Иванов, Р. (ред.) 2003а	Р. Иванов (ред.). Римски и ранновизантийски градове в България, том 2. София 2003.
Иванов, Р. (ред.) 2008	Р. Иванов (ред.). Римски и ранновизантийски градове в България, том 3. София 2008.
Иванов, Т. (ред.) 1982	Т. Иванов (ред.). Кабиле, том 1. София 1982.
ИВИД	Известия на Варненското историческо дружество, Варна
ИВИНД	Известия на военно-историческото научно дружество, София
ИИ	Интердисциплинарни изследвания, София
ИИБЕ	Известия на Института за български език, София
ИИБИ	Известия на Института за българска история, София
ИИД	Известия на историческото дружество, София
ИИИ	Известия на института за история при БАН, София
ИИМ-ВТ	Известия на историческия музей Велико Търново, Велико Търново
ИИМ-Кюстендил	Известия на историческия музей Кюстендил, Кюстендил
ИИМ-Ловеч	Известия на историческия музей Ловеч, Ловеч
ИИМ-Търговище	Известия на историческия музей Търговище, Търговище
ИИТТ	Извори за историята на Тракия и траките, София
ИМСБ	Известия на музеите в Северна България, Русе
ИМСЗБ	Известия на музеите в Северозападна България, Враца
ИМЮБ	Известия на музеите в Южна България, Пловдив
ИМЮИБ	Известия на музеите в Югоизточна България, Бургас

ИНАМ	Известия на Народния археологически музей, София
ИНВИМ	Известия на Националния военно-исторически музей, София
ИНИМ	Известия на Националния исторически музей, София
ИНМ	Известия на Народния музей, София
ИНМ-Бургас	Известия на Народния музей Бургас, Бургас
ИНМ-Бургас=ИНМБ	Известия на Народния музей в Бургас, Бургас
ИНМ-Варна=ИНМВ	Известия на Народния музей Варна, Варна
ИНМ-Коларовград	Известия на Народния музей Коларовград (Шумен), Шумен
ИНМ-Русе=ИНМР	Известия на Народния музей Русе, Русе
ИНМ-Шумен=ИНМШ	Известия на Народния музей Шумен, Шумен
ИОИМ ВТ	Известия на окръжния музей – Велико Търново, Велико Търново
ИОИМ-Толбухин	Известия на окръжния исторически музей в Толбухин, Добрич
ИОМ-ВТ	Известия на Окръжния музей Велико Търново, Велико Търново
Йотов В. и В. Павлова (ред.) 2005	В. Йотов и В. Павлова (ред.). Българските земи през средновековието (VII-XVIII в.): международна конференция в чест на 70-годишнината на проф. Александър Кузев. Варна 2005.
ИПр	Исторически преглед, София
ИРАИК	Известия руского археологическо института в Константинополе, София
ИРИМ	Известия на Русенския исторически музей, Русе
ИРИМ-ВТ	Известия на Регионалния исторически музей Велико Търново, Велико Търново
ИРИМ-Русе	Известия на Регионалния исторически музей Русе, Русе
ИСИГТМ	Извори за старата история и география на Тракия и Македония, София 1949
ИСТИА	Известия на Секцията по теория и история на архитектурата, София
ИСТИГА	Известия на Секцията по теория и история на градоустройството и архитектурата при БАН, София
История, 1966	История на Стара Загора. София 1966
ИСУ-Сливен	Известия на съюза на учените, Сливен
КЕТА	Кратка енциклопедия „Тракийска древност“, София 1993
Косев, Д. и др. (ред.) 1973	Д. Косев и др. (ред.). Сборник в памет на професор Александър Бурмов. Доклади от възпоменателна научна сесия по случай 60 г. от рождението на чл. кор. проф. Ал. Бурмов, организирана от специалност история в СУ „Св. Климент Охридски“ и Софийско историческо дружество на 26 февруари 1971 г. София 1973. Ловеч 1965.
МАКБ	Материали за археологическата карта на България, София
Марица-Изток 1	И. Панайотов, К. Лещиков, Р. Георгиева, Ст. Александров, Б. Борисов (ред.). Марица-Изток. Археологически проучвания, том 1. София 1991.
Марица-Изток 2	Ст. Александров и Б. Борисов (ред.). Марица-Изток. Археологически проучвания, том 2. София 1994.
Марица-Изток 3	И. Панайотов, Р. Георгиева, К. Лещиков, Ст. Александров, Б. Борисов (ред.). Марица-Изток. Археологически проучвания, том 3. Раднево 1995.
Марица-Изток 4	Б. Борисов и Р. Георгиева (ред.). Марица-Изток. Археологически проучвания, том 4. Раднево 1997.
Миятов, Кр. и В. Миков (ред.) 1961	Кр. Миятов и В. Миков (ред.). Изследвания в памет на Карел Шкорпил. София 1961.
МКСБД, 1995	Материали за картата на Средновековната българска държава (Територията на днешна Североизточна България). – Плиска-Преслав, том 7. Шумен 1995, с. 155-332.
МПК	Музеи и паметници на културата, София

МСБ = СБНУ	Министерски сборник = Сборник за народни умотворения, наука и книжнина, София
Науч. архив НАИМ-БАН	Научен архив на Националния археологически институт с музей – Българска академия на науките, София
Науч. архив РИМ-Сливен	Научен архив, Регионален исторически музей Сливен
Науч. архив РИМ-Ямбол	Научен архив, Регионален исторически музей Ямбол
НБУ – ГДА/АИМ	Нов български университет, Годишник на Департамента по археология и Археологическия институт с музей, София
НМП, 1966	Научно-мотивирано предложение за обявяване на архитектурно-строителните паметници от античността и средновековието във Великотърновски окръг. София 1966.
НС	Нумизматика и сфрагистика, София
НСЕ	Нумизматика, сфрагистика и епиграфика, София
ОБАИ	Отчет на Българския археологически институт, София
Овчаров, Д. (ред.) 1993	Североизточна Тракия и Византия през IV–XIV в. София-Сливен 1993.
Овчаров, Д. и И. Щерева (ред.) 1992	Д. Овчаров и И. Щерева (ред.). Приноси към българската археология. Сборник материали от „Декемврийски дни на българската средновековна археология проф. д-р Станчо Ваклинов“. София 1992.
ОРАД	Отчет на Разградското археологическо дружество, Разград
ПБА	Приноси към българската археология, София
ППр.	Поселищни проучвания, София
ПСп	Периодично списание (на Българското книжовно дружество), София
РА	Российская археология, Москва
Регистър ПК	Регистър на обявените паметници на културата. София 1971
РП	Разкопки и проучвания, София
СА	Советская археология, Москва
Сб. Дякович 1927	Юбилеен годишник на Народната библиотека в Пловдив, посветен на Борис И. Дякович. Пловдив 1927.
Сб. Прашков 2006	Сборник Любен Прашков. Реставратор и изкуствовед. Материали от научната конференция посветена на 70 год. на проф. Любен Прашков. Велико Търново 2006.
СБНУНК=МСБ	Сборник за народни умотворения, наука и книжнина (Министерски сборник), София
С-к ПК-Ловеч	Списък на паметниците на културата в Ловешки окръг.
СНД	Студентско научно дружество, Велико Търново
Сп БАН	Списание на Българската Академия на Науките, София
Сп БИАД	Списание на българското инженерно-архитектурно дружество, София
Спектър Ал	Спектър, Алманах, София
Стоянов, Т. и др. (ред.) 2005	Т. Стоянов и др. (ред.). Heros Hephaistos: Studia in honorem Liubae Ogdenova-Marinova. В. Търново 2005.
Стр.-Сакар. Сб.	Старндженско-Сакарски сборник
ТП 1	Тракийски паметници, том 1: Мегалитите в Тракия, ч. 1. София 1976.
ТП 2	Тракийски паметници, том 2: Тракийски светилища. София 1980.
ТП 3	Тракийски паметници, том 3: Мегалитите в Тракия, ч. 2 – Тракия Понтика. София 1982.
УПр	Училищен преглед, София
Фол, А. и др. (ред.) 1999	А. Фол и др. (ред.). Studia in memoriam magistri prof. Georgi Mihailov. В. Търново 1999.

AB	Archaeologia Bulgariaca, Sofia
AE	L' année épigraphique, Paris
ANRW	Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, Berlin-New York
BAR	British Archeological Reports, Oxford
BCH	Bulletin de Correspondence hellénique, Paris
BHR	Bulgarian Historical Review, Sofia
BIABulg	Bulletin de l' Institut archéologique Bulgare, Sofia
BMImpR	Bulletino del museo dell'Impero Romano, Roma
Bonn. Jah.	Bonner Jahrbücher, Bonn
BRGK	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Frankfurt am Main
BSA	Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Varna, Varna
BZ	Byzantinische Zeitschrift, München
CCET I	Z. Gočeva, M. Oppermann (eds.). Corpus cultus equitis Thracii. Monumenta orae Ponti Euxini, vol. 1. Leiden 1979.
CCET II.1	Z. Gočeva, M. Oppermann (eds.). Corpus cultus equitis Thracii. Monumenta inter Danubium et Haemum reperta. Durostorum et vicinia, regio oppidi Tolbuhin, Marcianopolis et vicinia, region oppidi Šumen, vol. 2. 1. Leiden 1981.
CCET II.2	Z. Gočeva, M. Oppermann (eds.). Corpus cultus equitis Thracii. Monumenta inter Danubium et Haemum reperta (region oppidi Targoviste, Abrittus et vicinia, Sexaginta Prista et vicinia, Nicopolis ad Istrum et vicinia, Novae), vol. 2. 2. Leiden 1984.
CFHB	Corpus Fontium Historiae Byzantinae
CIL	Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum, Berolini
Corpus 1999	Corpus der spätantiken und frühchristlichen Wandmalereien Bulgariens, eds R. Pillinger, V. Popova, B. Zimmermann. Region Stara Zagora. Wien 1999.
CSCO	Corpus Scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium, Paris
CSEL	Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Vienna
CSHB	Corpus Scriptorum Historiae Byzantinae, Bonn
EAF	Ethnographisch-archäologische Forschungen, Berlin
GCS	Griechische Christliche Schriftsteller
GGM	Geographi Graeci Minores
HGM	Historici Graeci Minores
Iatrus-Krivina I	Iatrus-Krivina: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1966-1973, Bd. I. Berlin 1979.
Iatrus-Krivina II	Iatrus-Krivina: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1966-1973, Bd. II. Berlin 1982.
Iatrus-Krivina III	Iatrus-Krivina: Spätantike Befestigung und Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung an der Unteren Donau, Bd. III. Berlin 1986
Iatrus-Krivina IV	Iatrus-Krivina: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen 1975-1981, Bd. IV. Berlin 1991.
Iatrus-Krivina V	Iatrus-Krivina: Studien zur Geschichte des kastells Iatrus, Bd. V. Berlin 1995.
IGBulg I	G. Mihailov Inscriptiones graecae in Bulgaria repertae. Inscriptiones orae Ponti Euxini – editio altera emendata, vol. I. Serdicae 1970.
IGBulg II	G. Mihailov Inscriptiones graecae in Bulgaria repertae. Inscriptiones inter Danubium et Haemum repertae, vol. II. Serdicae 1958.
IGBulg V	G. Mihailov Inscriptiones graecae in Bulgaria repertae. Inscriptiones novae, addenda et corrigenda, vol. V. Serdicae 1997.
ILBulg. = ILB	B. Gerov Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria repertae. Inscriptiones inter Oescum et Iatrum repertae. Serdicae 1989.

ILN	V. Božilova, J. Kolendo, L. Mrozewicz. Inscriptiones Latinae de Novae. Poznan 1992.
Karasura 2001	Karasura I. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Kultur des Alten Thrakien, Bd. 1: 15 Jahre Ausgrabungen in Karasura. Internationales Symposium Cirpan /Bulgarien 1996. Weissbach 2001.
Karasura 2002	Karasura II. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Kultur des Alten Thrakien, Bd. 2: Die prähistorischen Funde und die Münzen. Ausgrabungen 1981-1997. Weissbach 2002.
Karasura 2005	Wendel, M. Karasura III. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Kultur des alten Thrakien, Bd. 3: Die Verkehrsanbindung in frühbyzantinischer Zeit. Langenweissbach 2005.
Ling. balk.	Linguistique balkanique, Sofia
Maritsa-Iztok 5	I. Panayotov, B. Borisov, R. Georgieva (eds.). Maritsa-Iztok. Archaeological Research, vol. V. Radnevo 2001.
MEFRA	Mélanges de l'Ecole française d' Athènes
MGH	Monumenta Germaniae Historica
Novae I, 2008	T. Derda, P. Dyczek, J. Kolendo (eds.). Novae, vol.1: Legionary Fortress and Late Antique Town. Warsaw 2008.
Novaensia	Badania Ekspedycji Archeologicznej Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego w Novae
PLRE I	Jones, A.H.M., J. R. Martindale, J. Morris (eds.). Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire. Vol. I. Cambridge 1971.
PWRE = RE	Real Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart 1880 sqq.
RA	Revue archéologique, Paris
Ratiariensia	Ratiariensia: Studi i materiali Mesici e Danubiani. Vol.1, Bologna 1980; vol. 2, Bologna 1984; Atti del Convegno internazionale sul Limes, Decennalia Ratiariensia, vol. 3-4, Vidin 1985; Studi di storia, vol. 5, Bologna 1994.
RCRF	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorm
RE	Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Stuttgart 1890 ff.
RMD	M. Roxan Roman Military Diplomas 1985-1993. London 1994.
Rph	Revue de philologie, Sofia
Sarnowski, T. and O. Savelja 2000	Sarnowski, T. and O. Savelja. Balaklava. Römische Militärstation und Heiligtum ses Iupiter Dolichenus. Werschau 2000.
SAUS	Stidia archaeologica universitatis Serdicensis, Sofia
SBalk.	Studia Balkanica, Sofia
SCIV(A)	Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie, București
SEG	Supplementum epigraphicum Graecum
SIBulg	Spätgriechische und spätlateinische Inschriften aus Bulgarien, Berlin
Slokoska, L et al. (eds.) 2002	L. Slokoska, , R. Ivanov, V. Dinchev (eds.). The Roman and Late Roman City. Sofia 2002.
Tačeva, M. and D. Bojadžiev (eds.) 1990	M. Tačeva and D. Bojadžiev (eds.). Studia in Honorem Borisi Gerov. Sofia 1990.
ThA	Thracia antiqua, Serdicae
ThP	Thracia pontica, Serdicae
TIB	P. Soustal (edt.) Tabula Imperii Byzantini. Thrakien (Thrakē, Rodopē und Haimimontos). Wien 1991.
ZfA	Zeitschrift für Archäologie, Berlin/Heidelberg
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn

Primary sources

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- ACO** *Acta conciliorum oecumenicorum*, ed. Ed. Schwartz, Vol. I-III, I/2, Berolini-Lipsae 1914-1939; ed. J. Straub, Vol. IV, Berolini 1979; ed. R. Riedinger, Vol. I. II/1-3, Berolin-Novii Eboraci 1984-1995.
- Ael. De nat. anim.** Claudii Aeliani *De natura animalium*, in *De natura animalium, Varia historia, Epistolae, Fragmenta*, ed. R. Hercher. [Leipzig: Teubner 1864-1866] Nachdruck Graz: Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt 1971.
- Ael. Var. hist.** Claudii Aeliani *Varia historia*, in *De natura animalium, Varia historia, Epistolae, Fragmenta*, ed. R. Hercher. Leipzig: Teubner 1864-1866; Nachdruck Graz: Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt 1971.
- Aen. Tact.** Aeneae Tactici. *Taktikón hypommema perí tu pos chre poliorkuménus antéchein*, eds. H. Köchly and W. Rüstow. *Griechische Kriegsschriftsteller*, Leipzig 1853.
- Amm. Marc.** Ammiani Marcellini *Rerum gestarum libri qui supersunt*, ed. W. Seyfarth, Vol. I-II. Leipzig: Teubner 1978; Vol. 4, Berlin: Akademie Verlag. 1968-1971.
- Anast. Bibl., Chron.** Anastasii Bibliothecarii *Historia ecclesiastica sive Chronographia tripartita*, ed. I. Bekker. CSHB 25.
- Anon. Auct. Chron.** Anonymi Auctoris *Chronikon ad annum Christi 1234 pertinens*. P. I. *Chronicon Anonymum ad A.D. 819 pertinens*, ed. I.-B. Chabot. Louvain: L. Durbecq, 1952. CSCO 109. Scriptores Syri, t. 56.
- Anon. per. pont. eux.** Anonymi *Periplus Ponti Euxini*, ed. A. Diller. *The Tradition of the Minor Greek Geographers. Philological Monographs published by the American Philological Association*, Nr. 14. Lancaster 1952.
- Anon. Rav.** *Anonymos Ravenatis Cosmographia*, ed. J. Schneitz. *Itineraria Romana. Volumen altertum – Ravenatis Anonymi Cosmographia et Guidonis Geographica*. Lipsae 1940.
- Anon. Val.** *Anonymos Valesianus, Pars Theodoriciana = Excerpta Valesiana pars posterior; Anonymus Valesianus [= Excerptum Valesianum I-II]*, ed. Th. Mommsen. MGH 9, *Chronica Minora I*. Berlin 1892; Nachdruck 1981.
- App. BC** Appiani Alexandrini *De bellis civilibus*, ed. I. Scheighaeuser. Leipzig: Weidmann 1885.
- App. Ill.** Appiani *Illyrica*, in: *De bellis civilibus*.
- Arist. Pol.** Aristotelis *Politica*, ed. H. Flaschar. Berlin: Akademie Verlag. 1991-2005.
- Ar. per. pont. eux.** Lucii Flavii Arriani *Periplus Ponti Euxeni (Periplus maris Euxini)*, ed. G. Wirth. – In: Flavii Arriani quae exstant omnia, Vol. 2. Scripta minora et fragmenta. Leipzig: Teubner 1968.
- Chron. Pasch.** *Chronicon Paschale*, ed. L. Dindorf. CSHB 2, Bonn: Weber 1832.
- CTh** *Codex Theodosianus: Theodosiani libri XVI cum constitutionibus Sirmondianis et leges novellae ad Theodosianum pertinentes*, eds. Th. Mommsen and P. Meyer. Berlin 1905; Nachdruck 1954, 1970.
- Cl. Ptol. Geogr. = Ptol. Geogr.**
- Const. Porph. De them.** Constantini Porphyrogeniti *De thematibus*, ed. A. Pertusi. – In: Costantino Porfirogenito *De thematibus*. Studi e Testi 160. Vatican City: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana 1952.

- Cosmogr.** *Cosmographia* (cf. in GLM)
- Dem.** Demosthenis *Orationes*, ed. K. Fuhr, Vol. I, pars I, Orationes I-XVII. Leipzig: Teubner, 1914.
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List of sites by provinces

Dacia Ripensis

AEDABE (Vratsa region)
 Aglen (Lovech region)
 ASAMUS (Pleven region)
 Balgarski Izvor (Lovech region)
 Bregare (Pleven region)
 Brest (Pleven region)
 Brestovets (Pleven region)
 Cherven Bryag (Pleven region)
 Chomakovtsi (Pleven region)
 Daben (Lovech region)
 Dabovan (Pleven region)
 Dermantsi (Lovech region)
 DIMUM (Pleven region)
 Dobrevtsi (Lovech region)
 Dolna Mitropolia (Pleven region)
 Dolni Dabnik (Pleven region)
 Donli Vit (Pleven region)
 Drashan (Vratsa region)
 Drenov (Lovech region)
 DYPTENSIS REGIO (terr.
 Serdica) (Lovech region)
 Galata (Lovech region)
 Gigenka mahala (Pleven region)
 Golyama Brestnitsa (Lovech region)
 HUNNO (Pleven region)
 Iskar (Pleven region)
 Karlukovo (Lovech region)
 LAPIDARIAS (Pleven region)
 Lukovit (Lovech region)
 Malka Brestnitsa (Lovech region)
 Nikolaevo (Pleven region)
 Nikopol (Pleven region)
 Oreshene (Lovech region)
 Oryehovitsa (Pleven region)
 PALATIUM (Pleven region)
 PEDONIANA (Vratsa region)
 Pelovo (Pleven region)
 Peshterna (Lovech region)
 Petarnitsa (Pleven region)
 Popitsa (Vratsa region)
 QUINTODIMUM (Pleven region)

Sadovets (Pleven region)
 SALDA (Lovech region)
 SIAMAUS VICUS (Vratsa region)
 Stoyanovtsi (Vratsa region)
 Teteven (Lovech region)
 Todorichene (Lovech region)
 Toros (Lovech region)
 Trastenik (Pleven region)
 TRULLENSIUM VICUS (Vratsa region)
 UTUS (Pleven region)
 VALERIANA (Vratsa region)
 VARIANA (Vratsa region)
 Vassilyovo (Lovech region)
 VICUS TRULLENSIUM (Vratsa region)
 Yablanitsa (Lovech region)
 Zgalevo (Pleven region)
 Zlatna Panega (Lovech region)

Haemimontus

AD SILVA (Varna – Burgas region)
 AETOS (Burgas region.)
 AGATHOPOLIS (Burgas region)
 ANAGON (unknown)
 ANCHIALUS (Burgas region)
 ANTHEIA (Burgas region)
 APOLLONIA PONTICA (Burgas region)
 AQUAE CALIDAE (Burgas region)
 BAIKA (unknown)
 Balgari (Burgas region)
 Banya (Sliven region)
 BEKULI (unknown)
 BELASTYRAS (unknown)
 BEROS (unknown)
 BIA (unknown)
 Binkos (Sliven region)
 Bistrets (Burgas region)
 BLAESIANI AGRI (Yambol region - Burgas region)

Blatets (Sliven region)
 Bliznak (Burgas region)
 Bliznets (Sliven region)
 Bolyarovo (Yambol region)
 Borisovo (Yambol region)
 Boyanovo (Yambol region)
 Bozadzhii (Sliven region)
 Brodilovo (Burgas region)
 Byala Voda (Burgas region)
 CABYLE (Yambol region)
 CARSALEON (Burgas region)
 Charda (Yambol region)
 Chargan (Yambol region)
 Chelnik (Yambol region)
 Chernozem (Yambol region)
 CHEROINON (unknown)
 Chintulovo (Sliven region)
 CHRYZANTHOS (unknown)
 Dabovo (Yambol region)
 DADOPARA (Yambol region)
 DALATARBA (unknown)
 DAPHABE (Haskovo region)
 DEBRE (unknown)
 Dennitsa (Yambol region)
 Detelina (Burgas region)
 DEULTUM (Burgas region)
 DORDAS (unknown)
 Dolno Panicherevo (Stara Zagora region)
 Dragodanovo (Sliven region)
 Dryanovo (Yambol Region)
 Edrevo (Stara Zagora Region)
 ESTRACEA (Sliven region)
 Evrenozovo (Burgas region)
 Fakia (Burgas region)
 Gavrilovo (Sliven region)
 GEMELLOMUNTIS (Varna or Burgas region)
 Gergevets (Sliven region)
 GESILAPHOSSATON (unknown)
 GETRINAS (unknown)
 GETRISTAUS (unknown)
 Glufishevo (Sliven region)

Golyamo Krushevo (Yambol region)
 Gramatikovo (Burgas region)
 HERCULENTE (Burgas region)
 Iglia (Yambol region)
 Irechekovo (Yambol region)
 KABOTUMBA (unknown)
 Kalchevo (Yambol region)
 Kaloyanovo (Sliven region)
 Kamenets (Yambol region)
 Kamen Vrah (Yambol region)
 KASIBONON (unknown)
 Katunishte (Sliven region)
 Kermen (Sliven region)
 Kirovo (Burgas region)
 KLEISURA (unknown)
 Kondolovo (Burgas region)
 Konyovo (Sliven region)
 Kovachite (Sliven region)
 Kozarevo (Yambol region)
 Kraynovo (Yambol region)
 Krushare (Sliven region)
 KYRIDANA (unknown)
 Lesovo (Yambol region)
 Leyarovo (Yambol region)
 LIBIDURGOS (unknown)
 Lozenets (Yambol region)
 Lyulin (Yambol region)
 Malenovo (Yambol region)
 Malko Chochoven (Sliven region)
 Malko Tarnovo = Ut Surgas (?)
 (Burgas region)
 Malomirovo (Yambol region)
 Marinka (Burgas region)
 MARKEROTA (unknown)
 Matochina (Haskovo region)
 Melnitsa (Yambol region)
 MESAMBRIA (Burgas region)
 Mladezhko (Burgas region)
 MYSA (Yambol region)
 Nauchene (Sliven region)
 Nedyalsko (Yambol region)
 Okop (Yambol region)
 Oman (Yambol region)
 Ovchi kladenets (Yambol region)
 Palauzovo (Yambol region)
 Parvenets (Yambol region)
 Pchela (Yambol region)

Pismenovo (Burgas region)
 Popovo (Yambol region)
 Pravdino (Yambol region)
 Primorsko (Burgas region)
 PUDIZO (Burgas region)
 RANULE (Burgas region)
 Razdel (Yambol region)
 Rezovo (Burgas region)
 Robovo (Yambol region)
 ROSOKASTRON (Burgas Region)
 SABULENTE KANALION
 (unknown)
 Saransko (Yambol region)
 SARMATHON (unknown)
 Senoklas (Haskovo region)
 Sharkovo (Yambol region)
 Shivachevo (Sliven region)
 Simeonovo (Yambol region)
 Slamino (Yambol region)
 Slivarovo (Burgas region)
 Sliven (Sliven region)
 Stefan Karadzho (Yambol region)
 Stoilovo (Burgas region)
 Straldzha (Yambol region)
 Strandzha (Yambol region)
 Stroyno (Yambol region)
 Strupets (Sliven region)
 Sungurlare (Burgas region)
 THERMA (Burgas region)
 Topolchane (Sliven region)
 TOYDA (Sliven region)
 URDOVIZA (Burgas region)
 Valchi Izvor (Yambol region)
 Varovnik (Burgas region)
 Varshilo (Burgas region)
 Vizitsa (Burgas region)
 Voden (Yambol region)
 Voditsata (Burgas region)
 Voynika (Yambol region)
 Vratitsa (Burgas region)
 Yambol (Yambol region)
 Zabernovo (Burgas region)
 Zhelyu Voyvoda (Sliven region)
 Zhrebchevo (Sliven region)
 Zlati Voyvoda (Sliven region)
 Zvezdets (Burgas region)

Moesia

ABRITUS (Razgrad region)
 AD PUTEA (Pleven region)
 Alekovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Alexandrovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 APPIARIA (Ruse region)
 Asparuhovo (Varna region)
 Avren (Varna region)
 Babovo (Ruse region)
 Balgarsko Slivovo (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Baniska (Ruse region)
 Basarbovo (Ruse region)
 Batak (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Beloslav (Varna region)
 Beltsov (Ruse region)
 Belyakovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Belyanovo (Ruse region)
 Benkovski (Varna region)
 Bistrentsi (Ruse region)
 Blagoevo (Razgrad region)
 Bliznatsi (Varna region)
 Borovo (Ruse region)
 Botevo (Varna region)
 Botrov (Ruse region)
 Boyana (Varna region)
 Bozhichen (Ruse region)
 Bregare (Pleven region)
 Brest (Pleven region)
 Brestovets (Pleven region)
 Brestovitsa (Ruse region)
 Bryagovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Bukovlak (Pleven region)
 Butovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Byala (Varna region)
 Byala (Ruse region)
 Byala Cherkva (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Byala Reka (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 CERIBOSTA (Varna region)
 Chereshevo (Ruse region)
 Cherkovna (Varna region)
 Chernevo (Varna region)
 Cherven (Ruse region)
 Chervena voda (Ruse region)
 Cherventsi (Varna region)

Chilnov (Ruse region)
 Chomakovtsi (Pleven region)
 CORYOLA (terr. Odessos)
 Dalgopol (Varna region)
 Daskot (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Debelets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 DIANENSIVM TERRITORIUM
 (Pleven region)
 Dimcha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 DIMUM (Pleven region)
 Dobri Dol (Varna region)
 Dobri Dyal (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dobrina (Varna region)
 Dolishte (Varna region)
 Dolna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Dolna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Dolna Studena (Ruse region)
 Dolni Chiflik (Varna region)
 Dolno Ablanovo (Ruse region)
 DORIONES (Lovech region)
 Draganovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dragizhevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dryanovets (Ruse region)
 DYPTENSIS REGIO (terr. Serdica)
 (Lovech region)
 Dzhulyunitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dzhulyunitsa (Ruse region)
 Ekzarh Yossif (Ruse region)
 EMPORION PIRETENSIVM
 (Veliko Tarnovo Region)
 ERITE (Varna Region)
 Ezerovo (Varna Region)
 Garchinovo (Targovishte region)
 Golemanite (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Gorna Studena (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorni Chiflik (Varna region)
 Gorno Ablanovo (Ruse region)
 Gorski Goren Trambesh (Veliko
 Tarnovo region)
 Gorski Senovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorsko Novo Selo (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)

Gradina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Hadzhidimitrovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Hotantsa (Ruse region)
 IATRUS (Ruse region)
 ICACIDUNUM (near Oescus)
 Ivancha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Izgrev (Varna region)
 Izvorsko (Varna region.)
 Kalimantsi (Varna region)
 Kamen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kamenar (Varna region)
 Karaiszen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Karamanovo (Ruse region)
 Karan Vurbovka (Ruse region)
 Kichevo (Varna region)
 Kipra (Varna region)
 Klimentovo (Varna region)
 Koevtsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Koprivets (Ruse region)
 Kosharna (Ruse region)
 Koshov (Ruse region)
 Kozlovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Krasen (Ruse region)
 Krasno Gradishte (Veliko Tarnovo
 region)
 Krivina (Ruse region)
 Krivnya (Varna region)
 Kutsina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Ledenik (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Levski (Varna region)
 Lopushna (Varna region)
 Manastir (Varna region)
 MASCIOBRIA (Razgrad region)
 MEDIOLANA (Ruse region)
 Momin Sbor (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Musina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nedoklan (Razgrad region)
 Nikolaevka (Varna region)
 Nikolovo (Ruse region)
 Nikopol (Pleven region)
 Nissovo (Ruse region)
 NOVAE (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Obretenik (Ruse region)
 ODESSOS (Varna region)
 Oreshak (Varna region)
 Osenovo (Varna region)
 PANYSOS (Varna region)

Partizani (Varna region)
 Pavlikeni (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pchelnik (Varna region)
 Pepelina (Ruse region)
 Pet Kladentsi (Ruse region)
 Peychinovo (Ruse region)
 Piperkovo (Ruse region)
 PIRETENSIVM EMPORION
 (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pisanets (Ruse region)
 Polski Senovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Polsko Kosovo (Ruse region)
 Popitsa (Vratsa region)
 Priseltsi (Varna region)
 Prisovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Prosenia (Ruse region)
 QUINTODIMUM (Pleven region)
 Razgrad (Razgrad region)
 Rodina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 RUNIS CASTELLUM (terr.
 Odessos) (Varna region)
 SCAIDAVA (Ruse region)
 SCASCOPARA (Varna Region)
 SEXAGINTA PRISTA (Ruse region)
 Shirokovo (Ruse region)
 Shkorpilovtsi (Varna region)
 Shtipsko (Varna region)
 SKATRINA (on the boundary between
 the regions of Varna and Burgas)
 Slivo Pole (Ruse region)
 Smirnenski (Ruse region)
 Snezhina (Varna region)
 Sovata (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Sredno Selo (Varna region)
 Stambolovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Stambolovo (Ruse region)
 Starmen (Ruse region)
 Staroselets (Varna region)
 Suvorovo (Varna region)
 Tabachka (Ruse region)
 THEODORIAS (Varna region)
 TIGRA (Ruse region)
 Trastenik (Ruse region)
 Trastikovo (Varna region)
 TRIMAMMIUM (Ruse region)
 TRULLENSIVM VICUS (Vratsa
 region)

Tsarevets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Tsarevtsi (Varna region)
 Tsenovo (Ruse region)
 Tutrakantsi (Varna region)
 ULPJA OESCUS (Pleven region)
 UTUS (Pleven region)
 Valchi Dol (Varna region)
 Varbitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Varbitsa (Pleven region)
 Varbovka (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Vardim (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 VARIANA (Vratsa region)
 Varna (Varna region)
 Varzulitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Veliko Tarnovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Venchan (Varna region)
 Vetovo (Ruse region)
 Vetrino (Varna region)
 VICUS TRULLENSIUM (Vratsa region)
 Vishovgrad (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Vladislav (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Yarebichna (Varna region)
 Yudelnik (Ruse region)
 Zasmyano (Varna region)
 Zlataritsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Moesia Inferior

Ablanitsa (Lovech region)
 ABRITUS (Razgrad region)
 AD LUCERNARIUM BURGUM (Pleven region)
 AD PUTEA (Pleven region)
 ADINA (?) (Dobrich region.)
 AD SILVA (Varna – Burgas region)
 AEDABE (Vratsa region)
 AGATAPARA (Gabrovo region?)
 Aglen (Lovech region)
 Alekovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Alekovo (Silistra region)
 Alexandar Stamboliyski (Dobrich region)
 Alexandria (Dobrich region)
 Alexandrovo (Lovech region)
 Alexandrovo (Targovishte region)

Alexandrovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Alfatar (Silistra region)
 Altsek (Dobrich region)
 Alvanovo (Targovishte region)
 Angelariy (Dobrich region)
 Antimovo (Silistra region)
 APHRODISION (Dobrich region)
 APPIARIA (Ruse region)
 Aprilovo (Targovishte region)
 ARSEUS (Varna region)
 ASAMUS (Pleven region)
 Asenovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Asenovtsi (Pleven region)
 Asparuhovo (Varna region)
 Avren (Varna region)
 Aydemir (Silistra region)
 BA (Targovishte region)
 Babovo (Ruse region)
 Babuk (Silistra region)
 Bahovitsa (Lovech region)
 Balgarene (Lovech region)
 Balgarevo (Dobrich region)
 Balgarski Izvor (Lovech region)
 Balgarsko Slivovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Balik (Dobrich region)
 Balkanski (Razgrad region)
 Balkantsi (Dobrich region)
 Baniska (Ruse region)
 Bardarski Geran (Vratsa region)
 Barkach (Pleven region)
 Basarbovo (Ruse region)
 Batak (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Batovo (Dobrich region)
 Batsova Mahala (Pleven region)
 BAZITA/-UM
 Bdintsi (Dobrich region)
 Bedzhene (Shumen region)
 Beglezh (Pleven region)
 Belgun (Dobrich region)
 Beli Osam (Lovech region)
 Belintsi (Razgrad region)
 Belitsa (Silistra region)
 Belomortsi (Targovishte region)
 Beloslav (Varna region)
 Beltsov (Ruse region)
 Belyakovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Belyanovo (Ruse region)
 Benkovski (Varna region)
 Benkovski (Dobrich region)
 Bezhanovo (Lovech region)
 Bezhanovo (Dobrich region)
 Bezmer (Dobrich region)
 Bezvoditsa (Dobrich region)
 Bilo (Dobrich region)
 Bistrentsi (Ruse region)
 Bistrets (Dobrich region)
 BIZONE (Dobrich region)
 Bizhovtsi (Gabrovo Region)
 Blagoevo (Razgrad region)
 Bliznatsi (Shumen region)
 Bliznatsi (Varna region)
 Bobovets (Dobrich region)
 Bogomolsko (Targovishte region)
 Bogomiltsi (Razgrad region)
 Bolyartsi (Varna region)
 Bonevo (Dobrich region)
 Borovo (Ruse region)
 Botevo (Varna region)
 Botrov (Ruse region)
 Boyana (Varna region)
 Bozhan (Dobrich region)
 Bozhanovo (Dobrich region)
 Bozhichen (Ruse region)
 Bozhurets (Dobrich region)
 Bozhurka (Targovishte region)
 Bozhurluk (Pleven region)
 Bozhurovo (Razgrad region)
 Bozveliysko (Varna region)
 Bradvari (Silistra region)
 Braknitsa (Targovishte region)
 Branichevo (Shumen region)
 Branishte (Dobrich region)
 Bregare (Pleven region)
 Brenitsa (Silistra region)
 Brest (Pleven region)
 Breste (Pleven region)
 Brestnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Brestovene (Razgrad region)
 Brestovets (Pleven region)
 Brestovitsa (Ruse region)
 Brestovo (Lovech region)
 BRI (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)
 Bryagovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Bryastovo (Dobrich region)
 Buhovtsi (Targovishte region)
 Bukovlak (Pleven region)
 Butovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Buynovo (Targovishte region)
 Byala (Varna region)
 Byala (Ruse region)
 Byala Cherkva (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Byala Reka (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Byala Reka (Shumen region)
 CAPRA(E) (terr. Marcianopolis (Varna region)
 CARBATEIS (terr. Dionysopolis)
 CARDIBRIA (terr. Marcianopolis (Varna region)
 CERIBOSTA (Varna region)
 Chavdarts (Lovech region)
 Chelopechene (Dobrich region)
 Cherencha (Shumen region)
 Chereshevo (Ruse region)
 Cherkovna (Varna region)
 Cherkovna (Targovishte region)
 Cherna (Dobrich region)
 Cherna (Shumen region)
 Chernevo (Varna region)
 Cherni Vrah (Shumen region)
 Chernogor (Silistra region)
 Chernolik (Silistra region)
 Chernomortsi (Dobrich region)
 Chernookovo (Dobrich region)
 Chernovrah (Gabrovo region)
 Cherven (Ruse region)
 Cherven Bryag (Pleven region)
 Chervena voda (Ruse region)
 Cherventsi (Varna region)
 Chestimensko (Dobrich region)
 Chilnov (Ruse region)
 Chudomir (Razgrad region)
 Chukovets (Silistra region)
 CORYOLA (terr. Odessos)
 DABATOPIA (Dobrich region)
 Daben (Lovech region)
 Dabovan (Pleven region)
 Dalbok Dol (Lovech region)
 Dalgach (Targovishte region)
 Dalgopol (Varna region)
 Daskot (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Davidovo (Targovishte region)
 Debelets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Debevo (Lovech region)
 Debovo (Pleven region)
 Debrene (Dobrich region)
 Dekov (Pleven region)
 Delchevo (Razgrad region)
 Dermantsi (Lovech region)
 Devetaki (Lovech region)
 DIANENSIIUM TERRITORIUM (Pleven region)
 DIANUS VICUS (terr. Marcianopolis)
 Dimcha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 DIMUM (Pleven region)
 DINEA = Voyvoda (Shumen region)
 DINISCORTA CIVITAS,
 DINISCARTA (ex civitate
 Diniscorta; Δινισκαρτα)
 DIONYSOPOLIS (Dobrich region)
 DISCODURATERAE (Gabrovo region)
 DISDIU(---?)
 Divyadovo (Shumen region)
 DIZERPERA (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)
 Dobrevtsi (Lovech region)
 Dobri Dol (Varna region)
 Dobri Dyal (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dobrich (Dobrich region)
 Dobrin (Dobrich region)
 Dobrina (Varna region)
 Dobrodan (Lovech region)
 Dobrotitsa (Silistra region)
 Dobrudzhanka (Silistra region)
 Dolets (Targovishte region)
 Dolets (Silistra region)
 Dolishte (Varna region)
 Dolna Hubavka (Targovishte region)
 Dolna Kabda (Targovishte region)
 Dolna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dolna Mitropoliya (Pleven region)
 Dolna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dolna Studena (Ruse region)
 Dolna Zlatitsa (Targovishte region)
 Dolni Chiflik (Varna region)
 Dolni Dabnik (Pleven region)
 Donli Vit (Pleven region)

Dolno Ablanovo (Ruse region)
 Dolno Novkovo (Targovishte region)
 Donchevo (Dobrich region)
 Dragana (Lovech region)
 Draganovets (Targovishte region)
 Draganovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Draganovo (Dobrich region)
 Dragizhevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dragnevtsi (Gabrovo region)
 Dragoevo (Shumen region)
 Drashan (Vratsa region)
 Drenov (Lovech region)
 Drinovo (Targovishte region)
 Dropla (Dobrich region)
 Dryanovets (Dobrich region)
 Dryanovets (Razgrad region)
 Dryanovets (Ruse region)
 Dulovo (Silistra region)
 Durankulak (Dobrich region)
 Dzhulyunitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Dzhulyunitsa (Ruse region)
 Edinakovtsi (Shumen region)
 Efreytor Bakalovo (Dobrich Region)
 Ekzarh Yossif (Ruse region)
 EMPORION PIRETENSIIUM (Veliko Tarnovo Region)
 Enevo (Dobrich Region)
 ERITE (Varna Region)
 Evlogievo (Pleven Region)
 Ezerche (Razgrad Region)
 Ezerets (Dobrich Region)
 Ezerovo (Varna Region)
 Feldfebel Dyankovo (Dobrich region)
 Gaber (Dobrich region)
 Gabrovo (Gabrovo region)
 Gagovo (Targovishte region)
 Galata (Lovech region)
 Garchinovo (Targovishte region)
 GELEGETIORUM REGIO (terr. Marcianopolis) (Varna region)
 General Kolevo (Dobrich region)
 General Toshevo (Dobrich region)
 GERANIA (Dobrich region)
 Getsovo (Razgrad region)
 Gigenka mahala (Pleven region)
 GIRIDAVA (Pleven region)
 Glavan (Silistra region)

Glavantsi (Dobrich region)
 Glavinitsa (Silistra region)
 Golemanite (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Golesh (Silistra region)
 Golyam Izvor (Razgrad region)
 Golyama Brestnitsa (Lovech region)
 Golyama Zhelyazna (Lovech region)
 Golyama Voda (Razgrad region)
 Golyamo Novo (Targovishte region)
 Golyamo Sokolovo (Targovishte region)
 Golyamo Tsarkvishte (Targovishte region)
 Gorichane (Dobrich region)
 Goritsa (Targovishte region)
 Gorna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorna Studena (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorna Zlatitsa (Targovishte region)
 Gorni Chiflik (Varna region)
 Gorni Dabnik (Pleven region)
 Gorno Ablanovo (Ruse region)
 Gorno Kozarevo (Targovishte region)
 Gorno Pavlikeni (Lovech region)
 Gorski Goren Trambesh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorski Senovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorsko Ablanovo (Targovishte region)
 Gorsko Novo Selo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gorsko Slivovo (Lovech region)
 Gorun (Dobrich region)
 Gostilya (Pleven region)
 Gradina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Gradini (Dobrich region)
 Gradishte (Pleven region)
 Gradishte (Shumen region)
 Gradnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Grancharovo (Silistra region)
 Granichar (Dobrich region)
 Gurkovo (Dobrich region)
 Guslar (Dobrich region)
 Hadzhi Dimitar (Dobrich region)
 Hadzhidimitrovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Han Krum (Shumen region)
 Harsovo (Shumen region)
 Harsovo (Razgrad region)
 Hitovo (Dobrich region)

Hlevena (Lovech region)
 Hotantsa (Ruse region)
 Hotnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Hrabrovo (Dobrich region)
 Huma (Razgrad region)
 IATRUS (Ruse region)
 ICACIDUNUM
 Iglia (Gabrovo region)
 Irechek (Dobrich region)
 Irnik (Silistra region)
 Iskar (Pleven region)
 Iskra (Silistra region)
 Ivancha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Izbul (Shumen region)
 Izgrev (Varna region)
 Izvorovo (Dobrich region)
 Izvorovo (Targovishte region)
 Izvorsko (Varna region)
 Kabiuk (Shumen region)
 Kableshevo (Dobrich region)
 Kakrina (Lovech region)
 Kalenik (Lovech region)
 Kaleytsa (Lovech region)
 Kalimantsi (Varna region)
 Kalina (Dobrich region)
 Kalnovo (Shumen region)
 Kalugeritsa (Shumen region)
 Kamburovo (Targovishte region)
 Kamen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kamen (Dobrich region)
 Kamenar (Varna region)
 Kamenar (Razgrad region)
 Kamen Bryag (Dobrich region)
 Kamenovo (Razgrad region)
 Kamentsi (Silistra region)
 Kapishte (Targovishte region)
 Kapitan-Dimitrovo (Dobrich region)
 Karaissen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Karamanovo (Ruse region)
 Karan Varbovka (Ruse region)
 Karantsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Karapelit (Dobrich region)
 Kardam (Dobrich region)
 Kardam (Targovishte region)
 Karlukovo (Lovech region)
 Katunets (Lovech region)
 Kavarna (Dobrich region)

Kaynardzha (Silistra region)
 Kazachevo (Lovech region)
 Kesarevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kichevo (Varna region)
 Kipra (Varna region)
 Kirchevo (Lovech region)
 Klimentovo (Varna region)
 Kochmar (Dobrich region)
 Kochovo (Shumen region)
 Koevtsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kolarovo (Silistra region)
 Kolartsi (Dobrich region)
 Komarevo (Pleven region)
 Konare (Dobrich region)
 Konop (Targovishte region)
 Koprets (Targovishte region)
 Koprivets (Ruse region)
 Koriten (Dobrich region)
 Kosharna (Ruse region)
 Koshov (Ruse region)
 Kostena Reka (Shumen region)
 Kotlentsi (Dobrich region)
 Kovachevets (Targovishte region)
 Kovachka (Gabrovo region)
 Kozloduytsi (Dobrich region)
 Kozlovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kragulevo (Dobrich region)
 Kravevo (Targovishte region)
 Krapets (Dobrich region)
 Krasen (Dobrich region)
 Krasen (Ruse region)
 Krasno Gradishte (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kraypole (Targovishte region)
 Kremena (Dobrich region)
 Krepcha (Targovishte region)
 Kriva Reka (Shumen region)
 Krivina (Ruse region)
 Krivitsa (Razgrad region)
 Krivnya (Varna region)
 Krivnya (Razgrad region)
 Kroyach (Razgrad region)
 Krupen (Dobrich region)
 Krushari (Dobrich region)
 Krusheto (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Krashno (Targovishte region)
 Krushovitsa (Pleven region)

Krushuna (Lovech region)
 Kulina voda (Pleven region)
 Kutlovitsa (Silistra region)
 Kutsina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kyulevcha (Shumen region)
 LAPIDARIAS (Pleven region)
 Ledenik (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesicheri (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesidren (Lovech region)
 Letnitsa (Lovech region)
 Levski (Varna region)
 Levski (Pleven region)
 Lilyak (Targovishte region)
 Lipnik (Razgrad region)
 Lisets (Lovech region)
 Lisi Vrah (Shumen region)
 Listets (Silistra region)
 LONGINOPARA VICUS (ex vico
 Longinopara)
 Lopushna (Varna region)
 Lovchantsi (Dobrich region)
 Lovech (Lovech region)
 Lovets (Targovishte region)
 Lozen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lozenets (Dobrich region)
 Lozitsa (Pleven region)
 Loznitsa (Dobrich region)
 Loznitsa (Razgrad region)
 Lukovit (Lovech region)
 Lyahovo (Dobrich region)
 Lyaskovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lyaskovo (Dobrich region)
 Lyuben (Silistra region)
 Lyublen (Targovishte region)
 Lyulyakovo (Dobrich region)
 Madara (Shumen region)
 Makariopolsko (Targovishte region)
 Malak Porovets (Razgrad region)
 Malchika (Pleven region)
 Mali Izvor (Dobrich region)
 Malina (Dobrich region)
 Malinovo (Lovech region)
 Malka Brestnitsa (Lovech region)
 Malka Smolnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Malogradets (Targovishte region)
 Manastir (Varna region)
 Manastirsko (Razgrad region)

Manastirtsi (Razgrad region)
 MARCIANOPOLIS (Varna region)
 Markovo (Shumen region)
 MASCIOBRIA (Razgrad region)
 Maslarevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 MATIGANI(S) VICUS (Shumen region)
 Mechka (Pleven region)
 MEDIOLANA (Ruse region)
 Medovina (Targovishte region)
 Medovo (Dobrich region)
 MESAMBRIA (Burgas region)
 Metodievo (Dobrich region)
 Metodievo (Shumen region)
 Mezhdan (Silistra region)
 Mihaltsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Mikre (Lovech region)
 Miladinovtsi (Dobrich region)
 Miladinovtsi (Targovishte region)
 Mindya (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Mirovets (Targovishte region)
 Mirovtsi (Shumen region)
 Mogila (Shumen region)
 Mogilets (Targovishte region)
 Momin Sbor (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 MONTEMNO (Lovech region)
 Mortagonovo (Razgrad region)
 Muselievo (Pleven region)
 Musina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nedan (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nedoklan (Razgrad region)
 Neykovo (Dobrich region)
 NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nikola-Kozlevo (Shumen region)
 Nikolaevka (Varna region)
 Nikolaev (Pleven region)
 Nikolovo (Ruse region)
 Nikopol (Pleven region)
 Nissovo (Ruse region)
 Novachene (Pleven region)
 NOVAE (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nova Kamena (Dobrich region)
 Nozharevo (Silistra region)
 Obedinenic (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Obretenik (Ruse region)
 Obrochishte (Dobrich region)

Odarts (Dobrich region)
 ODESSOS (Varna region)
 Ognyanovo (Dobrich region)
 Ograzhdan (Dobrich region)
 Okorsh (Silistra region)
 Onogur (Dobrich region)
 Opaka (Targovishte region)
 Opanets (Dobrich region)
 Oresh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Oreshak (Varna region)
 Oreshene (Lovech region)
 Orlova mogila (Dobrich region)
 Orlovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Orlyak (Dobrich region)
 Orychovitsa (Pleven region)
 Osen (Silistra region)
 Osenets (Razgrad region)
 Osmar (Shumen region)
 Osenovo (Varna region)
 Ostrets (Lovech region)
 Ostrets (Targovishte region)
 Ostrovche (Razgrad region)
 Ovcharovo (Dobrich region)
 Ovcharovo (Targovishte region)
 Ovcharovo (Shumen region)
 Oven (Silistra region)
 PALAD(E)INA (Varna region)
 Palamartsa (Targovishte region)
 PALATIUM (Pleven region)
 PALMATAE (Dobrich region)
 Pamukchii (Shumen region)
 PANNASA (unknown)
 PANYSOS (Varna region)
 Partizani (Varna region)
 Paskalevets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Patresh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pavel (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pavlikeni (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pchelarovo (Dobrich region)
 Pchelina (Razgrad region)
 Pchelino (Dobrich region)
 Pchelishte (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pchelnik (Varna region)
 Pchelnik (Dobrich region)
 PEDONIANA (Vratsa region)
 Pelovo (Pleven region)
 Pepelina (Ruse region)

PEREPRUS (Lovetch region)	Prelez (Razgrad region)	SALDA (Lovech region)	Snop (Dobrich region)	THEOLOPARA (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Uzovo (Dobrich region)
Peshterna (Lovech region)	Preselentsi (Dobrich region)	Samovodene (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Sokolnik (Dobrich region)	THIURI	Vabel (Pleven region)
Pet Kladentsi (Ruse region)	Preselets (Targovishte region)	Samuilovo (Dobrich region)	Sokolovo (Lovech region)	TIGRA (Ruse region)	Vabel (Targovishte region)
Petarnitsa (Pleven region)	Preselka (Shumen region)	SAPRISARA (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)	Sopot (Lovech region)	TILICIUM (Dobrich region)	Valchi Dol (Varna region)
PEUCAE (terr. Dionysopolis)	Preslav (Shumen region)	Sarnets (Dobrich region)	SOSTRA (Lovech region)	TIMOGITIA (Dobrich region)	Valchitran (Pleven region)
Peychinovo (Ruse region)	Preslavtsi (Silistra region)	Sarnino (Dobrich region)	Sovata (Veliko Tarnovo region)	TIMUM (Dobrich region)	Valnari (Shumen region)
Piperkovo (Ruse region)	Presyaka (Lovech region)	Sashevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Spasovo (Dobrich region)	TIRIZIS (Dobrich region)	Vaklino (Dobrich region)
PIRETENSIIUM EMPORION	Prilep (Dobrich region)	SCAIDAVA (Ruse region)	Srebarna (Silistra region)	Todorichene (Lovech region)	VALERIANA (Vratsa region)
(Veliko Tarnovo region)	Primortsi (Dobrich region)	SCASCOPARA (Varna Region)	Sredina (Dobrich region)	Todorichene (Lovech region)	Valog (Dobrich region)
Pirinets (Targovishte region)	Prisad (Dobrich region)	SCEREZIS (terr. Dionysopolis)	Sredishte (Silistra region)	Topola (Dobrich region)	Varbitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Pisanets (Ruse region)	Priseltsi (Varna region)	Sekulovo (Silistra region)	Sredno Selo (Varna region)	Toros (Lovech region)	Varbitsa (Shumen region)
Pisarovo (Pleven region)	Prisovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Seltse (Dobrich region)	Stambolovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Trabach (Razgrad region)	Varbovka (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Plachidol (Dobrich region)	Professor Ishirkovo (Silistra region)	Senokos (Dobrich region)	Stambolovo (Ruse region)	Trachovitsa (Pleven region)	Varbino (Silistra region)
Plenimir (Dobrich region)	Professor Zlatarski (Dobrich region)	Senovo (Ruse region)	Stan (Shumen region)	Tranitsa (Shumen region)	Vardim (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Pobeda (Dobrich region)	Prolaz (Targovishte region)	Septemvriyski (Dobrich region)	Starmen (Ruse region)	Trapishte (Razgrad region)	Vardun (Targovishte region)
Podem (Pleven region)	Prolez (Dobrich region)	Severnyak (Dobrich region)	Staroselets (Varna region)	Trastenik (Pleven region)	VARIANA (Vratsa region)
Podslon (Dobrich region)	Proseno (Ruse region)	Severtsi (Dobrich region)	Stefan Karadzha (Silistra region)	Trastenik (Ruse region)	Varna (Varna region)
Polkovnik Cholakovo (Silistra region)	Pushhevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	SEXAGINTA PRISTA (Ruse region)	Stefanovo (Dobrich region)	Trastika (Targovishte region)	Varnentsi (Silistra region)
Polkovnik Dyakovo (Dobrich region)	QUINTODIMUM (Pleven region)	Seydol (Razgrad region)	Stefanovo (Dobrich region)	Trastikovo (Varna region)	Varzulitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Polkovnik Ivanovo (Dobrich region)	Radanovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Shabla (Dobrich region)	STORGOSIA (Pleven region)	Trigortsi (Dobrich region)	Vasilevo (Dobrich region)
Polkovnik Lambrinovo (Silistra region)	Radingrad (Razgrad region)	Shipkovo (Lovech region)	Stoyan Michaylovski (Shumen region)	TRIMAMMIUM (Ruse region)	Vassil Levski (Silistra region)
Polkovnik Minkovo (Dobrich region)	Rakovski (Razgrad region)	Shirokovo (Ruse region)	Stoyanovtsi (Vratsa region)	TRULLENSIIUM VICUS (Vratsa region)	Vassilyovo (Lovech region)
Polkovnik Savovo (Dobrich region)	Rakovski (Dobrich region)	Shkorpilovtsi (Varna region)	Strahilitsa (Shumen region)		Vedrina (Dobrich region)
Polkovnik Sveshtarovo (Dobrich region)	Rayko-Daskalovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Shtipsko (Varna region)	Strahilovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Vehtovo (Shumen region)
		Shtraklevo (Ruse region)	Strazha (Targovishte region)		Velichka (Targovishte region)
Polkovnik Taslakovo (Silistra region)	Razboyna (Targovishte region)	Shumen (Shumen region)	Strazhitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Veliko Tarnovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Polski Senovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Razgrad (Razgrad region)	Shumentsi (Silistra region)	Strelets (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Velikovo (Dobrich region)
Polski Trambesh (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Reselets (Pleven region)	SIAMAUS VICUS (Vratsa region)	Strelkovo (Silistra region)		Venchan (Varna region)
Polsko Kosovo (Ruse region)	Rish (Shumen region)	Sinya Voda (Razgrad region)	Studenets (Razgrad region)		Veselinovo (Shumen region)
Polyana (Silistra region)	Rodina (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Sirakovo (Dobrich region)	Suhindol (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Vetovo (Ruse region)
Pomoshtitsa (Targovishte region)	Rogachevo (Dobrich region)	Skalsko (Gabrovo region)	Suvorovo (Varna region)		Vetrino (Varna region)
Pop Grigorovo (Dobrich region)	Rogozina (Dobrich region)	SKATRINA (on the boundary between the regions of Varna and Burgas)	Svalenik (Ruse region)		VIA...
Pop Gruevo (Dobrich region)	Rositsa (Dobrich region)		Sveshtari (Razgrad region)		Vichovo (Dobrich region)
Popkralevo (Silistra region)	Rositsa (Targovishte region)		Sveti Nikola (Dobrich region)		VICIS [...] (Dobrich region)
Popitsa (Vratsa region)	Rositsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Svetoslav (Silistra region)		VICUS TRULLENSIIUM (Vratsa region)
Popovo (Targovishte region)	Rosno (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Svoboda (Dobrich region)		
Poprusanovo (Silistra region)	Rossen (Dobrich region)		Syanovo (Silistra region)		Vidno (Dobrich region)
Pordim (Pleven region)	Rossenovo (Dobrich region)		Tabachka (Ruse region)		Vishovgrad (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Poroishte (Razgrad region)	Rossina (Targovishte region)		Targovishte (Targovishte region)		Visoka Polyana (Shumen region)
Poroyno (Silistra region)	Ruets (Targovishte region)		Tarnovtsi (Silistra region)		Vladimirovo (Dobrich region)
PORTUS CARIA (Dobrich region)	RUNIS/RUNE CASTELLUM (terr. Odessos)		Telerig (Dobrich region)		Vladinya (Lovech region)
Poruchik Chunchevo (Dobrich region)	Rusalya (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Tervel (Dobrich region)		Vladislav (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Poruchik Geshanovo (Dobrich region)	Ruyno (Silistra region)		Teteven (Lovech region)		Voden (Razgrad region)
Poruchik Kardzhievo (Dobrich region)	Ruzhitsa (Shumen region)		Tetovo (Ruse region)		Voditsa (Targovishte region)
Posev (Silistra region)	Sadina (Targovishte region)		THA...		Vodno (Silistra region)
Pravda (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Sadovets (Pleven region)		THEODORIAS (Varna region)		Vodnyantsi (Dobrich region)
Praventsi (Shumen region)					Vokil (Silistra region)

Moesia Secunda

Voynikovo (Dobrich region)		Bezhanovo (Lovech region)	Cherventsi (Varna region)	Dzhulyunitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Han Krum (Shumen region)
Voyново (Silistra region)		Bezmer (Dobrich region)	Chestimensko (Dobrich region)	Dzhulyunitsa (Ruse region)	Harsovo (Shumen region)
Voysil (Dobrich region)		Bistrentsi (Ruse region)	Chilnov (Ruse region)	Edinakovtsi (Shumen region)	Harsovo (Razgrad region)
Voyvoda = DINEA (Shumen region)		Bizhovtsi (Gabrovo Region)	Chudomir (Razgrad region)	Ekzarh Yossif (Ruse region)	Hitovo (Dobrich region)
Vrachantsi (Dobrich region)		Blagoevo (Razgrad region)	CORYOLA (terr. Odessos)	Elena (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Hlevena (Lovech region)
Vrani Kon (Targovishte region)		Blaskovo (Varna region)	Dalbok Dol (Lovech region)	EMPORION PIRETENSIIUM	Hotantsa (Ruse region)
Vranino (Dobrich region)		Bliznatsi (Shumen region)	Dalgopol (Varna region)	(Veliko Tarnovo Region)	Hotnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Yablanitsa (Lovech region)		Bliznatsi (Varna region)	Davidovo (Targovishre region)	Enevo (Dobrich Region)	Huma (Razgrad region)
Yagnilo (Varna region)		Bogdantsi (Silistra region)	Debnevo (Lovech region)	ERITE (Varna Region)	IATRUS (Ruse region)
Yankovo (Shumen region)		Bogomolsko (Targovishte region)	Dedintsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Ezerche (Razgrad Region)	ICACIDUNUM (near Oescus)
Yantra (Veliko Tarnovo region)		Bogomiltsi (Razgrad region)	Devetaki (Lovech region)	Feldfebel Dyankovo (Dobrich region)	Igliko (Gabrovo region)
Yarebichna (Varna region)		Bolyartsi (Varna region)	Devnya (Varna region)	FOSSATUM (Varna region)	Ignatievo (Varna region)
Yastrebna (Silistra region)		Bonevo Dobrich region)	DIANUS VICUS (terr. Marcianopolis)	Gabrovo (Gabrovo region)	Iskra (Silistra region)
Yordanovo (Silistra region)		Borovo (Ruse region)	Dichevo (Silistra region)	Gagovo (Targovishte region)	Ivancha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Yovkovo (Dobrich region)		Botevo (Varna region)	Dichin (Veliko Tarnovo region)	GELEGETIORUM REGIO (Varna region)	Izbul (Shumen region)
Yudelnik (Ruse region)		Botrov (Ruse region)	Dimcha (Veliko Tarnovo region)	GEMELLOMUNTIS (Varna or	Izgrevo (Varna region)
Zafirovo (Silistra region)		Boyana (Varna region)	DINEA = Voyvoda (Shumen region)	Burgas region)	Izvorsko (Varna region)
Zaychino Oreshe (Shumen region)		Bozhan (Dobrich region)	DINISCORTA CIVITAS (Gabrovo region)	General Kantardzhievo (Varna region)	Kabiyuk (Shumen region)
Zagortsi (Dobrich region)		Bozhichen (Ruse region)	Divdyadovo (Shumen region)	GERANIA (Dobrich region)	Kableshevo (Dobrich region)
Zahari Stoyanovo (Targovishte region)		Bozhurka (Targovishte region)	DIZERPERA (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)	Getsovo (Razgrad district)	Kakrina (Lovech region)
Zahari Stoyanovo (Dobrich region)		Braknitsa (Targovishte region)	Dobri Dol (Varna region)	Glavantsi (Dobrich region)	Kalenik (Lovech region)
ZALDAPA (Dobrich region)		Branichevo (Shumen region)	Dobri Dyal (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Golemanite (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Kaleytsa (Lovech region)
Zaraevo (Targovishte region)		Brestnitsa (Dobrich region)	Dobrodan (Lovech region)	Golesh (Silistra region)	Kalimantsi (Varna region)
Zarnevo (Dobrich region)		Brestovene (Razgrad region)	Dobrogled (Varna region)	Golitsa (Varna region)	Kalново (Shumen region)
Zasmyano (Varna region)		Brestovitsa (Ruse region)	Dolets (Targovishte region)	Golyama Zhelyazna (Lovech region)	Kalugersitsa (Shumen region)
Zavetno (Targovishte region)		Brestovo (Lovech region)	Dolishite (Varna region)	Golyamo Novo (Targovishte region)	Kamburovo (Targovishte region)
Zdravkovets (Gabrovo region)		BRI (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)	Dolna Kabda (Targovishte region)	Golyamo Sokolovo (Targovishte region)	Kamenar (Razgrad region)
Zgalevo (Pleven region)		Bryagovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Dolna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Golyamo Tsarkvishte (Targovishte region)	Kamenovo (Razgrad region)
Zheglartsi (Dobrich region)		Buynovo (Targovishte region)	Dolna Studena (Ruse region)	Goritsa (Targovishte region)	Karamanite (Varna region)
Zhelad (Shumen region)		Buynovtsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Dolna Zlatitsa (Targovishte region)	Gorna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Karamanovo (Ruse region)
Zhelyazkovets (Razgrad region)		Byala (Varna region)	Dolni Chiflik (Varna region)	Gorna Studena (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Karan Varbovka (Ruse region)
Zhiten (Dobrich region)		Byala (Ruse region)	Dolno Ablanovo (Ruse region)	Gorna Zlatitsa (Targovishte region)	Karapelit (Dobrich region)
Zhitnitsa (Dobrich region)		Byala Reka (Shumen region)	Dragana (Lovech region)	Gorni Chiflik (Varna region)	Katunets (Lovech region)
Zimnitsa (Dobrich region)		CAPRA(E) (Varna region)	Draganovets (Targovishte region)	Gorno Ablanovo (Ruse region)	Kazachevo (Lovech region)
ZINESDINA MAIOR (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)		CARDIBRIA (Varna region)	Draganovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Gorno Kozarevo (Targovishte region)	Kesarevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Zlataritsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)		CERIBOSTA (Varna region)	Dragizhevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Gorno Pavlikeni (Lovech region)	Kichevo (Varna region)
Zlatia (Dobrich region)		Chavdarts (Lovech region)	Dragnevtsi (Gabrovo region)	Gorsko Ablanovo (Targovishte region)	Kilifarevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Zlatna Panega (Lovech region)		Cherencha (Shumen region)	Dragoevo (Shumen region)	Gorsko Slivovo (Lovech region)	Kipra (Varna region)
Zmeevo (Dobrich region)		Chereshevo (Ruse region)	Drinovo (Targovishte region)	Gradishte (Shumen region)	Kirchevo (Lovech region)
Zmeyno (Targovishte region)		Cherkovna (Varna region)	Dryanovets (Dobrich region)	Gradnitsa (Dobrich region)	Kiten (Varna region)
Zvanartsi (Razgrad region)		Cherkovna (Razgrad region)	Dryanovets (Razgrad region)	Grozdyovo (Varna region)	Klimentovo (Varna region)
Zvezda (Targovishte region)		Cherkovna (Targovishte region)	Dryanovski Manastir (Gabrovo region)	Guslar (Dobrich region)	Kochmar (Dobrich region)
ZYLUZA (Varna region)		Cherna (Shumen region)	Dulovo (Silistra region)	Hadzhidimitrovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Kochovo (Shumen region)
		Cherni Vrah (Shumen region)	Dyankovo (Razgrad region)	HAEMUS TORES (Varna region)	Kolartsi (Dobrich region)
		Chernovrah (Gabrovo region)	Dyulino (Varna region)		Komarevo (Varna region)
		Cherven (Ruse region)			Komunari (Varna region)
		Chervena voda (Ruse region)			Konstantinovo (Varna region)

Koprets (Targovishte region)
 Koprivets (Ruse region)
 Kosharna (Ruse region)
 Koshov (Ruse region)
 Kostandenets (Razgrad region)
 Kostel (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kostena Reka (Shumen region)
 Kovachevets (Targovishte region)
 Kralevo (Targovishte region)
 Krasen (Ruse region)
 Krepcha (Targovishte region)
 Kriva Reka (Shumen region)
 Krivina (Ruse region)
 Krivitsa (Razgrad region)
 Krivnya (Varna region)
 Krivnya (Razgrad region)
 Krashno (Targovishte region)
 Krushuna (Lovech region)
 Kutsina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Kyulevcha (Shumen region)
 Ledenik (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesicheri (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesidren (Lovech region)
 Letnitsa (Lovech region)
 Levski (Varna region)
 Lipnik (Razgrad region)
 Lisets (Lovech region)
 Lisi Vrah (Shumen region)
 Lopushna (Varna region)
 Lovech (Lovech region)
 Loznitsa (Razgrad region)
 Lyaskovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lyubentsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Madara (Shumen region)
 Mali Izvor (Dobrich region)
 Malinovo (Lovech region)
 Manoya (Gabrovo region)
 MARCIANOPOLIS (Varna region)
 Markovo (Shumen region)
 MASCIOBRIA (Razgrad region)
 MATIGANI(S)/-A(E) VICUS (Shumen region)
 MATORA (Shumen region)
 MEDIOLANA (Ruse region)
 Medovina (Targovishte region)
 Medovo (Dobrich region)
 Metodievo (Shumen region)

Mihaltsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Mikre (Lovech region)
 Miladinovtsi (Targovishte region)
 Mindya (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Mirovtsi (Shumen region)
 Mogila (Shumen region)
 Mogilets (Targovishte region)
 MONTEMNO (Lovech region)
 Mortagonovo (Razgrad region)
 Nedoklan (Razgrad region)
 Nenovo (Varna region)
 Nevsha (Varna region)
 NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nikola-Kozlevo (Shumen region)
 Nikolaevka (Varna region)
 Nikolovo (Ruse region)
 Nissovo (Ruse region)
 NOVAE (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Nova Kamena (Dobrich region)
 Obretenik (Ruse region)
 ODESSOS (Varna region)
 Okorsh (Silistra region)
 Onogur (Dobrich region)
 Opaka (Targovishte region)
 Oresh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Oreshak (Varna region)
 Orlova mogila (Dobrich region)
 Orlovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Orlyak (Dobrich region)
 Osenets (Razgrad region)
 Osmar (Shumen region)
 Osenovo (Varna region)
 Ostrets (Lovech region)
 Ovchaga (Varna region)
 Ovcharovo (Targovishte region)
 Ovcharovo (Shumen region)
 PALAD(E)INA (Varna region)
 Palamartsa (Targovishte region)
 PALMATAE (Dobrich region)
 Pamukchii (Shumen region)
 PANNASA (unknown)
 PANYSOS (Varna region)
 Partizani (Varna region)
 Pavel (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pchelnik (Varna region)
 Pepelina (Ruse region)

PEREPRUS (Lovetch region)
 Pet Kladentsi (Ruse region)
 Petrov Dol (Varna region)
 Peychinovo (Ruse region)
 Piperkovo (Ruse region)
 PIRETENSIVM EMPORION (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pirinets (Targovishte region)
 Pisanets (Ruse region)
 Plakovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Podslon (Dobrich region)
 Polkovnik Savovo (Dobrich region)
 Polski Trambesh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Polsko Kosovo (Ruse region)
 Pomoshitsa (Targovishte region)
 Pop Gruevo (Dobrich region)
 Popkralevo (Silistra region)
 Poprusanovo (Silistra region)
 Poroishte (Razgrad region)
 Poruchik Geshanovo (Dobrich region)
 Pravda (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Pravda (Silistra region)
 Praventsi (Shumen region)
 Preselka (Shumen region)
 Preslav (Shumen region)
 Presyaka (Lovech region)
 Priseltsi (Varna region)
 PROBATUS (Varna region)
 Professor Zlatarski (Dobrich region)
 PROKLIANE (Varna region)
 Prosena (Ruse region)
 Radanovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Radingrad (Razgrad region)
 Rakovski (Razgrad region)
 Ravna (Varna Region)
 Razboyna (Targovishte region)
 Razdeltsi (Targovishte region)
 Razgrad (Razgrad region)
 Razsoha (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Rish (Shumen region)
 Rodina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Rogachevo (Dobrich region)
 Rosno (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Royak (Varna region)
 RUNIS/RUNE CASTELLUM (terr. Odessos)

Ruzhitsa (Shumen region)
 Sadina (Targovishte region)
 Samotino (Varna region)
 Samuilovo (Dobrich region)
 SAPRISARA (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)
 Sarnets (Dobrich region)
 Sashevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 SCAIDAVA (Ruse region)
 Sekulovo (Silistra region)
 Senovo (Ruse region)
 SEXAGINTA PRISTA (Ruse region)
 Shemshevo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Shipkovo (Lovech region)
 Shirokovo (Ruse region)
 Shkorpilovtsi (Varna region)
 Shtipsko (Varna region)
 Shtraklevo (Ruse region)
 Shumen (Shumen region)
 Sinya Voda (Razgrad region)
 Skala (Silistra region)
 Skalsko (Gabrovo region)
 SKATRINA (on the boundary between the regions of Varna and Burgas)
 SKOPIS (unknown)
 Slaveykovo (Varna region)
 Slavshitsa (Lovech region)
 Slavyanovo (Targovishte region)
 Slivek (Lovech region)
 Slivo Pole (Ruse region)
 Smirnenski (Ruse region)
 Smochan (Lovech region)
 Smyadovo (Shumen region)
 Snezhina (Varna region)
 Sokolovo (Lovech region)
 Sopot (Lovech region)
 SOSTRA (Lovech region)
 Stambolovo (Ruse region)
 Stan (Shumen region)
 Stanchev Han (Gabrovo region)
 Starmen (Ruse region)
 Staverts (Pleven region)
 Stefanovo (Dobrich region)
 Stevrek (Targovishte region)
 Stoyan Michaylovski (Shumen region)
 Stoyanovo (Lovech region)
 Strahilitsa (Shumen region)
 Strazhitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)

Studenets (Razgrad region)
 Suvorovo (Varna region)
 Svalenik (Ruse region)
 Sveshtari (Razgrad region)
 Tabachka (Ruse region)
 Targovishte (Targovishte region)
 Tarnovtsa (Targovishte region)
 Tervel (Dobrich region)
 Tetovo (Ruse region)
 THEODORIAS (Varna region)
 THEODOROUPLIS (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 THEOLOPARA (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 TIGRA (Ruse region)
 TILICIUM (Dobrich region)
 Todor Ikononovo (Shumen region)
 Topchii (Razgrad region)
 Tranito (Gabrovo region)
 Tranitsa (Shumen region)
 Trastenik (Ruse region)
 Trastikovo (Varna region)
 TRIMAMMIUM (Ruse region)
 Tsar Assen (Silistra region)
 Tsar Kaloyan (Razgrad region)
 Tsareva Livada (Gabrovo region)
 Tsarevtsi (Varna region)
 Tsarkvitsa (Shumen region)
 Tsenovo (Ruse region)
 TSITSI (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)
 Tushovitsa (Shumen region)
 Ugarchin (Lovech region)
 Umarevtsi (Lovech region)
 Vabel (Targovishte region)
 Valchi Dol (Varna region)
 Valnari (Shumen region)
 Varbitsa (Shumen region)
 Varbovka (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Vardim (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Vardun (Targovishte region)
 Varna (Varna region)
 Vedrina (Dobrich region)
 Vehtovo (Shumen region)
 Velichka (Targovishte region)
 Veliko Tarnovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Venchan (Varna region)
 Veselinovo (Shumen region)

Vetovo (Ruse region)
 Vetrino (Varna region)
 Vishovgrad (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Visoka Polyana (Shumen region)
 Vladimirovo (Dobrich region)
 Vladinya (Lovech region)
 Voden (Razgrad region)
 Voditsa (Targovishte region)
 Vodno (Silistra region)
 Vodnyantsi (Dobrich region)
 Voynikovo (Dobrich region)
 Voynovo (Silistra region)
 Voyvoda = DINEA (Shumen region)
 Vrani Kon (Targovishte region)
 Yankovo (Shumen region)
 Yudelnik (Ruse region)
 Zaychino Oreshe (Shumen region)
 Zaraevo (Targovishte region)
 Zarnevo (Dobrich region)
 Zasmyano (Varna region)
 Zdravkovets (Gabrovo region)
 Zheglartsi (Dobrich region)
 Zhelad (Shumen region)
 ZIKIDEVA (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 ZINESDINA MAIOR (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)
 Zlataritsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Zvanartsi (Razgrad region)

Moesia Superior

DORIONES (Lovech region)

Rhodopa

Avren (Kardzhali region)
 Barutin (Smolyan region)
 Beden (Smolyan region)
 Beli Plast (Kardzhali region)
 Bezvodno (Kardzhali region)
 Bivolyane (Kardzhali region)
 Borino (Smolyan region)
 BOSAGYRA (Haskovo region?)
 Chala (Smolyan region)
 Chavdar (Smolyan region)
 Chernoochene (Kardzhali region)

DALATARBA (unknown)
 Davidkovo (Smolyan region)
 Devin (Smolyan region)
 Domishte (Kardzhali region)
 Dospat (Smolyan region)
 Dzhanka (Kardzhali region)
 Fotinovo (Kardzhali region)
 Gabrovo (Kardzhali region)
 Gela (Smolyan region)
 Glavatartsi (Kardzhali region)
 Golyama Chinka (Kardzhali region)
 Gorna Krepost (Kardzhali region)
 Gorno Prahovo (Kardzhali region)
 Gorski Izvor (Kardzhali region)
 Grancha (Pazardzhik region)
 Grohotno (Smolyan region)
 Gruevo (Kardzhali region)
 Gulia (Kardzhali region)
 Ivantsi (Kardzhali region)
 Ivaylovgrad (Haskovo region)
 Kaklitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Kamenyane (Kardzhali region)
 Karamfil (Kardzhali region)
 Kardzhali (Kardzhali region)
 KASEERA (unknown)
 Koshnitsa (Smolyan region)
 Kostino (Kardzhali region)
 Kovil (Kardzhali region)
 Kremen (Kardzhali region)
 Krilatitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Krumovgrad (Kardzhali region)
 Laki (Plovdiv region)
 Lyubino (Kardzhali region)
 Maglene (Kardzhali region)
 Malak Devesil (Kardzhali region)
 Mazhentsi (Kardzhali region)
 Mogilitsa (Smolyan region)
 Momchilgrad (Kardzhali region)
 Most (Kardzhali region)
 Musevo (Kardzhali region)
 Nanovitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Nochevo (Kardzhali region)
 Orehovo (Smolyan region)
 Oreshari (Kardzhali region)
 Orlitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Ostrovitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Pavelsko (Smolyan region)
 Pchelarovo (Kardzhali region)
 Peevsko (Kardzhali region)
 Pelin (Kardzhali region)
 PERPERIKON (Kardzhali region)
 Perunika (Kardzhali region)
 Petelovo (Kardzhali region)
 Podrumche (Kardzhali region)
 Podvis (Smolyan region)
 Ptichar (Kardzhali region)
 Ralitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Ribino (Kardzhali region)
 Ruchey (Kardzhali region)
 Samokitka (Kardzhali region)
 Sedefche (Kardzhali region)
 Sedlovina (Kardzhali region)
 SELLA(E) (Kardzhali region)
 Sevdalina (Kardzhali region)
 Shterna (Kardzhali region)
 Siniger (Kardzhali region)
 Skalak (Kardzhali region)
 Skalna Glava (Kardzhali region)
 Sladkodum (Kardzhali region)
 Smolyan (Smolyan region)
 Snezhinka (Kardzhali region)
 Stremtsi (Kardzhali region)
 Studen Kladenets (Kardzhali region)
 Svetulka (Kardzhali region)
 Svobodinovo (Kardzhali region)
 Tatul (Kardzhali region)
 Temenuga (Kardzhali region)
 Tihomir (Kardzhali region)
 Tsarino (Kardzhali region)
 Tsarkvitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Tsvyatovo (Kardzhali region)
 ULICITRA (unknown)
 Valchanka (Kardzhali region)
 Varbina (Smolyan region)
 Vishegrad (Kardzhali region)
 Vodenicharsko (Kardzhali region)
 Yunatsi (Kardzhali region)
 Zhenda (Kardzhali region)
 Zhitnitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Zvanarka (Kardzhali region)
 Zvezdel (Kardzhali region)

Scythia

Alexandar Stamboliyski (Dobrich region)
 Alexandria (Dobrich region)
 APHRODISION (Dobrich region)
 Balgarevo (Dobrich region)
 Balkantsi (Dobrich region)
 Batovo (Dobrich region)
 Belgun (Dobrich region)
 Bezhanovo (Dobrich region)
 Bezvoditsa (Dobrich region)
 Bilo (Dobrich region)
 Bistrets (Dobrich region)
 BIZONE (Dobrich region)
 Bobovets (Dobrich region)
 Bozhanovo (Dobrich region)
 Bozhurets (Dobrich region)
 Branishte (Dobrich region)
 Bryastovo (Dobrich region)
 CARBATEIS (terr. Dionysopolis)
 Chelopechene (Dobrich region)
 Cherna (Dobrich region)
 Chernomorts (Dobrich region)
 Chernookovo (Dobrich region)
 DABATOPIA (Dobrich region)
 Debrene (Dobrich region)
 DIONYSOPOLIS (Dobrich region)
 Dobrich (Dobrich region)
 Dobrin (Dobrich region)
 Donchevo (Dobrich region)
 Draganovo (Dobrich region)
 Dropla (Dobrich region)
 Durankulak (Dobrich region)
 Efreytor Bakalovo (Dobrich Region)
 Ezerets (Dobrich Region)
 Gaber (Dobrich region)
 General Kolevo (Dobrich region)
 General Toshevo (Dobrich region)
 Gorichane (Dobrich region)
 Gorun (Dobrich region)
 Gradini (Dobrich region)
 Granichar (Dobrich region)
 Gurkovo (Dobrich region)
 Hadzhi Dimitar (Dobrich region)
 Hrabrovo (Dobrich region)
 Irechek (Dobrich region)

Izvorovo (Dobrich region)
 Kalina (Dobrich region)
 Kamen (Dobrich region)
 Kamen Bryag (Dobrich region)
 Kapitan-Dimitrovo (Dobrich region)
 Kardam (Dobrich region)
 Kavarna (Dobrich region)
 Konare (Dobrich region)
 Koriten (Dobrich region)
 Kotlentsi (Dobrich region)
 Kozloduytsi (Dobrich region)
 Kragulevo (Dobrich region)
 Krapets (Dobrich region)
 Krasen (Dobrich region)
 Kremena (Dobrich region)
 Krupen (Dobrich region)
 Krushari (Dobrich region)
 Lovchantsi (Dobrich region)
 Lozenets (Dobrich region)
 Loznitsa (Dobrich region)
 Lyahovo (Dobrich region)
 Lyaskovo (Dobrich region)
 Lyulyakovo (Dobrich region)
 Malina (Dobrich region)
 Malka Smolnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Metodievo (Dobrich region)
 Miladinovtsi (Dobrich region)
 Neykovo (Dobrich region)
 Obrochishte (Dobrich region)
 Odarts (Dobrich region)
 Ognyanovo (Dobrich region)
 Ograzhden (Dobrich region)
 Opanets (Dobrich region)
 Ovcharovo (Dobrich region)
 Paskalevo (Dobrich region)
 Pchelarovo (Dobrich region)
 Pchelino (Dobrich region)
 Pchelnik (Dobrich region)
 PEUCAE (terr. Dionysopolis)
 Plachidol (Dobrich region)
 Plenimir (Dobrich region)
 Pobeda (Dobrich region)
 Polkovnik Dyakovo (Dobrich region)
 Polkovnik Ivanovo (Dobrich region)
 Polkovnik Minkovo (Dobrich region)
 Polkovnik Sveshtarovo (Dobrich region)
 Pop Grigorovo (Dobrich region)

PORTUS CARIA (Dobrich region)
 Poruchik Chunchevo (Dobrich region)
 Poruchik Kardzhievo (Dobrich region)
 Preselentsi (Dobrich region)
 Prilep (Dobrich region)
 Primorts (Dobrich region)
 Prasad (Dobrich region)
 Prolez (Dobrich region)
 Rakovski (Dobrich region)
 Rogozina (Dobrich region)
 Rositsa (Dobrich region)
 Rossen (Dobrich region)
 Rossenovo (Dobrich region)
 Sarnino (Dobrich region)
 SCEREZIS (terr. Dionysopolis)
 Seltse (Dobrich region)
 Senokos (Dobrich region)
 Septemvriyski (Dobrich region)
 Severnyak (Dobrich region)
 Severtsi (Dobrich region)
 Shabla (Dobrich region)
 Sirakovo (Dobrich region)
 Smin (Dobrich region)
 Smolnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Snop (Dobrich region)
 Sokolnik (Dobrich region)
 Spassovo (Dobrich region)
 Sredina (Dobrich region)
 Stefanovo (Dobrich region)
 Sveti Nikola (Dobrich region)
 Svoboda (Dobrich region)
 Telerig (Dobrich region)
 TIMOGITIA (Dobrich region)
 TIMUM (Dobrich region)
 TIRIZIS (Dobrich region)
 Topola (Dobrich region)
 Trigorts (Dobrich region)
 Tsarevets (Dobrich region)
 Tsarkva (Dobrich region)
 Tvarditsa (Dobrich region)
 Tyanevo (Dobrich region)
 Tyulenovo (Dobrich region)
 Uzovo (Dobrich region)
 Vaklino (Dobrich region)
 Valog (Dobrich region)
 Vasilevo (Dobrich region)
 Velikovo (Dobrich region)

Vichovo (Dobrich region)
 VICIS [...] (Dobrich region)
 Vidno (Dobrich region)
 Voysil (Dobrich region)
 Vrachantsi (Dobrich region)
 Vranino (Dobrich region)
 Yovkovo (Dobrich region)
 Zagorts (Dobrich region)
 Zahari Stoyanovo (Dobrich region)
 ZALDAPA (Dobrich region)
 Zhiten (Dobrich region)
 Zhitnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Zimnitsa (Dobrich region)
 Zlatia (Dobrich region)
 Zmeevo (Dobrich region)

Thracia

AD SILVA (Varna - Burgas region)
 AETOS (Burgas region)
 AGATAPARA (Gabrovo region?)
 AGATHOPOLIS (Burgas region)
 Aglen (Lovech region)
 Akandzhievo (Pazardzhik region)
 Aleko Konstantinovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Alexandrovo (Haskovo region)
 ALUSORE (Pazardzhik region)
 ANCHIALUS (Burgas region)
 Angel Voyvoda (Haskovo region)
 ANTHEIA (Burgas region)
 APOLLONIA PONTICA (Burgas region)
 Apriltsi (Pazardzhik region)
 AQUAE CALIDAE (Burgas region)
 Arnautito (Stara Zagora region)
 ARZUS (Haskovo region)
 Asenovets (Sliven region)
 Asenovgrad (Plovdiv region)
 AUGUSTA TRAIANA (Stara Zagora region)
 Avramov (Sliven region)
 Avren (Kardzhali region)
 Bachkovo (Plovdiv region)
 Balgari (Burgas region)
 Balgarin (Haskovo region)

Balgarski Izvor (Lovech region)	Bolyartsi (Plovdiv region)	Chargan (Yambol region)
Banya (Pazardzhik region)	BONA MANSIO (Plovdiv region)	Chavdar (Smolyan region)
Banya (Sliven region)	Borets (Plovdiv region)	Chavdar (Sofia region)
Barutin (Smolyan region)	Borimechkovo (Pazardzhik region)	Chelnik (Yambol region)
Bashtino (Stara Zagora region)	Borino (Smolyan region)	Chelopech (Sofia region)
BASKON (unknown) (Burgas region?)	Borislavtsi (Haskovo region)	Cherkovo (Burgas region)
Bata (Pazardzhik region)	Borisovo (Yambol region)	Cherna mogila (Haskovo region)
Barak (Pazardzhik region)	BOSAGYRA (Haskovo region?)	Chernitsa (Burgas region)
Batkun (Pazardzhik region)	Botevo (Yambol region)	Chernogorovo (Pazardzhik region)
BATKUNION (Pazardzhik region)	Boyadzhik (Yambol region)	Chernogorovo (Haskovo region)
BATRACHOKASTRON	Boyanovo (Yambol region)	Chernograd (Burgas region)
(Pazardzhik region)	Bozadzhi (Sliven region)	Chernomoret (Burgas region)
BAZOPARA (near Pizus)	Branipole (Plovdiv region)	Chernoochene (Kardzhali region)
BDECYRA (Plovdiv region)	Branitsa (Haskovo region)	Chernovrah (Gabrovo region)
Beden (Smolyan region)	Bratanitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Chernozem (Yambol region)
Begovo (Plovdiv region)	Bratsigovo (Pazardzhik region)	Chernozemen (Plovdiv region)
Belashitsa (Plovdiv region)	Bratya Daskalovi (Stara Zagora region)	Cherven (Plovdiv region)
Beli Plast (Kardzhali region)	Bratya Kunchevi (Stara Zagora region)	Chintulovo (Sliven region)
Belitsa (Haskovo region)	BRENTOPARA (Plovdiv region)	Chokoba (Sliven region)
Belovo (Pazardzhik region)	Brestnik (Plovdiv region)	CILLAE (Stara Zagora region)
Belyakovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Brestovitsa (Plovdiv region)	CISAZA (near Carasura)
BENDIPARA (Plovdiv region)	Brezovo (Plovdiv region)	COCELONEIS (Stara Zagora region)
Benkovski (Plovdiv region)	BRI (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)	CONSTANTIA (Haskovo region)
BEPARA (unknown)	Brodilovo (Burgas region)	CRASALOPARA (near Pizus)
BEREIAROS (unknown)	Bryagovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	CUNTIEGERUM (Plovdiv region)
BERGULE (unknown, somewhere in the province of Thracia)	Bryagovo (Plovdiv region)	CURPISUS (near Pizus)
BERIPARA (unknown)	Bryastovo (Sliven region)	C---MENOS (Plovdiv region)
BESSAPARA (Pazardzhik region)	BURDAPA VICUS POMP	Daben (Lovech region)
Bezmer (Yambol region)	BURDAPA (Pazardzhik region)	Dabene (Plovdiv region)
Bezvodno (Kardzhali region)	BURDENIS (Haskovo region)	Dabovo (Yambol region)
Binkos (Sliven region)	Butovo (Veliko Tarnovo region)	DADOPARA (Yambol region)
Bistrets (Burgas region)	BUSIPARA (near Pizus)	DAITERA (near Carasura)
Bivolyane (Kardzhali region)	Byaga (Pazardzhik region)	Dalboki (Stara Zagora region)
Bizhovtsi (Gabrovo Region)	Byal Izvor (Stara Zagora region)	Dalگو Polc (Plovdiv region)
BLAESIANI AGRI (Yambol region - Burgas region)	Byala Cherkva (Veliko Tarnovo region)	DAPHABE (Haskovo region)
Blatets (Sliven region)	Byala Reka (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Daskot (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Blatnitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Byala Voda (Burgas region)	Davidkovo (Smolyan region)
Bliznak (Burgas region)	CABYLE (Yambol region)	Debrashitsa (Pazardzhik region)
Bliznets (Sliven region)	CAPRA(E) (Varna region)	DEIZA
Bodrovo (Haskovo region)	CARASSURA (Stara Zagora region)	Dennitsa (Yambol region)
Bogdan (Plovdiv region)	CARBRINUS VICUS (terr. Philippopolis)	Dermantsi (Lovech region)
Bogdanitsa (Plovdiv region)	CARDIBRIA? (Varna region)	DELTALLOS (unknown)
Bogomilovo (Stara Zagora region)	CARSALEON (Burgas region)	DEULTUM (Burgas region)
Bolyarovo (Haskovo region)	CASTRARUBRA (Haskovo region)	Devin (Smolyan region)
Bolyarovo (Yambol region)	CERMILLA (Plovdiv region)	DEZICA(S) (Plovdiv region)
	Charda (Yambol region)	DIAMPOLIS (Yambol region)
		DIANUS VICUS (terr. Marcianopolis)

DIIESURE (terr. Philippopolis)	Edrevo (Stara Zagora Region)	Gorna Lipnitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Dimitrovgrad (Haskovo region)	EITRIZA/-UM (Plovdiv region)	Gorna Mahala (Plovdiv region)
Dinkata (Pazardzhik region)	Elenovo (Sliven Region)	Gorna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)
DIOCLETIANOPOLIS	Eleshnitsa (Plovdiv region)	Gorni Voden (Plovdiv region)
DIOSPOLIS (unknown)	Elhovo (Stara Zagora region)	Gorno Alexandrovo (Sliven region)
DIOSURA (Stara Zagora region)	Elshitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Gorno Belevo (Stara Zagora region)
DIPSCURTUS (Gabrovo region)	Enina (Stara Zagora region)	Gorno Botevo (Stara Zagora region)
DISDIU	ENSIS (vicus, or ethn.)	Gorno Novo Selo (Stara Zagora region)
DIZERPERA (terr. Nicopolis ad Istrum)	ERGISSA (Stara Zagora region)	Gorno Prahovo (Kardzhali region)
Dobralak (Plovdiv region)	ESTRACEA (Sliven region)	Gorno Varshilo (Pazardzhik region)
Dobrevtsi (Lovech region)	Evrenozovo (Burgas region)	Gorski Goren Trambesh (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Dobri Dol (Plovdiv region)	Fakia (Burgas region)	Gorski Izvor (Kardzhali region)
Dobri Dyal (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Fotinovo (Kardzhali region)	Gorski Izvor (Haskovo region)
Dobrich (Haskovo region)	Fotinovo (Pazardzhik region)	Gorski Senovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Dobrovnitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Gabrovitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Govedare (Pazardzhik region)
DODOPARUM (terr. Hadrianopolis) (Yambol region)	Gabrovo (Kardzhali region)	Gradets (Sliven region)
Dolna Mahala (Plovdiv region)	Galabets (Haskovo region)	Gradina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
Dolna Oryahovitsa (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Galabovo (Plovdiv region)	Graf Ignatievo (Plovdiv region)
Dolni Glavanak (Haskovo region)	Galata (Lovech region)	Gramatikovo (Burgas region)
Dolni Voden (Plovdiv region)	Gavrilovo (Sliven region)	Grashevo (Pazardzhik region)
Dolno Botevo (Haskovo region)	GEICESA (Haskovo region)	Grohotno (Smolyan region)
Dolno Levski (Pazardzhik region)	GEIZAGERUM (Plovdiv region)	Gruevo (Kardzhali region)
Dolno Panicherevo (Stara Zagora region)	Gela (Smolyan region)	Gulia (Kardzhali region)
Dolno Voyvodino (Haskovo region)	GELEGETIORUM REGIO (terr. Marcianopolis) (Varna region)	Hadzhidimitrovo (Yambol region)
Domishte (Kardzhali region)	Gelemenovo (Pazardzhik region)	Hadzhievo (Pazardzhik region)
Dorkovo (Pazardzhik region)	GELUPARA (near Pizus)	Hadzhiite (Burgas region)
DORTAZA (terr. Augusta Traiana) (Stara Zagora region)	Gerea(s) (Plovdiv region)	Han Asparuhovo (Stara Zagora region)
Dospat (Smolyan region)	Gergevets (Sliven region)	Hanovo (Yambol region)
Draginovo (Pazardzhik region)	GEUPASA/-UM	Harmanli (Haskovo region)
Dragodanovo (Sliven region)	GINULA (terr. Hadrianopolis) (Haskovo region)	Haskovo (Haskovo region)
Dragomir (Plovdiv region)	Gita (Stara Zagora region)	HERCULENTE (Burgas region)
DRASDEA (unknown)	Glavan (Stara Zagora region)	Hrishteni (Stara Zagora region)
Drazhevo (Yambol region)	Glavatartsi (Kardzhali region)	HYMAUPARU (unknown)
Drenov (Lovech region)	Glavinitsa (Pazardzhik region)	Iglik (Yambol region)
Dryanovo (Yambol region)	Gledachevo (Stara Zagora region)	IN MEDIO (Yambol region)
Dushantsi (Sofia region)	Glufishevo (Sliven region)	Inzovo (Yambol region)
Dyadovo (Sliven region)	Golemanite (Veliko Tarnovo region)	Iskritsa (Stara Zagora region)
DYPTENSIS REGIO (terr. Serdica) (Lovech region)	Golyam Chardak (Plovdiv region)	Irechekovo (Yambol region)
DYSYRA/-US	Golyam Dol (Stara Zagora region)	ISGIPERA (unknown)
Dyulevo (Pazardzhik region)	Golyam Izvor (Haskovo region)	Iskritsa (Stara Zagora region)
Dzhanka (Kardzhali region)	Golyama Brestnitsa (Lovech region)	Isparihovo (Pazardzhik region)
	Golyama Chinka (Kardzhali region)	ITAZYNA (terr. Philippopolis?)
	Golyamo Belovo (Pazardzhik region)	Ivan-Vazovo (Plovdiv region)
	Golyamo Krushevo (Yambol region)	Ivanovo (Haskovo region)
	Gorna Krepost (Kardzhali region)	Ivantsi (Kardzhali region)

Ivaylo (Pazardzhik region)
 Ivaylovgrad (Haskovo region)
 Izbeglii (Plovdiv region)
 Izvor (Plovdiv region)
 Izvorovo (Stara Zagora region)
 Kadievo (Plovdiv region)
 Kaklitsa (Kardzhali region)
 KALBOMUNTIS (unknown)
 Kalchevo (Yambol region)
 Kaloyanovets (Stara Zagora region)
 Kaloyanovo (Sliven region)
 Kalugero (Pazardzhik region)
 Kamen (Sliven region)
 Kamenets (Yambol region)
 Kamenovo (Sliven region)
 Kamen Vrah (Yambol region)
 Kamenyane (Kardzhali region)
 Kapitan-Andreevo (Haskovo region)
 Kapitan-Dimitriev (Pazardzhik region)
 Karabunar (Pazardzhik region)
 Karamantsi (Haskovo region)
 Karamfil (Kardzhali region)
 Karanovo (Sliven region)
 Kardzhali (Kardzhali region)
 Karlukovo (Lovech region)
 Karnare (Plovdiv region)
 Kasnakovo (Haskovo region)
 Kazanka (Stara Zagora region)
 Kermen (Sliven region)
 Kipilovo (Sliven region)
 Kirilovo (Stara Zagora region)
 Kirovo (Burgas region)
 Klokotnitsa (Haskovo region)
 Knizhovnik (Haskovo region)
 Kolarovo (Haskovo region)
 Kolena (Stara Zagora region)
 Kolyu-Marino (Stara Zagora region)
 Konare (Stara Zagora region)
 Kondolovo (Burgas region)
 Konevets (Yambol region)
 Konyovo (Sliven region)
 Koprivshitsa (Sofia region)
 Korten (Sliven region)
 Kostandovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Kostino (Kardzhali region)
 Kostur (Haskovo region)
 Kotel (Sliven region)

Kovachevo (Pazardzhik region)
 Kovachevo (Stara Zagora region)
 Kovachite (Sliven region)
 Kovachka (Gabrovo region)
 Kovil (Kardzhali region)
 Kozarevo (Yambol region)
 Kozarsko (Pazardzhik region)
 Kozlets (Haskovo region)
 Kralevo (Haskovo region)
 Krali Marko (Pazardzhik region)
 Krasno (Plovdiv region)
 Krainovo (Yambol region)
 Kremen (Kardzhali region)
 Krepst (Haskovo region)
 Krilatitsa (Kardzhali region)
 Krumovgrad (Kardzhali region)
 Krumovo (Plovdiv region)
 Krushare (Sliven region)
 Krusheto (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Krushevo (Plovdiv region)
 Krustevich (Plovdiv region)
 Kuklen (Plovdiv region)
 Kurtovo Konare (Plovdiv region)
 KURTUXURA (unknown)
 Kutsina (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Ledenik (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesicheri (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lesichovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Lesovo (Yambol region)
 Leyarovo (Yambol region)
 LIENON VICUS (terr. Philippopolis)
 LISSAE (Pazardzhik region)
 LONGINOPARA VICUS
 Lozen (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lozen (Haskovo region)
 Lozenets (Yambol region)
 Laki (Plovdiv region)
 Lukovit (Lovech region)
 Lyahovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Lyaskovets (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Lyaskovets (Haskovo region)
 Lyuben (Plovdiv region)
 Lyubenova Mahala (Sliven region)
 Lyubenovo (Haskovo region)
 Lyubimets (Haskovo region)
 Lyubino (Kardzhali region)
 Lyulin (Yambol region)

Madrets (Stara Zagora region)
 Maglene (Kardzhali region)
 Malak Devesil (Kardzhali region)
 Malenovo (Yambol region)
 Malevo (Haskovo region)
 Malka Brestnitsa (Lovech region)
 Malka Vereya (Stara Zagora region)
 Malko Belovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Malko Bryagovo (Haskovo region)
 Malko Chochoven (Sliven region)
 Malko Tranovo (Stara Zagora region)
 Malo Konare (Pazardzhik region)
 Malomirovo (Yambol region)
 MARCIANOPOLIS (Varna region)
 Marinka (Burgas region)
 Markovo (Plovdiv region)
 Matenitsa (Plovdiv region)
 Matochina (Haskovo region)
 Mazhentsi (Kardzhali region)
 Mednikarovo (Stara Zagora region)
 Medovo (Stara Zagora region)
 Medven (Sliven region)
 Melnitsa (Yambol region)
 Menenkyovo (Pazardzhik region)
 Merichleri (Haskovo region)
 MESAMBRIA (Burgas region)
 MEZIDEVA (Stara Zagora region)
 Mihaltsi (Veliko Tarnovo region)
 Miladinovtsi (Yambol region)
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